



SUPPLEMENT TO
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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE. (31)

**Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8hrs. on Wednesday,
the 30th December 1908, based on the Indian Daily Weather
Reports of the period.**

A depression from Persia entered upper India on the 24th and intensified unsettled weather conditions already prevailing there. The disturbance affected a large part of northern and central India, snow being reported on the 25th from the western Himalayas, and local rain from the east and north Punjab, the north-west and south-east of the United Provinces, the west of the Central Provinces and the east of Central India. A fairly well marked cold wave followed the depression and marched eastward as far as the province of Bengal where its further progress was arrested. Unusually cool weather has in consequence prevailed over a great part of the country, the effects of the cold wave being most pronounced in the Central Provinces and adjacent districts. A fresh depression appeared over Persia on the 26th and gave rain in Baluchistan on the 28th and 29th and precipitation in the extreme north of India on the 29th. Widespread rainfall occurred in the south-east Madras coast districts on the 24th, but there was no other rain in south India. A well marked cyclonic storm formed in the Bay towards the end of the week and on the 30th was approaching the Coromandel coast where it had occasioned heavy cloud and a very rough sea.

Burma.—Skies were clear or lightly clouded and temperature conditions were normal.

North-east India including Orissa.—Skies were almost clear in the northern districts, but were occasionally cloudy in the southern. Temperature was normal or in excess up to the 28th when there was a rapid fall of temperature owing to the eastward

advance of the cold wave from north-west India, and for the next three days temperature was in defect in parts of the province of Bengal.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—The disturbance from Persia gave rain in the Central Provinces, the east of Central India and parts of the United Provinces, light to moderate falls being reported on the 25th from these areas. Skies were cloudy, while the depression was affecting the division and temperature was normal or in excess, but as the disturbance disappeared, skies cleared and temperature fell rapidly, the effect of the cold wave being shown chiefly in the Central Provinces where from the 27th a considerable to large defect in temperature was shown.

North-west India.—Snow was reported from Kashmir on the 24th and by next day precipitation extended to parts of the Punjab: it then practically ceased but recommenced in Baluchistan on the 28th and occurred on the following day in the extreme north of India. A well marked cold wave followed the first period of disturbed weather and during the greater part of the week temperature was more or less in defect.

The Peninsula.—A few stations in south India reported rain on the 24th, chiefly on the south Madras coast. Skies were moderately clouded in the south of the Peninsula and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Temperature was approximately normal.

The following gives the most important amounts of precipitation as recorded at 8 hrs. each day:

December 24th. Sonemarg 1·75" and Negapatam 1·58".

" 25th. Amraoti 0·90", Hoshangabad 1·33" and Sialkot 1·10".

" 29th. Quetta 0·54" and Minimarg 1·00".

The rainfall of the past week has had the effect of converting the deficiency previously shown in Baluchistan into an excess. The seasonal rainfall is now in excess in the North-West Frontier Province as well as in Kashmir and at the stations in the Bay, but in the rest of India it is in more or less defect.

DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 30TH DECEMBER 1908			RAINFALL DATA FROM 1ST DECEMBER 1908 TO 30TH DECEMBER 1908.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	
	Average actual rainfall in inches.	Average normal rain- fall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stations in the Bay	0.6	0.6	-0.2	2.8	5.0	-2.2		
Lower Burma	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	-0.1	+47	+64
Upper Burma	0	0	0	0	0.4	-0.4	-50	-50
Assam	0	0.1	-0.1	0	0.4	-0.4	-100	-100
Eastern Bengal	0	0	0	0	0.2	-0.2	-100	-100
Bengal	0	0	0	0	0.2	-0.2	-100	-100
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0.3	-0.3	-100	-100
Chota Nagpur	0	0	0	0	0.1	-0.1	-100	-100
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0.1	-0.1	-100	-100
United Provinces, East	0	0.1	-0.1	0	0.2	-0.2	-100	-100
United Provinces, West	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.4	-0.3	-75	-100
Punjab, East and North	0.3	0.2	+0.1	0.4	0.5	-0.1	-20	-33
Punjab, South-west	0	0.1	-0.1	0	0.1	-0.1	-100	-100
Kashmir	0.5	0.2	+0.3	1.3	0.5	+0.8	+100	+200
N.-W. Frontier Province	0.2	0.1	+0.1	0.4	0.2	+0.2	+100	0
Baluchistan	0.3	0.2	+0.6	1.0	0.7	+0.3	+43	-60
Sind	0	0	0	0	0.1	-0.1	-100	-100
Rajputana, West	0	0.1	-0.1	0	0.2	-0.2	-100	-100
Rajputana, East	0	0	0	0	0.3	-0.3	-100	-100
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0.1	-0.1	-100	0
Central India, West	0	0.1	-0.1	0	0.2	-0.2	-100	-100
Central India, East	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.5	-0.4	-80	-100
Berar	0.5	0.2	+0.3	0.5	0.7	-0.2	-29	-100
Central Provinces, West	0.4	0.1	+0.3	0.4	0.5	-0.1	-20	-100
Central Provinces, East	0	0.1	-0.1	0	0.3	-0.3	-100	-100
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0.1	-0.1	-100	0
Bombay Deccan	0	0.1	-0.1	0	0.2	-0.2	-100	-100
Hyderabad, North	0	0.1	-0.1	0	0.3	-0.2	-100	-100
Hyderabad, South	0	0	0	0	0.1	-0.1	-100	-100
Mysore	0.1	0	+0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-50	-100
Malabar	0.6	0.2	+0.4	0.6	1.1	-0.5	-45	-100
Madras, South-east	0.4	1.2	-0.8	0.6	4.5	-3.9	-87	-94
Madras Deccan	0	0.1	-0.1	0	0.4	-0.4	-100	-100
Madras Coast, North	0	0.1	-0.1	0	0.9	-0.9	-100	-100

GEORGE C. SIMPSON,
for Director-General of Observatories.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 30th December 1908.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday,
26th December 1908.

There was practically no rain during the week. Reaping of early autumn rice is nearly completed and that of winter rice is progressing satisfactorily everywhere. Threshing of paddy has commenced in parts. Sowing of spring rice has begun in places, and cultivation of miscellaneous island crops is in progress. Plucking of cotton and gathering of groundnuts continue. Sowing of wheat and gram is approaching completion. The condition of standing crops and crop prospects on the whole are good. The price of unhusked rice has fallen considerably in some districts and slightly in six.

Burma.—There was no rain during the week. Harvesting of winter rice is nearing completion. It has yielded a fair harvest in all parts of the Province except in the Rajshahi division where it has been seriously damaged by continued drought. Harvesting of sugarcane and pulses continues. These crops and rape are only expected to give a moderate outturn. Some sowing of millets and other spring crops and some preparation of land for monsoon crops of next year are being done, though rain is badly needed for these operations and for all spring crops. Test relief works are in progress in Rangpur, Dinajpur and Bogra where the number of persons employed is 263, 8,521 and 363 respectively. The average price of common rice for the whole Province is practically the same as last week and about 4 per cent less than it was on the same date last year. No Burma rice has been imported into Chittagong since the 1st of November. Cattle disease is prevalent in Darrang, Kamrup, the Khasi Hills, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Noakhali and Dinajpur.

Bengal.—The week was practically rainless. A few light showers fell in parts of Shahabad, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Purnea, Hazaribagh and Palamau. Harvesting of winter rice is going on. It has been almost completed in some districts. Harvesting of *kalai*, *mung*, potatoes, *kulthi* and early oilseeds is also in progress in Nadia, Darjeeling, Sambalpur and Ranchi. Pressing of sugarcane has not yet been completed in Bihar, Orissa and Hazaribagh. Sowings of spring crops have been finished in Nadia, Murshidabad, and Cooch Behar. Harvesting of early spring crops has commenced in Angul. Rain is badly wanted for these crops in Bihar as well as in Bankura, Nadia, Hazaribagh and Palamau. Their prospects are reported to be unfavourable in North Bihar, Burdwan, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Khulna and the Sonthal Parganas. *Dalua* paddy is doing well in Orissa. Insect pests are doing damage to standing spring crops in Patna. In Purnea the condition of the poorer classes has been somewhat affected by the absence of work and high prices of food grains. Scarcity is apprehended in Nadia. The price of common rice has risen in Gaya, Muzaffarpur and Ranchi, and has fallen in Burdwan, Saran, Champaran, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Darjeeling, the Sonthal Parganas, Balasore, Singhbhum, Cooch Behar and in the Presidency division, Khulna excepted. Cattle-disease prevails in Midnapore, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Sambalpur, Ranchi, Palamau and Manbhum. The fodder-supply is sufficient except in parts of the Sonthal Parganas. Scarcity of water is apprehended in parts of Muzaffarpur, Monghyr and Purnea. The number of persons employed on test-works in Darbhanga was 9,182. Gratuitous relief was given to 1,330 persons in Orissa and 1,271 in Darbhanga.

United Provinces.—Useful falls of rain were received in Garhwal and light or insignificant falls in 24 other districts. Rain is required in all districts and in some urgently. Sowings of spring crops are now practically complete. Prospects are not good in Bahraich and in parts of Fyzabad. Germination has been poor; but generally standing crops are in good condition. Cattle disease is reported in 12 districts but the condition of agricultural stock is good on the whole. Malarial fever continues to decline. Fodder and supplies are adequate. Prices have fallen in 3; have risen in 5 and are stationary in the remaining districts.

Punjab.—Light to moderate rain has fallen in the submontane area. Rain is needed in several districts. Autumn crops are being harvested. The condition and expected yield of autumn crops are generally good to average. The outturn of cotton is generally below average. Harvesting of *toria* continues in Amritsar, Sialkot and Lyallpur and the yield is reported to be good. Sowings of spring crops continue satisfactorily but are late in Amritsar. Spring crops are in good condition. The recent rain has benefited a large portion of the dry crop. Malarial fever is abating. Prices are high but have fallen slightly in some districts. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in Sialkot, Lyallpur and Jhang and in parts of Gurgaon, Amritsar and Mianwali.

North-West Frontier Province.—Slight showers fell all over the Province, except in Dera Ismail Khan, and have benefited standing crops in unirrigated tracts. The weather is still cloudy. The condition of standing crops is good in Peshawar and average elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops still continues in Bannu and the outturn is average. Pressing of sugarcane is in progress. Sowing of spring crops is still going on. Fodder and the water supply in canals are sufficient. There is no irrigation from the Pabarpur canal in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of cattle is generally good except in two villages of the Nowshera tahsil in the Peshawar district. Malarial fever is abating. Prices still show a slight tendency to rise. Prices :—Wheat $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 11; gram $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$; maize $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $17\frac{1}{2}$ and *bajra* 13 to $13\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—There was slight rain during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 8 to 14 and maize from 11 to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The weather was snowy and bitterly cold. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are unchanged. There is no disease.

Rajputana.—There was slight rain at Kotah and Jhalrapatan. Rain is needed in some places in Karauli. Sowings continue in some States. Standing crops are being watered and are in good condition; slight damage from frost is however reported in the Hill Tracts of Mewar and in the Merwara district, and from insects in Kishangarh. Cattle disease exists in a few places in Jaisalmer, Bharatpur and Merwara. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are generally high but show a tendency to fall in Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Jhalrapatan.

Central India.—There was slight rain in parts of Indore, Bhopal and Bundelkhand; and none elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops is nearly completed in Gwalior and is in progress elsewhere. Sowings of spring crops are completed in Bundelkhand; they have germinated in Gwalior and Indore and are in progress elsewhere. Crops have been damaged slightly in parts of Indore and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock are in good condition. Cattle disease is prevalent in parts of Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices have fallen slightly in parts of Malwa and Bhopawar and are stationary but high elsewhere. Poppy sowing has germinated in Gwalior and Indore and is in progress elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather was cool and occasionally cloudy. Light rain fell in 13 districts during the week. The quantity received at head-quarters in Hoshangabad and Amraoti amounted to $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 inch respectively; elsewhere the fall ranged from 4 cents in Damoh to 67 cents in Nagpur. In Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore and the Vindhyan districts the rainfall extended into the interior of the districts. The rain was accompanied by hail in Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad but no damage was done. The rain was beneficial wherever it was received. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops are nearing completion and picking of cotton is in full swing. Standing spring crops are in good condition. More rain is required in Bilaspur and the Vindhyan districts. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices :—Wheat fell in Nagpur, Drug and Akola by $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ seer per rupee. Rice became cheaper in Chanda and Drug by $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ seer respectively and dearer in Seoni by $\frac{1}{4}$ seer. *Juar* rose in Nimar and fell in Amraoti by 1 seer; there were no variations elsewhere. The number of weavers on relief was 1,953.

Feudatory States.—Only Chhuikhadan had 30 cents of rain during the week. Harvesting, threshing and winnowing of autumn crops continue. Spring crops are generally in good condition. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are steady.

Bombay.—Very slight rain fell during the week in Bijapur. The rainfall for the season is generally sufficient but more is needed in places for spring cultivation. Standing spring crops have been damaged slightly by wind in parts of Belgaum; by disease in parts of Poona, and are withering for want of moisture in parts of Thar and Parkar, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and the Karnatak. Cotton and oilseeds have been damaged by insects and wind in parts of Hyderabad. Crops are generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops is completed in Karachi and Larkana, is almost over in Nasik, Ahmednagar, Satara and Bijapur, and is in progress in Gujarat, Kanara, East and West Khandesh, the Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Threshing is almost over in Sukkur and continues in parts of Larkana, Hyderabad, the Upper Sind Frontier, the Konkan, East and West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Palampur and Rewa Kantha. Picking of cotton is in progress in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, East and West Khandesh and Kathiawar. Sowing of spring crops has been completed in the Panch Mahals and Colaba; is almost over in Kaira and Nasik and continues in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad and Kanara. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of West Khandesh, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Agri-

cultural stock are sufficient, except in parts of the Deccan, Bijapur and Cutch, and generally in good condition. The supply of drinking water is sufficient except in parts of West Khandesh, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation is adequate except in parts of West Khandesh and Nasik. Prices of food grains have fallen slightly in Dharwar; have risen slightly in Ahmednagar and Satara, and are generally stationary elsewhere. The quantity purchasable per rupee is in Sind 30 to 42 per cent; in Gujarat 17 to 55 per cent; in the Konkan 18 to 38 per cent; in the Deccan 13 to 47 per cent and in the Karnatak 32 to 46 per cent less than the normal. Stocks of grain are generally adequate. Labourers get sufficient field employment and wages are normal. The cultivating and labouring classes are in fair condition.

Hyderabad.—There was no rain during the week. The autumn harvest is over. Cotton picking continues. The early rice harvest continues in parts. The spring crop is in fair to good condition. Rain is badly needed in parts. The *juar* crop has been injuriously affected by severe cold. The weather is somewhat cloudy. Late rice sowings continue in parts. Cattle disease prevails in 4 talukas. Prices:—Wheat 5½; coarse rice 6½ and *juar* 13 seers per rupee. White *juar* is selling in Hyderabad City at 11½ seers per rupee. The highest price in districts is 9 seers in 5 talukas and the lowest 24 seers in the Nagar-kurnool taluka of the Mahboobnagar district.

Mysore.—The price of *ragi* has fallen slightly in Kolar, Chitaldrug and Mysore; has risen in Hassan and is generally stationary elsewhere. Standing crops are reported to be withering for want of rain. Prospects of the season are unfavourable. Cattle are generally in good condition except in parts. Water and fodder are becoming scarce in the Maidan parts of the State.

Coorg.—Reaping of rice and picking of coffee continue. Picking of cardamom is completed. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was good in the Nilgiris, light to fair in Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem, Madura, Malabar, Tinnevely, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and South Arcot, and nil elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are insufficient generally except in Chingleput, Malabar and the Nilgiris. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are fair, but some in parts of the Deccan and Central and South Karnatak require more rain or are withering. Harvests continue with return poor to bumper. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, Nellore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely and South Canara. Fodder is scanty in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, Nellore, South Arcot, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in 11 districts; has fallen in 2 and has risen in 10. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in 5 districts; has fallen in 3 and has risen in 13. *Cholam* is stationary in 3 districts; has fallen in 4 and has risen in 7. *Cumbu* is stationary in 4 districts; has fallen in 2 and has risen in 9. The public health is generally good. Prospects are generally fair but more rain is urgently required in parts of Guntur, the Deccan, Nellore and Central and South Arcot. The condition of the labouring classes is good and employment is procurable. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of relief:—

Name of Province.	PRECEDING WEEK. (REVISED FIGURES.)			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or Decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous Relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>British Provinces.</i>							
Bengal	5,543	2,126	7,669	9,182	2,601	11,783	+ 4,114
Central Provinces . .	...	1,953	1,953	...	1,953	1,953	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	...	...	...	9,147	...	9,147	+ 9,147
TOTAL BRITISH PROV- INCES.	5,543	4,079	9,622	18,329	4,554	22,883	+ 13,261

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FAMINE.

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts and Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India—(District details).

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected details of the totals reported in the telegraphic famine reports published weekly in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed under relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their houses. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "village doles or other relief."

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 13TH DECEMBER 1908.												
No.	Name of Provinces, Districts and Native States.	Area in Sq. miles.	Population.	RELIEF WORKS.			Number on relief works.	Total on relief works.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.			GRAND TOTAL.
				Workers.	Depend- ants.	Total.			Poor- house or kitchens.	Village doles or other relief.	Total.	
<i>Bengal.</i>												
1	Cuttack ...	3,629	2,062,758	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	291	291
2	Balasore ...	2,059	1,071,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	661	661	661
3	Puri ...	2,472	1,017,284	...	...	...	...	...	...	986	986	986
4	Darbhanga ...	3,335	2,912,611	...	...	...	4,435	4,435	...	799	799	5,234
Total Bengal ...		11,495	7,063,850	...	...	...	4,435	4,435	...	2,737	2,737	7,172
<i>Central Provinces.</i>												
1	Nimar (portion) ...	3	33,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,709	1,709	1,709
2	Amraoti (") ...	5	26,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	38	38
3	Chanda (") ...	7	18,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	180	180
Total Central Provinces		14	77,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,927	1,927	1,927
Total British Provinces		11,509	7,140,850	...	...	...	4,435	4,435	...	4,664	4,664	9,099

B. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 31st December, 1908.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 26th December 1908, is published for general information:—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	11	5
		Dholera Port . . . . .	...	...
		Ahmedabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Ahmedabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Panch Mahala District . . . . .	...	...
		Kaira District	30	13
		Broach Port . . . . .	...	...
		Broach District . . . . .	...	...
		Mahi Kantha Agency	5	4
		Rewa Kantha Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Palanpur "	11	8
		Surat Town and Port . . . . .	...	...
		Bulsar Port . . . . .	...	...
		Surat District	25	14
		Utan Port . . . . .	...	...
		Vesava " . . . . .	...	...
		Kelva " . . . . .	...	...
		Trombay " . . . . .	...	...
		Tarapur " . . . . .	...	...
		Manori " . . . . .	...	...
		Mahim " . . . . .	...	...
		Dahanu " . . . . .	...	...
		Bhiwandi " . . . . .	...	...
		Agachi " . . . . .	...	...
		Kurle " . . . . .	...	...
		Basavin " . . . . .	...	...
		Kalyan " . . . . .	...	...
		Thane " . . . . .	...	...
		Bandra " . . . . .	...	...
		Umbargaoon Port . . . . .	...	...
		Thane District	5	3
	Central.	Ahmednagar District . . . . .	...	...
		Poona City	56	46
		Poona District	77	58
		Satara "	30	23
		East Khandesh District . . . . .	...	...
		Sholapur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Sholapur District	56	36
		Nasik District	4	5

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Southern.	Alibag Port . . . . .	...	1
		Thal " . . . . .	...	...
		Panvel " . . . . .	...	...
		Mahad " . . . . .	...	...
		Nagothna Port . . . . .	...	...
		Roha " . . . . .	...	...
		Ashstani " . . . . .	...	...
		Berdanda " . . . . .	...	...
		Kolaba District	11	11
		Ratnagiri Port . . . . .	...	...
		Vijaydurg " . . . . .	...	...
		Harnai " . . . . .	...	...
		Vengurla "	3	3
		Malvan " . . . . .	...	...
		Jaytapur " . . . . .	...	...
		Dabhol " . . . . .	...	...
		Jaygad " . . . . .	...	...
		Devgad " . . . . .	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	1	4
		Belgaum "	90	65
		Hubli Town	2	2
		Dharwar District	67	46
		Karwar Port . . . . .	...	...
		Savantvadi State . . . . .	...	...
		Bijapur District . . . . .	...	...
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	30	31
		Karachi District . . . . .	...	...
		Hyderabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Hyderabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Larkhans " . . . . .	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District . . . . .	...	...
		Upper Sind Frontier District . . . . .	...	...
		Sukkur District . . . . .	...	...
		Khairpur State . . . . .	...	...
	Political Charges.	Akalkot State . . . . .	...	...
		Amudh " . . . . .	...	...
		Sholapur Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Phaltan State . . . . .	...	...
		Tuna Port . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SINDH.	Political Charges.	Mundra Port	100	100
		Bijapur Agency	100	100
		Cambay Port	100	100
		Cambay State	100	100
		Mandvi Port	100	100
		Jakhau Port	100	100
		Cutch State	100	100
		Savanur „	100	100
		Bhor „	100	100
		Mangrol Port	3	3
		Mahuwa „	100	100
		Jafarabad „	100	100
		Vavanla „	100	100
		Jamnagar Town and Port	18	18
		Salaya Port	14	9
		Bhavnagar Town and Port	100	100
		Kathiawar Agency	8	8
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	37	24
		Sachin State	100	100
		Dharampur State	100	100
		Shrivardhan Port	100	100
		Murud „	100	100
		Nandgaon „	100	100
		Rajapuri „	100	100
		Janjira „	100	100
		Janjira State	100	100
		Bet Port	100	100
		Dwarka Port	100	100
		Baroda City	100	100
		Billimora Port	100	100
		Kodinar „	100	100
		Baroda State	82	59
		Satara Agency	100	100
		Jath State	100	100
		Poona Agency	100	100
		Surat Agency	100	100
		Aden	100	100
TOTAL .			697	499

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	..	Madras City . . . . .	...	...
		Anantapur District . . . . .	...	...
		Salem District	11	10
		Bellary Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Bellary District	4	3
		Kurnool " . . . . .	...	...
		North Arcot District . . . . .	...	...
		Oddalore Port . . . . .	...	...
		Mangalore " . . . . .	...	...
		Tinnevely District . . . . .	...	...
		Oddappah " . . . . .	...	...
		Madura " . . . . .	...	...
		Visagapatam Port . . . . .	...	...
		Visagapatam District . . . . .	...	...
		Oelimbakore "	1(b)	3(a)
		Ganjam District	1(b)	...
		South Canara District . . . . .	...	...
		Ootacamund Town . . . . .	...	...
		Coonoor Town	5	2
		Nilgiris District	1(b)	...
		Chingleput " . . . . .	...	...
		Godavari " . . . . .	...	...
		Cannanore Port . . . . .	...	...
		Tanjore District . . . . .	...	...
		Trichinopoly " . . . . .	...	...
		Cochin State . . . . .	...	...
		South Arcot District . . . . .	...	...
		Nellore District . . . . .	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port . . . . .	...	...
		Calingapatam " . . . . .	...	...
		Coconada " . . . . .	...	...
		Gopalpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Calicut " . . . . .	...	...
		Sandur State . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	23	17
BENGAL.	Presi- dency.	Calcutta	8	8
		Jessore District . . . . .	...	...
		Nadia " . . . . .	...	...
		Murshidabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Khulna District . . . . .	...	...

(a) One imported.

(b) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Burdwan	Midnapore District . . . . .	...	...
		Burdwan " . . . . .	...	...
		Hooghly District . . . . .	...	...
		Howrah Town . . . . .	...	...
		Howrah District . . . . .	...	...
		Birbhum " . . . . .	...	...
		Bankura " . . . . .	...	...
	Patna	Saran District	28	21
		Gaya Town . . . . .	...	...
		Gaya District . . . . .	...	...
		Muzaffarpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Darbhanga District	58	45
		Shahabad "	30	21
		Dinapore . . . . .	...	...
		Patna City . . . . .	...	...
		Patna District	7	7
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	7	6
		Monghyr District	2	...
		Darjeeling District . . . . .	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bhagalpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Purnea " . . . . .	...	...
		Southal Parganas District . . . . .	...	...
	Chota Nagpur	Palamau District . . . . .	...	...
		Manbhum District . . . . .	...	...
		Singbhum District . . . . .	...	...
		Hasaribagh " . . . . .	...	...
		Gangpur State . . . . .	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District . . . . .	...	...
		Sambalpur " . . . . .	...	...
TOTAL			129	108

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut.	Dehra Dun District	000	000
		Meerut City	000	000
		Meerut Cantonment	000	000
		Meerut District	000	000
		Musaffarnagar City	000	000
		Musaffarnagar District	000	000
		Aligarh City	000	000
		Koll "	000	000
		Hathras City	000	000
		Aligarh District	000	000
		Saharanpur City	000	000
		Hardwar Union	000	000
		Roorkee Town	000	000
		Saharanpur District	000	000
		Bulandshahr "	000	000
	Agra.	Etawah City	000	000
		Etawah District	000	000
		Fatehgarh	000	000
		Farrukhabad Town	000	000
		Farrukhabad District	1	1
		Mainpuri District	000	000
		Agra City	000	000
		Agra District	000	000
		Etah "	000	000
		Muttra City	000	000
		Muttra District	000	000
	Rohil- khand.	Bareilly City	000	000
		Bareilly District	000	000
		Shahjahanpur City	000	000
		Shahjahanpur District	000	000
		Budaun District	000	000
		Bijnor Town	000	000
		Bijnor District	000	000
		Moradabad City	000	000
		Moradabad District	000	000
		Pilibhit District	000	000

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Allahabad	Allahabad City . . . . .	...	...
		Allahabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Cawnpur City	6	6
		Cawnpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Fatehpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Banda " . . . . .	...	...
		Jhansi City . . . . .	...	...
		Jhansi District . . . . .	...	...
		Hamirpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Jalaun " . . . . .	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Benares City . . . . .	...	...
		Benares District . . . . .	...	...
		Ballia "	58	49
		Jaunpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Jaunpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Ghazipur " . . . . .	...	...
		Mirzapur City . . . . .	...	...
		Mirzapur District . . . . .	...	...
	Gorakhpur	Amangarh City . . . . .	...	...
		Amangarh District	55	29
		Gorakhpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Gorakhpur District	16	13
		Basti District . . . . .	...	...
	Kumaon	Naini Tal District . . . . .	...	...
		Garhwal . . . . .	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	4	3
		Lucknow City . . . . .	...	...
		Lucknow District . . . . .	...	...
		Hardoi "	1	1
		Rae Bareilly " . . . . .	...	...
		Sitapur " . . . . .	...	...
		Kheri " . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Bahraich District . . . . .	...	...
		Gonda " . . . . .	...	...
		Paritabgarh " . . . . .	...	...
		Sultanpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Ajodhya	5	1
		Fyzabad City . . . . .	...	...
		Fyzabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Bara Banki Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bara Banki District . . . . .	...	...
	Total		140	103
	Delhi	Gurgaon District	34	34
		Hissar " . . . . .	...	...
		Karnal " . . . . .	...	...
		Simla "	8	1
		Delhi District . . . . .	...	...
		Ambala " . . . . .	...	...
		Ludhiana " . . . . .	...	...
		Rohtak "	28	12
PUNJAB.	Jullundur	Jullundur City . . . . .	...	...
		Jullundur District . . . . .	...	...
		Hoshiarpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Ferozepur "	85	85
		Kangra "	83	81
	Lahore	Amritsar City . . . . .	...	...
		Amritsar District . . . . .	...	...
		Gurdaspur " . . . . .	...	...
		Lahore City . . . . .	...	...
		Lahore District . . . . .	...	...
		Gujranwala District	25	18
		Montgomery City	21(a)	19(a)
		Montgomery District . . . . .	...	...
		Sialkot "	18	18
	

(a) Figures for the two weeks ending 26th December 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Rawal- pindi.	Rawalpindi District . . . . .	...	...
		Gujrat " . . . . .	...	...
		Shahpur "	14	12
		Jhelum " . . . . .	...	...
		Attock " . . . . .	...	...
	Multan	Mianwali District . . . . .	...	...
		Lyallpur "	2	11
		Jhang "	24	31
		Muzaffargarh " . . . . .	...	...
		Multan " . . . . .	...	...
	...	Patiala City . . . . .	...	...
		Patiala State	137	80
		Maler Kotla State . . . . .	...	...
		Jind "	7	8
		Nalagarh " . . . . .	...	...
		Nabha " . . . . .	...	...
		Bahawalpur " . . . . .	...	...
TOTAL			471	400
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	8	2
		Hanthawaddy District	4	4
		Pegu "	11	11
		Tharrawaddy " . . . . .	...	...
		Prome " . . . . .	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Maubin District . . . . .	...	...
		Bassein "	7	5
		Hennada "	19	18
		Pyapon " . . . . .	...	...
		Myaungmya "	8	2

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Toungay	Toungay District	...	...
		Thabon	...	...
		Moulmein Town	...	...
		Amherst (Moulmein) District	...	...
		Tavoy District	...	...
	Magwe	Thayemye District	...	...
		Pakokku	...	...
		Minbu	...	...
		Magwe	...	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	129	134
		Maymyo Town	...	...
		Mandalay District	1	1
		Myitkyina	...	...
		Bhamo	5	1
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	2	3
		Lower Chindwin (Monywa) District	...	...
		Sagaing District	1	1
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	...	...
		Kamethla	85	36
		Kyaukse	...	...
		Meiktila	4	4
		Northern Shan States	...	...
	TOTAL		224	221
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	...	...
		Malda	...	...
		Goalpara	...	...
		Dacca Town	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca District	...	...
		Faridpur District	...	...
		Manipur State	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Kamptee Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Kamptee Town . . . . .	...	...
		Nagpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Wardha Town . . . . .	...	...
		Wardha District . . . . .	...	1
		Chanda Town . . . . .	...	...
		Chanda District . . . . .	...	...
		Bhandara Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bhandara District	2	3
		Balaghat Town . . . . .	...	...
		Balaghat District . . . . .	...	...
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town . . . . .	...	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Jubbulpore District . . . . .	...	...
		Damoh Town . . . . .	...	...
		Damoh District . . . . .	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Saugor Town . . . . .	...	...
		Saugor District . . . . .	...	...
		Chappara Town . . . . .	...	...
		Seoni Town . . . . .	...	...
		Seoni District . . . . .	...	...
		Mandla . . . . .	...	...
	Nerbudda	Khandwa Town . . . . .	...	...
		Burhanpur . . . . .	...	...
		Nimar District . . . . .	...	...
		Pachmar . . . . .	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Hoshangabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Narsingpur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Narsingpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Betul . . . . .	...	...
		Chhindwara Town . . . . .	...	...
		Chhindwara District . . . . .	...	...
	Chhattisgarh.	Drug Town . . . . .	...	...
		Drug District . . . . .	...	...
		Bilaspur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bilaspur District . . . . .	...	...
		Raipur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Raipur District . . . . .	...	...

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JANUARY 2, 1909.

19

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague measures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BEHAR).	Nagpur	Akola Town	3	...
		Akola District	17	14
		Buldana Town	...	...
		Buldana District	56	37
		Yeshwantpur Town	...	...
		Yeshwantpur District	...	...
		Ellichpur City	...	...
		Amraoti Town	1	4
		Amraoti District	24	16
		TOTAL	103	72
COORG	...	Coorg	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	14	12
		Bangalore City	4	5
		Bangalore District	...	...
		Mysore City	4	4
		Mysore District	61	42
		Hasan "	5	5
		Kadur "	16	19
		Kolar "	7	4
		Kolar Gold Fields	...	...
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga "	2	1
		Chitaldroog "	...	...
		TOTAL	113	85
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Tamrnabad District	...	...
		Raichur District	11(a)	8(a)
		Calbarga	...	...
TOTAL			11	9

(a) Figures for the period from 15th to 21st December 1906.

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.		Indore City . . . . .	...	...
		Indore State . . . . .	...	...
		Indore Residency . . . . .	...	...
		Ujjain City . . . . .	...	...
		Gwalior . . . . .	...	...
		Gwalior State (portion in Bhopal)	...	...
		Dhar State . . . . .	...	...
		Pathari . . . . .	...	...
		Malwa Agency	...	...
		Sunderi Pergana (in the Bhopal Agency)	...	...
		Nagode State . . . . .	...	...
		Bhopal City . . . . .	...	...
		Bhopal State . . . . .	...	...
		Shahjahanpur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Guaranteed Holding in Bhopal Agency	...	...
		Makundgarh State . . . . .	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Neemach . . . . .	...	...
		Orccha State . . . . .	...	...
		Ratlam City . . . . .	...	...
		Ratlam State . . . . .	...	...
		Dewas Town . . . . .	...	...
		Dewas State . . . . .	...	...
		Narsingarh State . . . . .	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency	...	...
		Tank State (portion in Central India)	...	...
		Baghelkhand Agency States	...	...
		Bawa Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bawa State . . . . .	...	...
		Sehore Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Sehore State . . . . .	...	...
		Datia City . . . . .	...	...
		Datia State . . . . .	...	...
		Sailana Town . . . . .	...	...
		Sailana State . . . . .	...	...
		Sitaman . . . . .	...	...
		Piploda . . . . .	...	...
		Bagli . . . . .	...	...
		Jhabua . . . . .	...	...
		Jaora Town . . . . .	...	...
		Jaora State . . . . .	...	...
		Agar Military Station . . . . .	...	...
		Manpur . . . . .	...	...
		Rajgarh State . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	{	Kurwai State . . . . .	...	...
		Barwadi " . . . . .	...	...
		Total . . . . .	...	...
	{	Mewar State . . . . .	...	...
		Partabgarh State . . . . .	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State . . . . .	...	...
		Tonk State . . . . .	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur) . . . . .	...	...
		Jaipur City . . . . .	...	...
		Jaipur State	100(a)	138 (a)
		Kishangarh Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bikaner State . . . . .	...	...
		Jhalawar " . . . . .	...	...
		Kotah " . . . . .	...	...
RAJ-PUTANA AND AJMER MERWARA	{	Sirohi " . . . . .	...	...
		Shahpura " . . . . .	...	...
		Dholpur . . . . .	...	...
		Alwar City . . . . .	...	...
		Alwar State . . . . .	...	...
		Beawar . . . . .	...	...
		Kargali State	8 (b)	2 (b)
		Banswara Town . . . . .	...	...
		Banswara State . . . . .	...	...
		Bharatpur State . . . . .	...	...
		Ajmer City . . . . .	...	...
		Ajmer District . . . . .	...	...
	{	Deoli . . . . .	...	...
		Abu Road . . . . .	...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District . . . . .	...	...
		Total	171	100
N.-W. P. PROVINCE	{	Abbottabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Hamir District . . . . .	...	...
		Beanu . . . . .	...	...
		Kohat Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Kohat Town . . . . .	...	...
		Kohat District . . . . .	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan Town . . . . .	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District . . . . .	...	...
		Peshawar Town . . . . .	...	...
		Peshawar Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Muzahara " . . . . .	...	...
		Peshawar District . . . . .	...	...
		Khyber Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Total . . . . .	...	...

(a) Figures for the two weeks ending 25th December 1908.

(b) Figures for the week ending 18th December 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague measures.	Plague deaths.
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Bomiani . . . . .	...	...
		Hirok . . . . .	...	...
		Sibi . . . . .	...	...
		Fort Sandeman . . . . .	...	...
		Las Bela State . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL		•
		GRAND TOTAL	2,075	1,668

H. A. STUART,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian
Railways.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Only 24 of the 242 firms in column Total earnings, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAYS.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.		RESULTS OF WORKING DURING 2ND HALF OF YEAR.						RESULTS OF WORKING FOR OFFICIAL YEAR.					
	During 2nd-half of 1907.	During official year 1907-08.	Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending.		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st July to		Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
			1907.	1908.	21st December 1907.	19th December 1908.	1907.	1908.	21st December 1907.	19th December 1908.	21st December 1907.	19th December 1908.		
State and Guaranteed Railways.			Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bengal-Nagpur (including 3' 6" gauge lines)	244	264	2,117	2,271	5,23,677	4,73,000	247	208	1,21,55,466	1,12,19,000	...	9,36,466	...	16,96,697
Poowah-Extension	207	288	21	21	5,124	5,900	244	281	1,33,318	1,42,000	8,682	...	25,914	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (inclgd.)	688	790	504	504	4,24,987	4,19,000	843	831	83,73,421	78,24,000	...	5,49,421	...	7,04,764
Virangam-Wadhwan Section, 3 3/4" gauge,	29	37	101	139	3,235	4,200	32	30	(2) 64,194	1,04,000	39,806	...	1,32,866	...
Nagda-Matra														
Eastern Bengal (inclgd. 3 3/4" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	442	399	1,268	1,274	4,51,089	5,75,000	356	451	1,39,85,433	1,41,62,000	1,76,567	...	5,66,844	...
East Indian	635	681	2,321	2,328	17,49,720	15,08,000	754	648	3,73,02,561	3,73,50,000	47,439	...	...	4,23,936
Great Indian Peninsula	551	606	1,569	1,606	12,26,397	11,64,000	782	725	1,97,88,538	1,84,72,000	...	13,16,538	...	41,04,980
Acra-Delhi Chord	200	233	126	126	39,098	25,800	255	205	6,60,674	6,42,000	...	27,674	14,655	...
Baran Kotah (b)	...	...	...	13	...	900	...	69	...	...	5,600	...	5,600	16,83,686
Indian Midland (inclgd. Bhopal-Itarsi)	226	257	914	916	2,28,886	1,85,000	250	202	49,15,001	39,73,000	...	9,42,001	...	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3 3/4" gauge lines)	207	220	2,883	2,839	6,16,756	6,66,000	214	213	1,47,13,996	1,32,18,000	...	14,95,996	...	22,94,730
North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	387	371	3,614	3,614	10,64,363	10,86,000	293	300	3,59,16,975	2,45,84,000	...	1,04,32,975	...	1,36,17,009
Ondh and Rohilkhand (inclgd. Cawnpore-Bathal 3 3/4" link)	261	269	1,998	1,298	3,58,928	2,88,000	274	222	82,44,624	64,27,000	...	18,17,624	...	20,43,051
Hardwar-Dehra	230	235	32	32	3,704	6,000	116	187	1,83,164	1,47,000	...	36,164	...	29,677
Assam-Bengal	127	121	771	771	85,413	90,000	...	111	24,28,873	21,86,000	...	2,42,873	...	2,49,400
Barwada-Masulipatam (c)	...	...	...	49	...	6,800	...	139	...	1,30,000	1,30,000	...	2,21,000	...
Burma	203	240	1,474	1,247	3,78,154	3,39,000	257	222	68,58,243	71,53,000	2,94,757	...	8,41,568	80,894
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	121	128	124	124	16,585	10,800	134	87	3,62,108	2,99,000	...	62,108	...	89,146
Lucknow-Bareilly	137	148	237	200	28,871	30,800	122	154	6,63,182	5,97,000	...	66,182	...	...
Palaspur-Deesa	44	50	17	17	817	1,000	48	59	17,926	16,300	...	1,626	1,609	...
Papua-Malwa (inclgd. Godhra-Ratlam)	267	282	1,909	1,915	5,70,883	4,48,000	299	234	1,23,86,978	96,16,000	...	27,70,978	...	38,58,663
Nagda, 5' 6" gauge	217	235	1,330	1,398	2,65,842	3,72,000	200	266	69,97,913	90,48,000	20,50,087	...	1,44,76,000	34,40,490
South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	112	121	103	103	10,978	11,600	107	106	2,70,703	2,93,000	16,297	...	4,98,000	34,291
Tanjore District Board	115	110	108	108	11,432	11,600	106	106	2,93,503	2,99,000	5,697	...	4,74,000	21,926
Tanjore District Board	...	...	...	...	...	1,72,000	241	222	2,37,061	24,11,000	1,73,939	...	57,67,000	4,11,460

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 2.}

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1909.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Rainfall summary for the eight days ending at 8hrs. on Thursday,
the 7th January 1909, based on the Indian Daily Weather
Reports of the period.**

No well marked winter storms has affected north-west India during the past week and only a few falls of snow in Kashmir and light rain in Baluchistan have been reported. On the 3rd and 4th isolated falls of rain occurred over the central parts of the country, but the rain was not heavy and the disturbance quickly passed away. The weather of southern India has been dominated by the cyclonic storm which appeared in the south of the Bay at the end of last week. On the 31st December it was of considerable intensity and situated to the north-east of Trincomalee. Two days later it had passed across the south of the Peninsula and moved out into the Arabian Sea as an area of low pressure accompanied by heavy cloud and moderate rain. The effects of the storm were appreciable as far north as Hyderabad and continued for several days after the storm had passed away. Heavy cloud covered the south of the Peninsula during the whole week and the rainfall was heavy in places. At the end of the week a steadily rising barometer indicated drier weather.

Burma.—There was very little cloud, and humidity and temperature were approximately normal.

North-east India including Orissa.—Dibrugarh and Sibsagar had light falls of rain. Skies were cloudy in parts of the province of Bengal but were clear in Eastern Bengal and Assam. Except in Bihar temperature was normal or in excess.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Light falls of rain occurred in the east of Central India, in Berar and the Central Provinces. There was cloud in the southern half of the division, but in the United Provinces skies were generally clear. Minimum temperature was in excess in the area of cloud and normal or in defect elsewhere.

North-west India.—Light snow fell in parts of Kashmir and light rain at Chaman. On the 31st December and on the 6th January cloud spread over the plains of upper India, but during the rest of the week it was present only in the hills. Temperature was normal or in defect, the deficiency occurred chiefly on the 3rd, 4th and 5th January and was most marked in the south Punjab and west Gujarat.

The Peninsula.—Moderate to heavy general rain fell south of Nellore and a few falls occurred to the north. Skies were more or less heavily clouded, and temperature, while normal or in defect in the day time, was generally in excess at night.

The following summarises the chief rainfall amounts as reported at 8 hrs. each day :

December 31st. Negapatam 2'90" and Trincomalee 2'72".

January 1st. Pamban 3'09", Trichinopoly 4'52", Cuddalore 1'99", Madras 2'62", Kodaikanal 4'51", Ootacamund 2'54" and Nellore 1'60".

" 2nd. Coimbatore 1'34", Salem 1'33", Cuddapah 3'21", Nellore 2'78", Ootacamund 4'51" and Kodaikanal 3'27".

" 3rd. Calicut 4'11".

" 4th. Nellore 3'11" and Tinnevely 1'26".

" 5th. Aurangabad 0'82".

The past week's rainfall has converted the large defect formerly shown in the seasonal rainfall into an excess in north Hyderabad, Mysore and the Madras Presidency. The rainfall of the period is now nearly normal in the west of the Central Provinces while it continues in excess at the stations in the Bay and in Kashmir and Baluchistan.

DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR 8 DAYS ENDING ON 7TH JANUARY 1909.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 4TH DECEMBER 1908 TO 7TH JANUARY 1909.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	
	Average actual rainfall in inches.	Average normal rain- fall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stations in the Bay	0	0'3	-0'3	7'8	5'6	+ 2'2	+ 39	+ 47
Lower Burma	0	0	0	0'1	0'3	- 0'2	- 67	- 50
Upper Burma	0	0	0	0	0'4	- 0'4	-100	-100
Assam	0'1	0'1	0	0'1	0'5	- 0'4	- 80	-100
Eastern Bengal	0	0'1	-0'1	0	0'3	- 0'3	-100	-100
Bengal	0	0'1	-0'1	0	0'2	- 0'2	-100	-100
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0'4	- 0'4	-100	-100
Chota Nagpur	0	0'1	-0'1	0	0'2	- 0'2	-100	-100
Bihar	0	0'1	-0'1	0	0'2	- 0'2	-100	-100
United Provinces, East	0	0'2	-0'2	0'1	0'4	- 0'3	- 75	-100
United Provinces, West	0	0'2	-0'2	0'1	0'6	- 0'5	- 83	- 75
Punjab, East and North	0	0'4	-0'4	0'4	0'9	- 0'5	- 56	- 20
Punjab, South-west	0	0'1	-0'1	0	0'5	- 0'5	-100	-100
Kashmir	0'1	0'3	-0'2	1'8	0'8	+ 1'0	+125	+160
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0'1	-0'1	0'4	0'4	0	0	+100
Baluchistan	0'3	0'3	0	1'3	1'0	+ 0'3	+ 30	+ 43
Sind	0	0	0	0	0'1	- 0'1	-100	-100
Rajputana, West	0	0'1	-0'1	0	0'2	- 0'2	-100	-100
Rajputana, East	0	0'1	-0'1	0	0'3	- 0'3	-100	-100
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0'1	- 0'1	-100	-100
Central India, West	0	0'1	-0'1	0	0'3	- 0'3	-100	-100
Central India, East	0'1	0'1	0	0'2	0'6	- 0'4	- 67	- 80
Berar	0'1	0'2	-0'1	0'5	0'9	- 0'4	- 44	- 29
Central Provinces, West	0'1	0'2	-0'1	0'6	0'7	- 0'1	- 14	- 20
Central Provinces, East	0	0'1	-0'1	0	0'4	- 0'4	-100	-100
Konkan	0	0'1	-0'1	0	0'1	- 0'1	-100	-100
Bombay Deccan	0'1	0	+0'1	0'1	0'3	- 0'2	- 67	-100
Hyderabad, North	0'8	0'1	+0'7	0'8	0'3	+ 0'5	+167	-100
Hyderabad, South	0	0'1	-0'1	0	0'2	- 0'2	-100	-100
Mysore	1'0	0	+1'0	1'1	0'2	+ 0'9	+450	- 50
Malabar	1'8	0'1	+1'7	2'5	1'2	+ 1'3	+168	- 45
Madras, South-east	4'4	0'4	+4'0	5'0	4'9	+ 0'1	+ 3	- 87
Madras Deccan	1'4	0'1	+1'3	1'4	0'4	+ 1'0	+250	-100
Madras Coast, North	1'8	0'1	+1'7	1'8	1'1	+ 0'7	+ 64	-100

GEORGE C. SIMPSON,
for Director-General of Observatories.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 7th January 1909.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday,
2nd January 1909.

Burma.—A minute amount of rain fell in two districts of Lower Burma. There was no rain elsewhere. Reaping of early autumn rice is completed and that of winter rice is in progress throughout the Province. Cultivation of spring rice and of miscellaneous crops continues in places. Plucking of cotton and gathering of groundnuts are nearing completion. The prospect of crops is good in Lower and Upper Burma. The price of unhusked rice has fallen in 7 and has risen in 3 districts.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—No rain fell during the week. Harvesting of winter rice is still in progress in some districts; it yielded a fair harvest in all parts of the Province except in the Rajshahi division. Harvesting of sugarcane is still going on and promises a fair outturn on the whole. Pulses and rape crops are expected to give a moderate outturn only. Sowing of spring crops and preparation of lands for monsoon crops still continue in some places but rain is badly needed for them and would be of benefit to standing spring crops. The number of persons on relief works in Dinajpur and Bogra is 1,544 and 353 respectively. Relief works are also in progress in Rangpur where 263 persons were on works during last week. The average price of common rice has fallen by about 2 per cent. Cattle disease prevails in Noakhali, Kamrup and Darrang.

Bengal.—There was no rain during the week. *Kalai* and early oilseeds are being harvested in Nadia, Jessore, Purnea and Hazaribagh, and sugarcane-pressing is in progress in Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Winter paddy is still being harvested in some districts. Poppy and other spring crops are being irrigated, but they are in urgent want of rain in Bihar. Prospects of these crops are not favourable in North Bihar, Khulna and the Sonthal Parganas. Scarcity is apprehended in Nadia, and the condition of the poorer classes is seriously affected in parts of North Bihar owing to scarcity of work and high prices of food-grains. The agricultural outlook in North Bihar is unfavourable. The price of common rice has fallen in Bankura, Midnapore, the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Balasore, Puri, Ranchi and Palamau, and has risen in Burdwan, Nadia, Shahabad, Manbhum and Singhbhum. Cattle-disease is reported from Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Puri, Sambalpur, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Palamau and Manbhum. The fodder-supply is sufficient except in parts of the Sonthal Parganas. The water-supply is getting deficient in parts of Muzaffarpur, Monghyr and Purnea. The number of persons on test-works in Darbhanga was 10,779. Gratuitous relief was given to 1,392 persons in Orissa and 1,108 in Darbhanga.

United Provinces.—Except for an insignificant fall in Etah the week was rainless. Rain is now urgently required in most districts. Prospects are uncertain in Bahraich and Fyzabad. Unirrigated crops are withering. Signs of scarcity are reported to be apparent in the Bijaiagarh Pargana in Mirzapur. Some damage to standing crops from insects is reported in parts of Muttra, Budaun and Kheri and from frost in parts of Farrukhabad, Shahjahanpur and Cawnpore; otherwise standing crops are in good or fair condition. Cattle disease is reported from thirteen districts but generally the condition of agricultural stock is good. Malarial fever continues to decline. Supplies and fodder are adequate. Prices have fallen in seven; have risen in four and are stationary in the other districts.

Punjab.—Slight rain has fallen in Rawalpindi and Mianwali. Winter rains are urgently needed in the Delhi division. Autumn crops are being harvested and their condition and expected yield are good to average. The outturn of cotton is nearly below average while that of sugarcane is good. Harvesting of *toria* continues and the yield is reported good. Sowings of spring crops continue in some districts. On last week's rain a large area has been sown and prospects are favourable at present. Fever is abating. Prices are high but have fallen slightly. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in Gurgaon, Sialkot, Lyallpur, Jhang and in parts of Amritsar and Mianwali.

North-West Frontier Province.—Showers of rain fell in the Peshawar and Bannu districts and proved beneficial to the standing crops. The condition of standing crops is good throughout the Province. Harvesting of autumn crops still continues in Bannu and the yield is expected to be average both on irrigated and unirrigated lands. Pressing of sugarcane is in progress in the Marwat tahsil of the Bannu district. The wheat crop is reported to have been attacked by insects. The water-supply and fodder are sufficient.

Cattle are generally in good condition throughout the Province. Malarial fever is now abating. Prices are fluctuating. Prices:—Wheat $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$; gram $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$; maize $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 and *bajra* 13 to $13\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—There was slight rain in parts. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 and maize from $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 22 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crop is fair. Fodder is sufficient. Sowing of spring crops is in progress.

Kashmir.—The weather is snowy and bitterly cold. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are unchanged. There is no disease.

Rajputana.—Spring sowings have been completed in most places and young crops are doing well. Slight damage from frost is however reported in some villages of Mewar and the Merwara district. The condition of cattle is generally good and fodder is sufficient. Prices have risen slightly in Marwar and Jaipur but have fallen in Bikaner.

Central India.—There was slight rain in parts of Gwalior and Bundelkhand and *ni* elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops is completed in Gwalior and Baghelkhand and is in progress elsewhere. Sowing of spring crops is completed in Bundelkhand and is in progress elsewhere. Germination is satisfactory in Gwalior. Crops have been damaged slightly in parts of Indore, Rutlam and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock are in good condition. Cattle disease is prevalent in parts of Bhopal, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices have fallen slightly in parts of Malwa; are fluctuating in Bhopawar and are stationary but high elsewhere. Germination of the opium crop is satisfactory in Gwalior and sowing is in progress elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been occasionally cloudy except in Nimar, Chhindwara, Bhandara, Chanda, Akola, Yeotmal and the districts of Chhattisgarh. Light showers were received during the week ranging from 1 cent in Nagpur and Wardha to 87 cents in Balaghat. The rainfall though light will be beneficial to spring crops. More rain is needed in Damoh and Bilaspur. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton are in progress. Frost has slightly damaged pulses and *til* in the northern districts. The condition of spring crops is generally satisfactory and prospects are favourable. Cattle are doing well. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Prices:—*juar* has remained stationary in 18 districts; wheat and gram in 16 and rice in 12 districts. Wheat in Saugor and *juar* in Nagpur fell by $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 seer per rupee respectively. Wheat in Damoh and Betul and *juar* in Amraoti became dearer by $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 seer. Rice in the Chhattisgarh districts fell by $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 seers while in Balaghat the price rose by $\frac{1}{2}$ seer. Prices fluctuated but slightly elsewhere exhibiting a tendency to fall. The number of weavers on relief was 1,561.

Feudatory States.—A few drops of rain fell in Jashpur and Sirguja during the week. Harvesting of autumn crops is completed and threshing and winnowing are in progress. The condition of spring crops is generally good but a shower will generally improve prospects in Kawardha, Khairagarh and Raj-Nandgaon. Fodder and water are ample. Prices:—rice and *kodon* in Raj-Nandgaon; rice in Bastar and Sakti; and wheat and rice in Raigarh and Sirguja fell by $\frac{1}{2}$ seer to 4 seers per rupee. *Kodon* rose in Chhuikhadan by 1 seer; elsewhere prices remained stationary.

Bombay.—Standing spring crops have been damaged slightly by disease in parts of Poona and by frost in parts of Mahi Kantha and are withering for want of moisture in parts of Thar and Parkar, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and the Karnatak. Cotton and oilseeds have been damaged by insects, frost and wind in parts of Hyderabad. Crops are generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops is completed in Karachi, East Khandesh and Bijapur; is almost over in Nasik, Ahmednagar and Satara and is in progress in Gujarat, Kanara, West Khandesh, the Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Threshing is almost over in Sukkur, Larkana and the Upper Sind Frontier and continues in parts of Thana, Colaba, East and West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona and Palanpur. Picking of cotton is in progress in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, East and West Khandesh and Kathiawar. Sowing of spring crops is completed in Kaira; is almost over in Larkana, Hyderabad and Nasik and continues in parts of Karachi, Sukkur, the Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad and Kanara. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of West Khandesh, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Agricultural stock are sufficient, except in parts of the Deccan and Cutch, and are generally in good condition. The supply of drinking water is sufficient except in parts of West Khandesh, Nasik, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices of food-grains are generally stationary. The quantity purchasable per rupee is in Sind 27 to 42 per cent; in Gujarat 18 to 55 per cent; in the Konkan 18 to 30 per cent; in the Deccan 17 to 47 per cent and in the Karnatak 32 to 63 per cent less than the normal. Stocks of grain are generally adequate. Labourers get sufficient field employment and wages are normal. The cultivating and labouring classes are in fair condition.

Hyderabad.—There was no rain during the week. Autumn cotton is still being picked in parts. The early rice harvest is nearing completion. The spring crop is in fair condition. In most parts it needs rain, specially in the Raichur district where in some villages the crop has failed. Late rice sowings continue in parts. Cattle disease is prevalent in four talukas. Prices:—Wheat $5\frac{1}{2}$; coarse rice $6\frac{1}{2}$ and *juar* $12\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. White *juar* is selling in Hyderabad City at $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. The highest price in districts is $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers in the Paloncha taluka of the Warangal district and the lowest 23 seers in the Nagarkurnool taluka of the Mahboobnagar district.

Mysore.—There was fair rain during the week in Kolar and Mysore and slight rain elsewhere. Prices of food-grains are steady. Standing crops have already slightly improved as a result of the recent rainfall. Prospects of the season have improved slightly in Kolar but are still generally unfavourable elsewhere. Cattle are generally healthy except in parts of the State. Water and fodder are available except in parts of the Maidan talukas of the State.

Coorg.—Rainfall 1 inch 58 cents. Reaping of rice and picking of coffee continue. Prices of food-grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was very heavy in the Nilgiris, Tanjore and Madras; heavy in Chingleput, South Arcot, Trichinopoly and North Arcot; good in Coimbatore, Salem, Cuddapah, Madura and Nellore; *nil* in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Kistna; and light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are insufficient except in Kistna, Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Malabar and the Nilgiris. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are fair and have benefited by recent rains in several districts, but some in parts of Ganjam, Kistna, the Deccan, North Arcot, Madura, Tinnevely, Malabar and South Canara require more rain or are withering. Harvests continue with outturn poor to bumper. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, Kistna, the Deccan, Nellore, Coimbatore, Tinnevely and South Canara. Fodder is scanty in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, Nellore, South Arcot, North Arcot and Coimbatore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in twelve districts; has fallen in five and has risen in six. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in six districts; has fallen in four and has risen in eleven. *Cholam* is stationary in three districts; has fallen in three and has risen in eight. *Cumbu* is stationary in six districts; has fallen in three and has risen in six. The public health is generally good. Prospects are generally fair and have much improved by recent rain. The condition of the labouring classes is good and employment is procurable. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of relief :—

Name of Province.	PRECEDING WEEK. (REVISED FIGURES.)			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or Decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous Relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>British Provinces.</i>							
Bengal	9,182	2,601	11,783	10,779	2,500	13,279	+1,496
Central Provinces .	...	1,953	1,953	...	1,561	1,561	—392
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	...	9,147	9,147	2,160	...	2,160	—6,987
TOTAL BRITISH PROV- INCES.	9,182	13,701	22,883	12,939	4,061	17,000	—5,883

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FAMINE.

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts and Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India—(District details).

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected details of the reported in the telegraphic famine reports published weekly in the Supplement to the Gazette of India.
Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed under relief works when distinguished in the local returns from gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their houses. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "village doles or relief."

Name of Provinces, Districts and Native States.	Area in Sq. miles.	Population.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 10th DECEMBER 1908.								GRAND TOTAL.
			RELIEF WORKS.			Number on relief works.	Total on relief works.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.			
			Workers.	Depend- ants.	Total.			Poor- houses or kitchens.	Village doles or other relief.	Total.	
<i>Bengal.</i>											
Attack ...	3,629	2,062,758	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	276	276
Malasore ...	2,059	1,071,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	692	692	692
Muri ...	2,472	1,017,284	...	...	...	...	...	359	...	359	359
Barbhanga ...	8,335	2,912,611	...	...	...	5,543	5,543	...	799	799	6,342
Total Bengal ...	11,495	7,063,850	...	...	...	5,543	5,543	359	1,767	2,126	7,669
<i>Central Provinces.</i>											
Nimar (portion) ...	3	33,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,735	1,735	1,735
Amraoti (") ...	5	38,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	38	38
Chanda (") ...	7	18,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	180	180
Total Central Provinces	14	77,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,953	1,953	1,953
Total British Provinces	11,509	7,140,850	...	...	...	5,543	5,543	359	3,720	4,079	9,622

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	IN THE NINE MONTHS, APRIL TO DECEMBER, OF									
	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09
SEA CUSTOMS										
IMPORTS										
<i>Special Import Duties</i>										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	2,34	2,01	2,35	2,54	2,40	3,15	3,07	3,16	4,06	4,13
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	1,46	1,46	1,53	1,76	1,88	2,12	2,13	2,22	2,17	3,70
Spirits and liqueurs	47,89	47,24	47,50	51,20	55,52	56,24	58,80	55,16	68,02	63,51
Wines	2,57	2,56	2,50	2,95	2,76	2,70	2,89	2,75	2,92	2,87
Opium	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	2
Petroleum	29,14	33,72	39,85	39,88	31,32	31,69	28,81	26,73	31,91	40,01
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	5,60	13,26	21,51	16,40	2,07	11	1	1	...	...
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1901)	—	—	—	3,23	17	8	1	...	...	...
<i>General Import Duties</i>										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	10,53	11,88	11,20	10,71	11,22	12,99	14,21	14,41	18,07	20,08
Sugar (ordinary duties)	13,16	21,21	20,77	19,45	21,04	24,56	25,82	34,99	33,54	39,49
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials	7,59	7,79	8,59	8,62	10,18	9,92	10,51	10,84	13,46	12,19
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece goods, grey	36,53	34,42	37,58	39,39	33,23	41,95	47,16	47,96	50,19	39,68
white	13,61	13,60	20,55	12,05	14,16	20,14	20,88	17,63	28,51	24,53
coloured	18,23	14,62	17,87	16,70	20,53	23,81	24,23	24,63	27,96	27,24
Other goods	2,21	2,01	2,31	1,87	2,97	4,21	4,64	4,92	5,19	4,93
Metals and manufactures of—										
Silver, bullion and coin	17,77	8,95	21,05	29,57	28,86	29,35	19,54	31,04	37,34	50,08
Other metals and manufactures of metals	11,86	15,72	16,96	22,18	23,81	27,14	22,99	25,12	30,71	35,99
Oils (excluding petroleum)	97	1,13	1,46	1,14	71	67	95	1,54	...	1,07
Manufactured articles	41,36	42,79	46,73	45,60	53,10	62,22	62,76	62,02	73,20	73,88
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	4,30	7,69	6,83	6,71	6,60	7,35	8,97	8,48	10,40	12,35
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,67,16	2,82,08	2,27,17	3,32,00	3,22,53	3,60,63	3,58,43	3,73,56	4,39,69	4,38,80
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	9,86	8,60	12,48	12,92	14,19	16,00	18,73	18,53	22,23	22,09
EXPORT DUTIES—										
Rice and Rice-flour	53,88	51,05	54,28	71,00	66,65	78,95	69,21	57,84	56,19	42,25
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	5,18	5,75	6,13	6,09	6,78	7,28	6,37	6,78	7,50	6,69
GRAND TOTAL	3,36,08	3,47,48	2,90,06	4,22,01	4,10,17	4,62,86	4,52,74	4,56,73	5,25,63	5,29,83
<i>Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports</i>										
Bengal	Imports	1,09,59	1,14,45	1,22,07	1,22,92	1,11,93	1,27,90	1,21,41	1,31,52	1,64,46
	Exports	13,45	14,80	10,01	10,08	10,77	13,34	15,88	8,28	4,51
Eastern Bengal and Assam	Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	51	73
	Exports . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	3
Bombay	Imports	94,53	94,66	1,20,42	1,28,13	1,24,65	1,37,29	1,34,07	1,40,34	1,62,37
	Exports	1,73	2,13	1,72	2,56	1,72	1,78	1,28	1,23	1,53
Sind	Imports	19,70	25,16	31,86	30,12	24,13	29,02	31,37	35,28	37,00
	Exports	80	65	1,60	1,01	93	1,29	1,14	2,83	2,93
Madras	Imports	22,76	23,72	28,98	27,99	30,36	31,28	28,70	30,61	34,93
	Exports	4,55	1,86	4,29	5,01	7,42	5,55	3,24	6,63	9,11
Burma	Imports	20,58	24,09	22,84	22,84	31,46	35,14	32,88	33,39	41,32
	Exports	23,35	31,61	36,66	52,34	45,81	56,99	47,67	38,87	27,84

FREDERICK NOËL PATON

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

J. S. MESTON

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, January 8, 1909

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.
SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 7th January, 1909.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 2nd January 1909, is published for general information:—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	4	3
		Dholera Port . . . . .	...	...
		Ahmedabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Ahmedabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Panch Mahals District . . . . .	...	...
		Kaira District	27	15
		Broach Port . . . . .	...	...
		Broach District . . . . .	...	...
		Mahi Kantha Agency	17	12
		Rewa Kantha Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Palanpur	11	5
		Surat Town and Port . . . . .	...	...
		Dular Fort . . . . .	...	...
		Surat District	11	5
		Utan Port . . . . .	...	...
		Vemva . . . . .	...	...
		Kelve	5	2
		Mahim . . . . .	...	...
		Trombay . . . . .	...	...
		Tarapur . . . . .	...	...
		Manori . . . . .	...	...
		Dahanu . . . . .	...	...
		Bhiwadi . . . . .	...	...
		Agashi . . . . .	...	...
		Raimurdha . . . . .	...	1
		Kurli . . . . .	...	...
		Bassain . . . . .	...	...
		Kalyan . . . . .	...	...
		Thana	1	...
		Bandra . . . . .	...	1
		Umbargaoon Port . . . . .	...	...
		Thana District	1	1
	Central.	Ahmednagar District . . . . .	...	...
		Poona City	46	44
		Poona District	95	66
		Satara	53	44
		East Khandesh District . . . . .	...	...
		Sholapur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Sholapur District	31	29
		Nasik District	4	4

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Southern.	Alibag Port	1	1
		Thal " . . . . .	...	...
		Panvel " . . . . .	...	...
		Mahad " . . . . .	...	...
		Nagothna Port . . . . .	...	...
		Roha " . . . . .	...	...
		Ashtami " . . . . .	...	...
		Bevdanda " . . . . .	...	...
		Kolaba District	4	5
		Ratnagiri Port . . . . .	...	...
		Vijaydurg " . . . . .	...	...
		Harnai " . . . . .	...	...
		Vengurla " . . . . .	...	...
		Malvan " . . . . .	...	...
		Jaytaper " . . . . .	...	...
		Dabhol " . . . . .	...	...
		Jaygad " . . . . .	...	...
		Devgad " . . . . .	...	...
		Ratnagiri District . . . . .	...	...
		Belgaum "	61	46
		Hubli Town	8	8
		Dharwar District	55	33
		Karwar Port . . . . .	...	...
		Savantradi State . . . . .	...	...
		Bijapur District . . . . .	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	48	46
		Karachi District . . . . .	...	...
		Hyderabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Hyderabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Larkhans " . . . . .	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District . . . . .	...	...
		Upper Sind Frontier District . . . . .	...	...
		Sukkar District . . . . .	...	...
		Khairpur State . . . . .	...	...
	Political Charges.	Akalkot State . . . . .	...	...
		Aundh " . . . . .	...	...
		Sholapur Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Phaltan State . . . . .	...	...
		Tuna Port . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague Deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Political Charges.	Mandra Port . . . . .	...	...
		Bijapur Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Cambay Port . . . . .	...	...
		Cambay State . . . . .	...	...
		Mandvi Port	1	1
		Jakhan Port . . . . .	...	...
		Outch State	8	4
		Savamur „ . . . . .	...	...
		Bhor „ . . . . .	...	...
		Mangrol Port . . . . .	...	...
		Mahuwa „ . . . . .	...	...
		Jafarabad „ . . . . .	...	...
		Vavanla „ . . . . .	...	...
		Jamnagar Town and Port	18	18
		Salaya Port	4	7
		Bhavnagar Town and Port . . . . .	...	...
		Kathiewar Agency	8	4
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	35	80
		Sachin State . . . . .	...	...
		Dharapur State . . . . .	...	...
		Shrivardhan Port . . . . .	...	...
		Murad „ . . . . .	...	...
		Nandgaon „ . . . . .	...	...
		Rajapuri „ . . . . .	...	...
		Janjira „ . . . . .	...	...
		Janjira State . . . . .	...	...
		Bet Port . . . . .	...	...
		Dwarka Port . . . . .	...	...
		Baroda City . . . . .	...	...
		Billimora Port . . . . .	...	...
		Kodinar „ . . . . .	...	...
		Baroda State	123	64
		Satara Agency	5	3
		Jath State . . . . .	...	...
		Poona Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Surat Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Aden . . . . .	...	...
TOTAL			695	497

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		Madras City . . . . .	...	...
		Anantapur District . . . . .	...	...
		Salem District	16(d)	11(d)
		Bellary Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Bellary District	2(a)	3(a)
		Kurnool " . . . . .	...	...
		North Arcot District . . . . .	...	...
		Ouddalore Port . . . . .	...	...
		Mangalore "	4	2
		Tinnevely District . . . . .	...	...
		Ouddapah " . . . . .	...	...
		Madura " . . . . .	...	...
		Vinagapatam Port . . . . .	...	...
		Vinagapatam District . . . . .	...	...
		Coimbatore "	3(b)	4(c)
		Ganjam District . . . . .	...	...
		South Canara District . . . . .	...	...
		Ootacamund Town	2	2
		Coonoor Town . . . . .	...	...
		Nilgiris District	2	2
		Chingleput " . . . . .	...	...
		Godavari " . . . . .	...	...
		Cannanore Port . . . . .	...	...
		Tanjore District . . . . .	...	...
		Trichinopoly " . . . . .	...	...
		Cochin State . . . . .	...	...
		South Arcot District . . . . .	...	...
		Nellore District . . . . .	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port . . . . .	...	...
		Calingapatam " . . . . .	...	...
		Cocconada " . . . . .	...	...
		Gopalpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Callicut " . . . . .	...	...
		Sandur State . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	29	24
BENGAL.	Presi- dency.	Calcutta	5	5
		Jessore District . . . . .	...	...
		Nadia " . . . . .	...	...
		Murshidabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Khulna District . . . . .	...	...

(a) One imported. (b) Two imported. (c) Three imported.
 (d) Includes one imported seizure and one death of each of the weeks ending 26th December 1908 and 2nd January 1909.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL.	Burdwan	Midnapore District . . . . .	...	...
		Burdwan " . . . . .	...	...
		Hooghly District . . . . .	...	...
		Howrah Town . . . . .	...	...
		Howrah District . . . . .	...	...
		Birbham " . . . . .	...	...
		Bankura " . . . . .	...	...
	Patna	Saran District	86	25
		Gaya Town . . . . .	...	...
		Gaya District . . . . .	...	...
		Muzaffarpur District	7(a)	6(a)
		Darbhanga District	46	42
		Shahabad "	21	24
		Dinapore . . . . .	...	...
		Patna City . . . . .	...	...
		Patna District	5	5
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	4	4
		Monghyr District	32	24
		Darjeeling District . . . . .	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bhagalpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Purnea " . . . . .	...	...
		Sonthal Parganas District . . . . .	...	...
	Chota Nagpur	Palamau District . . . . .	...	...
		Manbhum District . . . . .	...	...
		Singhbhum District " . . . . .	...	...
		Hazaribagh " . . . . .	...	...
		Gangpur State . . . . .	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District . . . . .	...	...
		Sambalpur " . . . . .	...	...
TOTAL			153	135

(a) Figures for the two weeks ending 2nd January 1909.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut.	Dehra Dun District . . . . .	...	...
		Meerut City . . . . .	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Meerut District . . . . .	...	...
		Musaffarnagar City . . . . .	...	...
		Musaffarnagar District . . . . .	...	...
		Aligarh City . . . . .	...	...
		Koll " . . . . .	...	...
		Hathras City . . . . .	...	...
		Aligarh District . . . . .	...	...
		Saharanpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Hardwar Union . . . . .	...	...
		Roorkee Town . . . . .	...	...
		Saharanpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Bulandshahr " . . . . .	...	...
	Agra.	Etawah City . . . . .	...	...
		Etawah District . . . . .	...	...
		Fatehgarh . . . . .	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	8	7
		Mainpuri District . . . . .	...	...
		Agra City . . . . .	...	...
		Agra District . . . . .	...	...
		Etah " . . . . .	...	...
		Muttra City . . . . .	...	...
		Muttra District . . . . .	...	...
	Rohil- khand.	Bareilly City . . . . .	...	...
		Bareilly District . . . . .	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Budaun District	4	...
		Bijnor Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bijnor District . . . . .	...	...
		Moradabad City . . . . .	...	...
		Moradabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Pilibhit District . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Allahabad	Allahabad City . . . . .	...	...
		Allahabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Cawnpur City	6	3
		Cawnpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Fatehpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Banda " . . . . .	...	...
		Jhansi City . . . . .	...	...
		Jhansi District . . . . .	...	...
		Hamirpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Jaloun " . . . . .	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Benares City . . . . .	...	...
		Benares District . . . . .	...	...
		Balla "	90	85
		Jaunpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Jaunpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Ghasipur "	8	3
		Mirzapur City . . . . .	...	...
		Mirzapur District . . . . .	...	...
	Gorakhpur	Amangah City . . . . .	...	...
		Amangah District	26	27
		Gorakhpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Gorakhpur District	6	6
		Basti District . . . . .	...	...
	Kumaun	Naini/Tal District . . . . .	...	...
		Gashwal " . . . . .	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	2	1
		Lucknow City . . . . .	...	...
		Lucknow District . . . . .	...	...
		Hardoi " . . . . .	...	...
		Rae Bareilly " . . . . .	...	...
		Sitapur " . . . . .	...	...
		Kheri " . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Fyzabad	Bahrach District . . . . .	...	...
		Goada " . . . . .	...	...
		Partabgarh " . . . . .	...	...
		Sultanpur "	9	9
		Ajodhya . . . . .	...	...
		Fyzabad City . . . . .	...	...
		Fyzabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Bara Banki Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bara Banki District . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	164	142
	Delhi	Gurgaon District	20	20
		Hissar " . . . . .	...	...
		Karnal "	1	1
		Simla " . . . . .	...	...
		Delhi District . . . . .	...	...
		Ambala " . . . . .	...	...
		Ludhiana "	48	36
		Rohtak " . . . . .	...	...
Punjab.	Jullander	Jullander City . . . . .	...	...
		Jullander District . . . . .	...	...
		Bohalarpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Ferozpur "	108	100
		Kangra " . . . . .	...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City . . . . .	...	...
		Amritsar District . . . . .	...	...
		Gurdaspur " . . . . .	...	...
		Lahore City . . . . .	...	...
		Lahore District	16	18
		Gujranwala District	5	3
		Montgomery City . . . . .	...	...
		Montgomery District	7	6
		Shikot " . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District . . . . .	...	...
		Gujrat " . . . . .	...	...
		Bahawalpur "	12	11
		Jhelum " . . . . .	...	...
		Attock " . . . . .	...	...
	Multan.	Mianwali District . . . . .	...	...
		Lyallpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Jhang "	9	12
		Muzaffargarh " . . . . .	...	...
		Multan " . . . . .	...	...
	...	Patiala City . . . . .	...	...
		Patiala State	48	48
		Malerkotla State . . . . .	...	...
		Jind "	11	12
		Nalagarh " . . . . .	...	...
		Nabha "	22(a)	22(a)
		Bahawalpur " . . . . .	...	...
	TOTAL		313	279
BURMA.	Pegu.	Rangoon Town	1	1
		Hanthawaddy District	1	...
		Pegu "	4	4
		Tharawaddy " . . . . .	...	...
		Prome " . . . . .	...	...
	Irrawaddy.	Maubin District . . . . .	...	...
		Bassein "	1	2
		Hensada "	8	...
		Pyawon " . . . . .	...	...
		Myaungmya " . . . . .	...	...

(a) Figures for the week ending 26th December 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Toungoo- scrim.	Toungoo District	1	1
		Thabon "	000	000
		Moulmein Town	1	000
		Amherst (Moulmein) District	00	000
		Tavoy District	000	000
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	000	000
		Pakokha "	000	000
		Minbu "	000	000
		Magwe "	000	000
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	94	94
		Maymyo Town	000	000
		Mandalay District	000	000
		Myitkyina "	000	000
		Bhamo "	000	000
	Sagging	Shwabo District	1	000
		Lower Chindwin (Monywa) District	000	000
		Sagging District	000	000
	Mektila	Myingyan District	000	000
		Yamethin "	42	40
		Kyaukse "	000	000
		Mektila "	3	3
		Northern Shan States	000	000
	TOTAL		157	153
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	000	000
		Malda "	000	000
		Goulpara "	000	000
	Assam Valley Districts.	Dacca Town	000	000
		Dacca District	000	000
		Faridpur District	000	000
		Manipur State: 1	000	000

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BEHAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Kamptee Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Kamptee Town . . . . .	...	...
		Nagpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Wardha Town . . . . .	...	...
		Wardha District	1	...
		Chanda Town . . . . .	...	...
		Chanda District . . . . .	...	...
		Bhandara Town	6 a)	2(b)
		Bhandara District	10	4
		Balaghat Town . . . . .	...	...
		Balaghat District . . . . .	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town . . . . .	...	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Jubbulpore District . . . . .	...	...
		Damoh Town . . . . .	...	...
		Damoh District . . . . .	...	...
		Sangor Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Sangor Town . . . . .	...	...
		Sangor District . . . . .	...	...
		Chappara Town . . . . .	...	...
		Seoni Town . . . . .	...	...
		Seoni District . . . . .	...	...
		Mandla " . . . . .	...	...
	Nerbudda	Khandwa Town . . . . .	...	...
		Burhanpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Nimar District . . . . .	...	...
		Paohmari . . . . .	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Hoshangabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Narsingpur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Narsingpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Betal " . . . . .	...	...
		Chhindwara Town . . . . .	...	...
		Chhindwara District . . . . .	...	...
	Chhattishgarh.	Drug Town . . . . .	...	...
		Drug District . . . . .	...	...
		Bilaspur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bilaspur District . . . . .	...	...
		Raipur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Raipur District . . . . .	...	...

(a) Three imported.

(b) Two imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BEHAR).	Behar	Akola Town	8	1
		Akola District	22	16
		Buldana Town . . . . .	...	...
		Buldana District	36	24
		Yeotmal Town . . . . .	...	...
		Yeotmal District . . . . .	...	...
		Ellichpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Amraoti Town	2	2
		Amraoti District	46	40
		TOTAL		125	89
COORG	...	Coorg . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	12	11
		Bangalore City	5	4
		Bangalore District	10	8
		Mysore City	8	2
		Mysore District	49	30
		Hassan "	5	4
		Kadur "	11	10
		Kolar "	10	8
		Kolar Gold Fields . . . . .	...	...
		Tambur District . . . . .	...	...
		Shimoga " . . . . .	...	...
		Chitaldroog " . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL		105	77
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Usmanabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Raichur District	28(a)	22 (a)
		Gulbarga " . . . . .	...	...
TOTAL		28	22	

(a) Figures for the period from 22nd to 28th December 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Indore City . . . . .	...	...
		Indore State	5(a)	3(a)
		Indore Residency . . . . .	...	...
		Ujjain City . . . . .	...	...
		Gwalior .. . . .	...	...
		Gwalior State (portion in Bhopal) . . . . .	...	...
		Dhar State . . . . .	...	...
		Pathari .. . . .	...	...
		Malwa Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Sunderal Pergana (in the Bhopal Agency) . . . . .	...	...
		Nagode State . . . . .	...	...
		Bhopal City . . . . .	...	...
		Bhopal State . . . . .	...	...
		Shahjahanpur Town. . . . .	...	...
		Guaranteed Holding in Bhopal Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Makaudangarh State . . . . .	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	3(a)	1(a)
		Neemach .. . . .	...	...
		Orehha State . . . . .	...	...
		Rutlam City . . . . .	...	...
		Rutlam State . . . . .	...	...
		Dewas Town . . . . .	...	...
		Dewas State . . . . .	...	...
		Narsingarh Sta . . . . .	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India) . . . . .	...	...
		Baghelkhand Agency States . . . . .	...	...
		Rewa Town . . . . .	...	...
		Rewa State . . . . .	...	...
		Sehore Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Sehore State . . . . .	...	...
		Datin City . . . . .	...	...
		Datin State . . . . .	...	...
		Sailana Town . . . . .	...	...
		Sailana State . . . . .	...	...
		Sitaman .. . . .	...	...
		Piploda . . . . .	...	...
		Bagli .. . . .	...	...
		Jhabua .. . . .	...	...
		Jaura Town . . . . .	...	...
		Jaura State	(a)12	3(a)
		Agar Military Station . . . . .	...	...
		Maupar . . . . .	...	...
		Rajgarh State . . . . .	...	...

(a) Figures for the week ending 26th December 1908.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Kurwai State . . . . .	...	...
		Barwahi " . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	21	13
(a) RAJ- PUTANA AND AJMER MERWARA	...	Mewar State . . . . .	...	...
		Partabgarh State . . . . .	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State . . . . .	...	...
		Tonk State . . . . .	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur) . . . . .	...	...
		Jaipur City . . . . .	...	...
		Jaipur State . . . . .	...	...
		Kishangarh Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bikaner State . . . . .	...	...
		Jhalawar " . . . . .	...	...
		Kotah " . . . . .	...	...
		Sirohi " . . . . .	...	...
		Shahpura " . . . . .	...	...
		Dholpur . . . . .	...	...
		Alwar City . . . . .	...	...
		Alwar State . . . . .	...	...
		Beawar . . . . .	...	...
		Karauli State . . . . .	...	...
		Banswara Town . . . . .	...	...
		Banswara State . . . . .	...	...
		Bharatpur State . . . . .	...	...
		Ajmer City . . . . .	...	...
		Ajmer District . . . . .	...	...
		Deoli . . . . .	...	...
		Abu Road . . . . .	...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL . . . . .	...	...
N.-W. P. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Hamra District . . . . .	...	...
		Bannu " . . . . .	...	...
		Kohat Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Kohat Town . . . . .	...	...
		Kohat District . . . . .	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan Town . . . . .	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District . . . . .	...	...
		Peshawar Town . . . . .	...	...
		Peshawar Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Nowshera " . . . . .	...	...
		Peshawar District . . . . .	...	...
		Khyber Agency . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL . . . . .	...	...

(a) Return not received.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
BALU- CHISTAN.	...	Soumrai . . . . .	...	...
		Hirok . . . . .	...	...
		Sibi . . . . .	...	...
		Fort Sandeman . . . . .	...	...
		Las Bela State . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL		
		GRAND TOTAL	1,793	1,481

H. A. STUART,
Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 3 }

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1909.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8hrs. on Thursday,
the 14th January 1909, based on the Indian Daily Weather
Reports of the period.**

On the 8th pressure was decreasing rapidly in the north-west, and on the next day a well marked depression was shown over the south Punjab, but unlike disturbances of the normal winter type it appeared to be affecting the lower strata of the atmosphere more than the higher. On the 9th a second depression of only slight intensity passed through Sind into south Rajputana. For three days these depressions affected the weather of northern India and light precipitation was reported from the east of the Punjab and neighbouring districts on the 10th, 11th and 12th. Although on the 13th the depressions had disappeared, the weather remained unsettled over the greater part of India.

The passage of the disturbance was accompanied by the usual temperature conditions, high temperatures being experienced in the front of the depressions and cold weather behind. Thus from the 10th to the end of the week the air was warmer than usual in the eastern parts of upper India and colder in the west.

Burma.—Mergui recorded a light fall of rain on the 13th. Skies were almost free from cloud and temperature was normal.

North-east India including Orissa.—Light cloud was reported from the greater part of the division on the 10th, but there was very little cloud on the remaining days of the week. Temperature was approximately normal up to the 13th when it rose and on that and the following day it was in excess at many stations.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Moderately heavy snow fell at Chakrata and Muktesar, and light rain at most stations in the western half of

the United Provinces and also at Cawnpore, Benares and Nowgong. Skies were cloudy in the United Provinces and the east of Central India. Temperature was in excess during the greater part of the week, except in the west of Central India.

North-west India.—Rainfall occurred in Baluchistan, the east Punjab, and at Sambhar, Ajmer and Jodhpur, and there was snow in Kashmir and the west Himalayas. Skies were lightly to heavily clouded. The approach of the depression from Persia was accompanied by a rise of temperature which at the beginning of the week was in parts above normal, but as the depression moved eastwards, temperature fell, and a well marked cold wave entered north-west India, the effects of which continued to the end of the week.

The Peninsula.—Skies were free from cloud except in south India. The cold wave in north-west India made itself felt in the Konkan where maximum temperature was in moderate defect on the 12th and 13th, but in other parts of the Peninsula, temperature was approximately normal.

The following summarises the chief amounts of precipitation as reported at 8 hrs. each day:

January 9th.	Sonemarg 3·75", Minimarg 2·20" and Chaman 0·53".
" 10th.	Sonemarg 4·17" and Srinagar 0·99".
" 11th.	Agra 0·94", Chakrata 1·41", Muktesar 1·25" and Ludhiana 1·98".
" 12th.	Chakrata 2·65".

The past week's rainfall has considerably diminished the large seasonal deficiency hitherto shown under the United Provinces and the Punjab East and North.

DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 14TH JANUARY 1909.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 4TH DECEMBER 1908 TO 14TH JANUARY 1909.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	
	Average actual rainfall in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stations in the Bay	0'1	0'2	-0'1	7'8	5'8	+ 2'0	+ 34	+ 39
Lower Burma	0'1	0	+ 0'1	0'2	0'3	- 0'1	- 33	- 67
Upper Burma	0	0	0	0	0'4	- 0'4	-100	-100
Assam	0	0'2	-0'2	0'1	0'7	- 0'6	- 86	- 80
Eastern Bengal	0	0	0	0	0'3	- 0'3	-100	-100
Bengal	0	0	0	0	0'2	- 0'2	-100	-100
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0'4	- 0'4	-100	-100
Chota Nagpur	0	0	0	0	0'2	- 0'2	-100	-100
Bihar	0	0'1	-0'1	0	0'3	- 0'3	-100	-100
United Provinces, East	0'1	0'1	0	0'2	0'5	- 0'3	- 60	- 75
United Provinces, West	0'5	0'2	+ 0'3	0'6	0'8	- 0'2	- 25	- 83
Punjab, East and North	0'5	0'3	+ 0'2	0'9	1'2	- 0'3	- 25	- 56
Punjab, South-west	0	0'1	-0'1	0	0'6	- 0'6	-100	-100
Kashmir	0'8	0'4	+ 0'4	2'6	1'2	+ 1'4	+ 117	+ 115
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0'2	-0'2	0'4	0'5	- 0'1	- 20	0
Baluchistan	0'4	0'5	-0'1	1'7	1'5	+ 0'2	+ 13	+ 30
Sind	0	0'1	-0'1	0	0'2	- 0'2	-100	-100
Rajputana, West	0'2	0'1	+0'1	0'2	0'3	- 0'1	- 33	-100
Rajputana, East	0'2	0'1	+0'1	0'2	0'4	- 0'2	- 50	-100
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0'1	- 0'1	-100	-100
Central India, West	0	0	0	0	0'3	- 0'3	-100	-100
Central India, East	0'2	0'3	-0'1	0'5	0'9	- 0'4	- 44	- 67
Berar	0	0	0	0'5	0'9	- 0'4	- 44	- 44
Central Provinces, West	0	0'1	-0'1	0'0	0'8	- 0'8	- 25	- 14
Central Provinces, East	0	0	0	0	0'4	- 0'4	-100	-100
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0'1	- 0'1	-100	-100
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0'1	0'3	- 0'2	- 67	- 67
Hyderabad, North	0	0	0	0'8	0'3	+ 0'5	+167	+167
Hyderabad, South	0	0	0	0	0'2	- 0'2	-100	-100
Mysore	0	0	0	1'1	0'2	+ 0'9	+450	+450
Malabar	0	0'1	-0'1	2'5	1'3	+ 1'2	+ 92	+108
Madras, South-east	0	0'1	-0'1	5'0	5'0	0	0	+ 2
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	1'4	0'4	+ 1'0	+250	+250
Madras Coast, North	0	0	0	1'8	1'1	+ 0'7	+ 64	+ 64

GEORGE C. SIMPSON,
for Director-General of Observatories.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA:
The 14th January 1909.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 9th January 1909.

Burma.—Reaping of winter rice is in progress and threshing and winnowing are also progressing satisfactorily. Cultivation of spring rice and of tobacco continues in parts of the Province. Harvesting of late sesamum and *juar* and the cultivation of other miscellaneous and island crops are progressing in places. In Upper Burma standing crops are in good condition. Prospects are good in Lower and Upper Burma. The price of unhusked rice has fallen considerably in three districts and slightly in five; it has risen slightly in two districts.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—Slight scattered showers fell in the extreme north-east corner of Assam. More rain is urgently needed for standing spring crops. Reaping of winter rice continues. Plucking of cotton is in progress. Fruning of and deep hoeing for tea have commenced but both tea and sugarcane are likely to suffer from want of rain which has already affected the prospects of pulses and rape crops. The number of persons on relief works is:—Dinajpur 2,010; Bogra 238 and about 72 persons on an average *per diem* in Rangpur. The average price of common rice continues almost unchanged. Cattle disease prevails in Mymensingh, Noakhali, Rajshahi, Kamrup and Darrang.

Bengal.—There was practically no rain again in the week under report. Some light showers were received only in Singhbhum and in the Sasaram sub-division of Shahabad. Harvesting of pulses and of early oilseeds still continues in Nadia, Jessore, Purnea and Cuttack and sugarcane pressing is in progress in Bihar and Orissa. Harvesting of winter paddy has not yet been completed. Preparation of lands for planting of sugarcane commenced in Saran, Sambalpur, Hazaribagh and Ranchi. Spring crops are in need of rain, and the crops on unirrigated areas in Gya, Saran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga are suffering for want of moisture. Prospects of these crops are unfavourable in North Bihar and in parts of Burdwan, Murshidabad, Khulna and the Sonthal Parganas. Distress is reported from several thanas of Purnea due to scarcity and high prices of food-grains, and arrangements for relief are being made for those who are in distress. The price of common rice has fallen in Burdwan, Bankura, Hooghly, Nadia, Murshidabad, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Darjeeling and Manbhum, and has risen in Khulna, Darbhanga, Purnea, Balasore, Hazaribagh, Ranchi and Cooch Behar. Cattle-disease exists in Midnapore, Nadia, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Puri, Sambalpur and in Chota Nagpur, Singhbhum excepted. Scarcity of the water-supply is reported from Muzaffarpur, Purnea and the Sonthal Parganas. The number of persons on test-works in Darbhanga was 16,132. Gratuitous relief was given to 1,374 persons in Orissa and 975 persons in Darbhanga.

United Provinces.—Fair falls of rain were received in Rampur and Tehri and Aligarh and there were insignificant showers in thirteen other districts. Since the close of the week however good rain has fallen in the hills. There has been general rain in Agra and rain averaging 65 cents in Muttra. Some rain has also fallen in Meerut, Bijnor, Saharanpur, Moradabad and Bahraich while more rain is almost everywhere urgently needed. Some damage from frosts and insects is reported from eleven districts. Unirrigated crops have suffered in Moradabad and Fyzabad and prospects are not good in the Bijaiagarh Pargana in Mirzapur; elsewhere standing crops are in fair to good condition. Some cattle disease is reported from ten districts but generally the condition of agricultural stock is good. Malarial fever is dying out. Fodder and supplies are adequate. Prices have risen in five districts; have fallen in eight and are stationary elsewhere.

Punjab.—Light to moderate rain has fallen in all districts except Hissar, Ambala, Lahore, Gujranwala, Shahpur, Lyallpur, Jhang and Multan. Winter rains are urgently needed in the Delhi and Lahore divisions. Autumn crops are being harvested and their condition and expected yield are good to average. The outturn of cotton is generally below average while that of sugarcane is good to average. Harvesting of *toria* continues and the yield is reported to be good. Sowings of spring crops continue in some districts. A large area has been sown and prospects are favourable at present. Fever is abating. Prices are high and have risen slightly in some districts. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in Sialkot, Jhang and in parts of Gurgaon, Amritsar and Mianwali.

North-West Frontier Province.—No rain fell during the week except 1 inch and 36 cents in Hazara. Rain is badly wanted now. Standing crops are generally in good condition throughout the Province. Pressing of sugarcane still continues. Wheat is still being sown in parts of the Peshawar district. In the Marwat tahsil of the Bannu district the wheat crop is reported to have been attacked by insects. The water-supply and fodder are sufficient. There is no irrigation from the Paharpur canal in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of cattle is generally good throughout the Province. The public health is generally good. Malarial fever in Bannu is now decreasing. Prices show a slight tendency to rise. Wheat sells from 8½ to 10½; gram from 10 to 11; maize from 10 to 17 and *bajra* from 12½ to 13 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—There was slight rain during the week. Prices are stationary. Wheat sells from 6½ to 14 and maize from 10 to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The weather during the week was snowy and bitterly cold. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are unchanged. There is no disease.

Rajputana.—Forty-two cents of rain fell at Jodhpur during the week. Rain is needed in Tonk where standing crops have suffered to some extent for want of moisture. Some damage from insects is also reported in that State as well as in Kishangarh and Mewar and from frost in Dungarpur and the Hill Tracts. The condition of cattle generally is good. Fodder is sufficient. Prices have risen in Bikaner, Mewar, Shahpura, Tonk and Bundi but have fallen in Kishangarh.

Central India.—There was slight rain in Bhopal and Bundelkhand and *nil* elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops is completed in Gwalior, Indore and Bhopal and is in progress elsewhere. Sowing of spring crops is completed in Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand and is in progress elsewhere. Crops have been damaged slightly in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock are good. Cattle disease is prevalent in parts of Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices have fallen in parts of Malwa; are rising in Bhopawar and are stationary but high elsewhere. Opium crops are doing well in Gwalior and Indore and are being irrigated in Bhopal, Baghelkhand and Bhopawar.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been clear and occasionally cloudy. Damoh and Seoni received three cents of rain at head-quarters during the week. Light showers also fell in the interior of the Jabalpur, Seoni, Narsinghpur and Bilaspur districts. These showers have greatly benefited standing crops but more rain is required in Saugor, Raipur and Bilaspur. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton are in full swing. Oilseeds and pulses are in flower and wheat in ear in Damoh, Narsinghpur, Amraoti and Buldana. Cloudy weather in Wardha and insect pests in Nagpur did slight damage to the crops. The condition of spring crops is fair in Chanda, Wardha, Nimar and Raipur and is generally good elsewhere. Agricultural stock are in good condition. Fodder and water are ample. Prices:—wheat rose in Saugor and Seoni by ½ seer per rupee; rice in Balaghat and Bilaspur and *juar* in Chhindwara fell by ½ to 1 seer. *Juar* in Buldana and rice in Drug and Raipur became dearer by ½ to 1½ seers. Elsewhere prices remained stationary or fluctuated slightly. The number of weavers on relief was 1,555.

Feudatory States.—Only Kawardha and Bastar had light showers during the week. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops are approaching completion. Linseed and mustard are not doing well in Bastar. Otherwise the condition of spring crops is generally good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices:—wheat and rice in Sarangarh and rice and *Kodon* in Raj-Nandgaon fell by ½ to 1 seer per rupee. Rice in Raigarh and wheat in Raj-Nandgaon rose by ½ and ½ seer, respectively. Rice became dearer by 4 seers in Sirguja. Elsewhere prices are steady.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in parts of Kaira, Kanara, the Deccan and the Karnatak. Standing spring crops have been damaged slightly by disease in parts of Poona and by frost in parts of Mahi Kantha and are suffering from want of moisture in parts of Thar and Parkar, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Dharwar. Cotton has been damaged slightly by insects and frost and oilseeds by insects in parts of Hyderabad. Crops are generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops has been completed in East Khandesh; is almost over in Nasik and Satara and is in progress in Gujarat, Kanara, West Khandesh, the Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Threshing is completed in Sukkur and continues in parts of the Upper Sind Frontier, Kaira, the Konkan, East and West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona and Palanpur. Picking of cotton is in progress in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, East and West Khandesh and Kathiawar. Sowing of spring crops is almost over in Hyderabad and Nasik and continues in parts of Karachi, Larkana, the Upper Sind Frontier and Kanara. Harvesting of spring crops has commenced in parts of Bijapur and Kolhapur. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of West Khandesh, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Agricultural stock

are sufficient except in parts of the Deccan and Cutch and are generally in good condition. The supply of drinking water is sufficient except in parts of West Khandesh, Nasik, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices of food-grains have risen slightly in Kaira and Dharwar; have fallen slightly in Kanara and are stationary elsewhere. The quantity purchasable per rupee is in Sind 27 to 42 per cent; in Gujarat 18 to 55 per cent; in the Konkan 14 to 30 per cent; in the Deccan 17 to 46 per cent and in the Karnatak 32 to 76 per cent less than the normal. Stocks of grain are generally adequate. Labourers get sufficient field employment and wages are normal. The cultivating and labouring classes are in fair condition.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week was 15 cents. Spring crops have been benefited. More rain is required, especially in the Raichur district and the Ashti taluka of the Bir district where crops have failed in parts. Picking of autumn cotton is nearing completion. The early rice harvest is almost over. Spring crops are generally fair except in the Raichur district and other isolated parts. Late rice sowings still continue and the crop is fair. Cattle disease is prevalent in five talukas. Prices:—wheat 5½; coarse rice 6½ and *juar* 11½ seers per rupee. White *juar* is selling in Hyderabad City at 11 seers per rupee. The highest price in districts is 8½ seers in the Paloncha taluka of the Warangal district and the lowest 29 seers in the Nagarkurnool taluka of the Mahboobnagar district.

Mysore.—There was very slight rain in parts of the State. Prices of food-grains continue to be high. Paddy and horse-gram are being harvested. Dry crops have improved slightly in Kolar and Tumkur. The season's prospects are not encouraging. Cattle are generally healthy except in parts of the State. Fodder is not easily procurable in the Maidan taluka. Scarcity of water is being felt in parts of Tumkur, Hassan, Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug.

Coorg.—[Report not received.]

Madras.—The rainfall was very heavy in Nellore and the Nilgiris; good in Madura, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Malabar, North Arcot, Madras, Tanjore, Salem, Tinnevely and Chingleput; nil in Vizagapatam and Kistna, and light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are insufficient except in Chingleput, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Malabar and the Nilgiris. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are fair and have much improved by the recent rains in several districts, but some in parts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Bellary, North Arcot, Malabar and South Canara require more rain. Harvests continue with outturn poor to bumper. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of the Circars, Bellary, Anantapur, Coimbatore, Tinnevely and South Canara. Fodder is scanty in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, Nellore, South Arcot, North Arcot and Coimbatore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in eight districts; has fallen in twelve and has risen in three. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in three districts; has fallen in eleven and has risen in seven. *Cholam* is stationary in six districts; has fallen in six and has risen in two. *Cumbu* is stationary in five districts; has fallen in four and has risen in six. The public health is generally good. Prospects are generally fair and have much improved by the recent rains. The condition of the labouring classes is good and employment is procurable. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of relief:—

Name of Province.	PRECEDING WEEK. (REVISED FIGURES.)			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or Decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous Relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>British Provinces.</i>							
Bengal	10,779	2,500	13,279	16,132	2,349	18,481	+5,202
Central Provinces .	...	1,561	1,561	...	1,555	1,555	—6
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	2,160	...	2,160	2,320	...	2,320	+160
TOTAL BRITISH PROV- INCES.	12,939	4,061	17,000	18,452	3,904	22,356	+5,356

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FAMINE.

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts and Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India—(District details).

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected details of the reports reported in the telegraphic famine reports published weekly in the Supplement to the Gazette of India.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed under relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their houses. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "village doles or other relief."

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 20TH DECEMBER 1908.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 20th DECEMBER 1906.											
Name of Provinces, Districts and Native States.	Area in Sq. miles.	Population.	RELIEF WORKS.			Number on last works.	Total on works.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.			GRAND Totals.
			Workers.	Depend- ants.	Total.			Poor- houses or kitchens.	Village doles or other relief.	Total.	
<i>Bengal.</i>											
Cuttack	3,629	2,062,758	...	...	...	...	...	...	274	274	274
Balasore	2,059	1,071,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	697	697	697
Puri	2,472	1,017,284	...	...	...	...	...	359	...	359	359
Derbhanga	3,335	2,912,611	...	...	...	9,182	9,182	...	1,271	1,271	10,453
Total Bengal ...	11,495	7,063,850	...	...	...	9,182	9,182	359	2,242	2,601	11,783
<i>Central Provinces.</i>											
Nimar (portion) ...	2	33,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,446	1,446	1,446
Amraoti (") ...	5	26,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	32	32
Ghanda (") ...	7	18,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	165	165
Total Central Provinces	14	77,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,643	1,643	1,643
<i>Eastern Bengal and Assam.</i>											
Rangpur	3,493	2,154,181	...	...	...	263	263	...	...	...	263
Dinajpur	3,946	1,567,030	...	...	...	8,521	8,521	...	...	...	8,521
Bogra	1,359	854,533	...	...	...	363	363	...	...	...	363
Total Eastern Bengal and Assam.	8,798	4,575,794	...	...	...	9,147	9,147	...	...	...	9,147
Total British Provinces	20,307	11,716,644	...	...	...	18,329	18,329	359	3,885	4,244	22,573

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

APPOINTMENT OF PROBATIONERS FOR THE IMPERIAL FOREST SERVICE.

Calcutta, the 14th January 1909.

The Secretary of State for India in Council will make in the Summer of 1909 not less than 12 appointments of probationers for the Indian Forest Service, provided that so many candidates are considered to be in all respects qualified.

Candidates must have attained the age of 19 years, and must not have attained the age of 23 years on the 1st July 1909.

Preference will be given to candidates who have passed with honours in a public examination for a degree in some branch of Natural Science held by a University in Great Britain or Ireland, or who possess a Diploma in Forestry granted by a British University.

Fuller particulars of the educational and other requirements prescribed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, together with information regarding the course of training which selected candidates must undergo, may be obtained on application to the India Office.

Applications must be made on a Form of Application which may be obtained from the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, London, S.W., and must be returned to him not later than the 1st July 1909.

A. GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State.

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON;
24th November 1908.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.
SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 14th January, 1909.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 9th January 1909, is published for general information:—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	11	12
		Dholera Port . . . . .	...	...
		Ahmedabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Ahmedabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Panch Mahals District . . . . .	...	...
		Kaira District	31	15
		Broach Port . . . . .	...	...
		Broach District . . . . .	...	...
		Mahi Kantha Agency	21	13
		Rewa Kantha Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Palanpur	37	24
		Surat Town and Port . . . . .	...	...
		Polisar Port . . . . .	...	...
		Surat District	17	18
		Utari Port . . . . .	...	...
		Vesava . . . . .	...	...
		Kelve . . . . .	...	...
		Mahim . . . . .	...	...
		Trombay . . . . .	...	...
		Tarapur . . . . .	...	...
		Masari . . . . .	...	...
		Dahanu . . . . .	...	...
		Bhiwadi . . . . .	...	...
		Agashi . . . . .	...	...
		Raimurda . . . . .	...	...
		Kurli . . . . .	...	...
		Bansin . . . . .	...	...
		Kalyan . . . . .	...	...
		Thane . . . . .	...	...
		Bandra . . . . .	...	...
	Central.	Umbargaoon Port	5	4
		Thane District . . . . .	...	...
		Ahmednagar District	1	2
		Poona City	32	28
		Poona District	54	45
		Satara	40	36
		East Khandesh District . . . . .	...	...
		Sholapur Town	47	27
		Sholapur District	5	1
		Nasik District . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Southern.	Alibag Port	2	1
		Thal " . . . . .	...	...
		Panvel " . . . . .	...	...
		Mahad " . . . . .	...	...
		Nagothna Port . . . . .	...	...
		Roha " . . . . .	...	...
		Ashtami " . . . . .	...	...
		Revdanda " . . . . .	...	...
		Kolaba District	4	4
		Ratnagiri Port . . . . .	...	...
		Vijaydurg " . . . . .	...	...
		Harnai " . . . . .	...	...
		Venguria "	5	2
		Malvan " . . . . .	...	...
		Jayapur " . . . . .	...	...
		Dabhol " . . . . .	...	...
		Jaygad " . . . . .	...	...
		Devgad " . . . . .	...	...
		Ratnagiri District . . . . .	...	...
		Bolgaum "	121	90
		Hubli Town	5	5
		Dharwar District	97	74
		Karwar Port . . . . .	...	...
		Savantvadi State . . . . .	...	...
		Bijapur District . . . . .	...	...
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	24	24
		Karachi District . . . . .	...	...
		Hyderabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Hyderabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Larkhans " . . . . .	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District . . . . .	...	...
		Upper Sind Frontier District . . . . .	...	...
		Sukkar District . . . . .	...	...
		Khairpur State . . . . .	...	...
	Political Charges.	Akalkot State . . . . .	...	...
		Amudh " . . . . .	...	...
		Sholapur Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Phaltan State . . . . .	...	...
		Tuna Port . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Political Charges.	Mundra Port . . . . .	...	...
		Bijapur Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Cambay Port . . . . .	...	...
		Cambay State . . . . .	...	...
		Mandvi Port . . . . .	...	...
		Jakhm Port . . . . .	...	...
		Outch State . . . . .	...	...
		Savannr " . . . . .	...	...
		Bhor " . . . . .	...	...
		Mangrol Port . . . . .	...	...
		Mahuwa " . . . . .	...	...
		Jafarabad " . . . . .	...	...
		Vavanla " . . . . .	...	...
		Jamnagar Town and Port	18	18
		Salaya Port	11	7
		Bhavnagar Town and Port . . . . .	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	20	20
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	86	68
		Sachin State . . . . .	...	...
		Dharampur State . . . . .	...	...
		Shrivardhan Port . . . . .	...	...
		Murad " . . . . .	...	...
		Nandgaon " . . . . .	...	...
		Rajapuri " . . . . .	...	...
		Janjira " . . . . .	...	...
		Janjira State . . . . .	...	...
		Bot Port . . . . .	...	...
		Dwarika Port . . . . .	...	...
		Baroda City . . . . .	...	...
		Billimora Port . . . . .	...	...
		Kodinar " . . . . .	...	...
		Baroda State	16	38
		Satara Agency	4	3
		Jath State . . . . .	...	...
		Poona Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Surat Agency	19	6
		Aden . . . . .	...	...
TOTAL			790	598

Presidency Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		Madras City . . . . .	...	...
		Anantapur District . . . . .	...	...
		Salem District	29(c)	23(a)
		Bellary Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Bellary District	4(a)	5(b)
		Kurnool " . . . . .	...	...
		North Arcot District . . . . .	...	...
		Cuddalore Port	1	1
		Mangalore " . . . . .	...	...
		Tinnevely District . . . . .	...	...
		Cuddapah " . . . . .	...	...
		Madura " . . . . .	...	...
		Visagapatam Port . . . . .	...	...
		Visagapatam District . . . . .	...	...
		Coimbatore "	8	4
		Ganjam District . . . . .	...	...
		South Canara District . . . . .	...	...
		Ootacamund Town	1	1
		Oonoor Town . . . . .	...	...
		Nilgiris District	10(b)	5(c)
		Chingleput " . . . . .	...	...
		Godavari " . . . . .	...	...
		Cannanore Port . . . . .	...	...
		Tanjore District . . . . .	...	...
		Trichinopoly " . . . . .	...	...
		Cochin State . . . . .	...	...
		South Arcot District . . . . .	...	...
		Nellore District . . . . .	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port . . . . .	...	...
		Calingsapatam " . . . . .	...	...
		Coonada " . . . . .	...	...
		Gopalpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Calicut " . . . . .	...	...
		Sandur State . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	50	39
BENGAL.	Presi- deney.	Calcutta	14	14
		Jessore District . . . . .	...	...
		Nadia " . . . . .	...	...
		Murshidabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Khulna District . . . . .	...	...

(a) One imported.

(b) Three imported.

(c) Two imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Burdwan	Midnapore District . . . . .	...	...
		Burdwan " . . . . .	...	...
		Hooghly District . . . . .	..	...
		Howrah Town . . . . .	...	...
		Howrah District . . . . .	...	...
		Birbhum " . . . . .	...	...
		Bankura " . . . . .	...	...
	Patna	Saran District	87	28
		Gaya Town . . . . .	...	...
		Gaya District . . . . .	...	...
		Masaffarpur District	10	10
		Darbhanga District	40	31
		Shahabad "	19	15
		Dinapore . . . . .	...	...
		Patna City . . . . .	...	...
		Patna District	6	3
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	7	6
		Monghyr District	68	78
		Darjeeling District . . . . .	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	2	2
		Parana " . . . . .	...	...
		Sonthal Pargannas District . . . . .	...	...
	Chota Nagpur	Palaman District . . . . .	...	...
		Manbhum District . . . . .	...	..
		Singhbhum District . . . . .	...	..
		Hasaribagh " . . . . .	...	...
		Gangpur State . . . . .	...	..
	Orissa	Cuttack District . . . . .	...	...
		Sambalpur " . . . . .	...	...
TOTAL			201	179

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Meerut	Dehra Dun District	000	000
		Meerut City	000	000
		Meerut Cantonment	000	000
		Meerut District	000	000
		Munaffarnagar City	000	000
		Munaffarnagar District	000	000
		Aligarh City	000	000
		Koll "	000	000
		Hathras City	00	000
		Aligarh District	000	000
		Saharanpur City	000	000
		Hardwar Union	000	000
		Roorkee Town	000	000
		Saharanpur District	000	000
		Bulandshahr "	000	000
	Agra	Etawah City	000	000
		Etawah District	2	1
		Fatehgarh	000	000
		Farrukhabad Town	000	00
		Farrukhabad District	000	000
		Mainpuri District	000	000
		Agra City	000	000
		Agra District	000	000
		Etah "	000	000
		Muttra City	000	000
	Rohtas- khand.	Muttra District	000	000
		Bareilly City	000	000
		Bareilly District	000	000
		Shahjahanpur City	000	000
		Shahjahanpur District	00	000
		Budaun District	1	1
		Bijnor Town	000	000
		Bijnor District	000	000
		Moradabad City	000	000
		Moradabad District	1	1
		Pilibhit District	000	000

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Allahabad	Allahabad City . . . . .	...	...
		Allahabad District	4	2
		Cawnpur City	6	6
		Cawnpur District	28	20
		Fatehpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Banda " . . . . .	...	...
		Jhansi City . . . . .	...	...
		Jhansi District . . . . .	...	...
		Hamirpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Jalaun " . . . . .	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Benares City . . . . .	...	...
		Benares District . . . . .	...	...
		Ballia "	148	121
		Jaunpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Jaunpur District	8	6
		Ghazipur " . . . . .	...	...
		Mirzapur City . . . . .	...	...
		Mirzapur District . . . . .	...	...
	Gorakhpur	Asansgar City . . . . .	...	...
		Asansgar District	27	20
		Gorakhpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Gorakhpur District	15	11
		Basti District . . . . .	...	...
	Kumaon	Baini Tal District . . . . .	...	...
		Garhwal . . . . .	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	1	1
		Lucknow City . . . . .	...	...
		Lucknow District . . . . .	...	...
		Hardoi "	8	6
		Rae Bareilly " . . . . .	...	...
		Sitapur " . . . . .	...	...
		Kheri " . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Bahraich District . . . . .	...	...
		Gonda " . . . . .	...	...
		Partabgarh " . . . . .	...	...
		Sultanpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Ajodhya . . . . .	...	...
		Fyzabad City . . . . .	...	...
		Fyzabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Bara Banki Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bara Banki District . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	244	206
PUNJAB.	Delhi	Gurgaon District	8	8
		Hissar " . . . . .	...	...
		Karnal " . . . . .	...	...
		Simla " . . . . .	...	...
		Delhi District . . . . .	...	...
		Ambala " . . . . .	...	...
		Ludhiana "	25	19
		Rohatak "	34	25
	Jullundur	Jullundur City . . . . .	...	...
		Jullundur District . . . . .	...	...
		Hoshiarpur "	167(a)	167(a)
		Ferozepur "	96	93
		Kangra " . . . . .	...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City . . . . .	...	...
		Amritsar District . . . . .	...	...
		Gurdaspur " . . . . .	...	...
		Lahore City . . . . .	...	...
		Lahore District	17	14
		Gujranwala District	11	11
		Montgomery City . . . . .	...	...
		Montgomery District	27	27
		Shalkot " . . . . .	...	...

(a) Figures for the two weeks ending 9th January 1909

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District . . . . .	...	1...
		Gujrat " . . . . .	...	...
		Shahpur "	8	8
		Jhelum " . . . . .	...	...
		Attock " . . . . .	...	...
	Multan.	Mianwali District . . . . .	...	...
		Lyallpur "	20(a)	14(a)
		Jhang "	4	8
		Muzaffargarh " . . . . .	...	...
		Multan " . . . . .	...	...
	...	Patiala City . . . . .	...	...
		Patiala State	111	90
		Maler Kotla State . . . . .	...	...
		Jind "	27	15
		Nalagarh " . . . . .	...	...
		Nabha " . . . . .	...	...
		Bahawalpur " . . . . .	...	...
	TOTAL		550	493
BURMA.	Pegu.	Rangoon Town	14	12
		Hanthawaddy District	1	1
		Pegu "	8	8
		Tharrawaddy " . . . . .	...	...
		Prome " . . . . .	...	...
	Irrawaddy.	Maubin District . . . . .	...	...
		Bassein "	5	4
		Houada "	11	13
		Pyawon "	1	1
		Myaungmya " . . . . .	...	...

(a) Figures for the two weeks ending 9th January 1909.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tensas-	Toungoo District	8	8
		Thabon " . . . . .	...	...
		Moulmein Town	1	2
		Amherst (Moulmein) District . . . . .	...	...
		Tavoy District . . . . .	...	...
	Magwe	Thayemyo District . . . . .	...	...
		Pakokku " . . . . .	...	...
		Minbu " . . . . .	...	...
		Magwe " . . . . .	...	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	138	128
		Maymyo Town . . . . .	...	...
		Mandalay District . . . . .	...	...
		Myitkyina " . . . . .	...	...
		Bhamo " . . . . .	...	...
	Sagging	Shwebo District	6	5
		Lower Chindwin (Monywa) District . . . . .	...	...
		Sagging District	4	4
	Meiktila	Myingyan District . . . . .	...	...
		Yamethin "	50	40
		Kyaukse "	1	1
		Meiktila "	4	4
		Northern Shan States . . . . .	...	...
	TOTAL		244	234
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District . . . . .	...	...
		Malda " . . . . .	...	...
		Goalpara " . . . . .	...	...
		Dacca Town . . . . .	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca District . . . . .	...	...
		Faridpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Manipur State . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BENAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Kamptee Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Kamptee Town . . . . .	...	...
		Nagpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Wardha Town . . . . .	...	...
		Wardha District	1	1
		Chanda Town . . . . .	...	...
		Chanda District . . . . .	...	...
		Bhandara Town	13(a)	9(a)
		Bhandara District	25	20
		Balaghat Town . . . . .	...	...
		Balaghat District . . . . .	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town . . . . .	...	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Jubbulpore District . . . . .	...	...
		Damoh Town . . . . .	...	...
		Damoh District . . . . .	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Saugor Town . . . . .	...	...
		Saugor District . . . . .	...	...
		Chappara Town . . . . .	...	...
		Seoni Town . . . . .	...	...
		Seoni District . . . . .	...	...
		Mandla " . . . . .	...	...
	Nerbudda	Khandwa Town . . . . .	...	...
		Burhanpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Nimar District . . . . .	...	...
		Pachmar " . . . . .	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Hoshangabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Narsingpur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Narsingpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Betul " . . . . .	...	...
		Chhindwara Town . . . . .	...	...
		Chhindwara District . . . . .	...	...
	Chhattisgarh.	Drug Town . . . . .	...	...
		Drug District . . . . .	...	...
		Bilaspur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bilaspur District . . . . .	...	...
		Raipur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Raipur District . . . . .	...	...

(a) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 20,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.		
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BENAR)	Benar	Akola Town	11	7		
		Akola District	23	21		
		Buldana Town . . . . .	...	...
		Buldana District	108	71		
		Yectmal Town . . . . .	...	...
		Yectmal District . . . . .	...	...
		Ellichpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Amraoti Town	8	8		
		Amraoti District	55	42		
		TOTAL		243	174	
		MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	14	11
				Bangalore City	3	2
Bangalore District	10			7		
Mysore City	4			3		
Mysore District	24			18		
Hassan "	8			4		
Kadur "	14			6		
Kolar "	8			5		
Kolar Gold Fields . . . . .	...			...
Tumkur District	15			11		
Shimoga " . . . . .	...			...
Chitaldroog " . . . . .	...			...
TOTAL		100	67			
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Usmanabad District	7	3		
		Raichur District	25	19		
		Gulbarga " . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL		32	22	

(a) Figures for the period from 29th December 1908 to 4th January 1909.

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.		Indore City . . . . .	...	...
		Indore State	3	2(a)
		Indore Residency	(a)	...
		Ujjain City . . . . .	...	...
		Gwalior .. . . .	...	...
		Gwalior State (portion in Bhopal) . . . . .	...	...
		Dhar State . . . . .	...	...
		Pathari .. . . .	...	...
		Malwa Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Sunderi Pergana (in the Bhopal Agency) . . . . .	...	...
		Nagode State . . . . .	...	...
		Bhopal City . . . . .	...	...
		Bhopal State . . . . .	...	...
		Shahjahanpur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Guaranteed Holding in Bhopal Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Makaudangarh State . . . . .	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	1(a)	3(a)
		Nesmach .. . . .	...	...
		Orehha State . . . . .	...	...
		Rutlam City . . . . .	...	...
		Rutlam State . . . . .	...	...
		Dewas Town .. . . .	...	...
		Dewas State . . . . .	...	...
		Narsingarh State . . . . .	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India) . . . . .	...	...
		Baghelkhand Agency States . . . . .	...	...
		Rewa Town . . . . .	...	...
		Rewa State . . . . .	...	...
		Sohore Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Sohore State . . . . .	...	...
		Datia City . . . . .	...	...
		Datia State . . . . .	...	...
		Sailana Town . . . . .	...	...
		Sailana State . . . . .	...	...
		Sitamau .. . . .	...	...
		Piploda .. . . .	...	...
		Bagli .. . . .	...	...
		Jhabua .. . . .	...	...
		Jaora Town . . . . .	...	...
		Jaora State	3(a)	3(a)
		Agar Military Station . . . . .	...	...
		Manpur . . . . .	...	...
		Rajgarh State . . . . .	...	...

(a) Figures for the week ending 2nd January 1909.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Kurwai State . . . . .	...	...
		Barwani " . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	14	14
		Mewar State . . . . .	...	...
		Parbhargh State . . . . .	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State . . . . .	...	...
		Tonk State . . . . .	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	19(b)	15(b)
		Jaipur City . . . . .	...	...
		Jaipur State	120(a)	119(a)
		Kishangarh Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bikaner State . . . . .	...	...
		Jhalawar " . . . . .	...	...
		Kotah " . . . . .	...	...
RAJ- PUTANA AND AJMER MERWARA.	...	Sirohi " . . . . .	...	...
		Shahpura " . . . . .	...	...
		Dholpur . . . . .	...	...
		Alwar City . . . . .	...	...
		Alwar State . . . . .	...	...
		Beawar . . . . .	...	...
		Karauli State . . . . .	...	...
		Banswara Town . . . . .	...	...
		Banswara State . . . . .	...	...
		Bharatpur State . . . . .	...	...
		Ajmer City . . . . .	...	...
		Ajmer District . . . . .	...	...
		Deoli . . . . .	...	...
		Abu Road . . . . .	...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	189	184
N.-W. P. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Haripur District . . . . .	...	...
		Bannu . . . . .	...	...
		Kohat Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Kohat Town . . . . .	...	...
		Kohat District . . . . .	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan Town . . . . .	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District . . . . .	...	...
		Peshawar Town . . . . .	...	...
		Peshawar Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Nowshera " . . . . .	...	...
		Peshawar District . . . . .	...	...
		Khyber Agency . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL . . . . .	...	...

(a) Figures for the two weeks ending 9th January 1909.

(b) Figures for the week ending 2nd January 1909.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 20,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
BALU- CHISTAN.	---	Bomiani . . . . .	...	...
		Hirok . . . . .	...	...
		Sibi . . . . .	...	...
		Fort Sandeman . . . . .	...	...
		Las Bela State . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL		
		GRAND TOTAL	2,006	2,154

H. A. STUART,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 80.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

ADHERENCE OF INDIA TO THE PARIS SANITARY CONVENTION OF 1903.

Calcutta, the 12th January 1909.

RESOLUTION.

In June 1908, the Government of India informed the Secretary of State that they were willing that the adherence of India to the Convention framed at the International Sanitary Conference at Paris in 1903, and ratified by His Majesty's Government in March 1907, should be notified subject to the following five reservations:—

- (I) a reservation to the effect that the provisions of the Convention in respect of plague only shall apply to India, the provisions of the Paris Convention of 1894 continuing to apply as regards cholera:
- (II) a reservation as to article 93, which creates the obligation that all sanitary imposts leviable on pilgrims shall be included in the initial price of the pilgrims' tickets:
- (III) a reservation as to article 96, to the effect that in computing the accommodation to be provided on pilgrim ships for pilgrims, no account shall be taken of children in arms:
- (IV) a reservation as to article 110 to the effect that it shall not be necessary to enter in the list the names of female passengers:
- (V) a reservation as to article 92, that the Government of India accept no responsibility in respect of British ships carrying pilgrims from ports in the Persian Gulf towards the Hejaz.

2. Intimation has now been received that His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris notified to the Government of the French Republic on the 14th October 1908 the accession of India to the Paris Sanitary Convention of 1903 subject to the reservations enumerated above.

3. The maritime local Governments have already been instructed to observe the provisions of the Convention as accepted by the Government of India and the Government of Bombay are being requested to prepare a redraft of the rules under the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, (XIV of 1895) so as to bring them into accord with the Convention.

ORDER.—Ordered that the resolution, with a translation of the Paris Sanitary Convention of 1903, be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

H. A. STUART,
Secretary to the Government of India.

THE
INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION OF
PARIS, 1903 ;
WITH APPENDICES.

PART I.
GENERAL PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER I.

PROVISIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY THE COUNTRIES SIGNING THE CONVENTION
ON THE APPEARANCE OF PLAGUE OR CHOLERA IN THEIR TERRITORY.

SECTION I.—*Notification and subsequent communications to the other countries.*

Art. 1.—Every Government must immediately notify to the other Governments the first appearance of recognised cases of plague or cholera in its territory.

Art. 2.—Such notification shall be accompanied or very promptly followed by detailed information as to :—

- (1) where the disease has appeared;
- (2) the date of its appearance, its source, and its type;
- (3) the number of known cases and deaths;
- (4) in the case of plague, the presence of that disease or of unusual mortality among rats or mice;
- (5) the measures taken immediately on the first appearance of the disease.

Art. 3.—The notification and the information prescribed in Articles 1 and 2 shall be supplied to the diplomatic or consular agencies in the capital of the infected country. In the case of countries not represented there, the notification and the information shall be telegraphed direct to the Governments of these countries.

Art. 4.—The notification and the information prescribed in Articles 1 and 2 shall be followed by subsequent communications furnished regularly and in such fashion as to keep the Governments informed of the course of the epidemic. These communications shall be made at least once a week, shall be as complete as possible, and shall, in particular, indicate the precautions adopted with a view to prevent spread of the disease. They must set out with precision :—

- (1) the preventive measures taken in the way of sanitary inspection or of medical investigation, of isolation, and of disinfection;
- (2) the measures adopted in the case of outgoing vessels to prevent exportation of the disease, and, particularly, in the case contemplated in Article 2 (4), the measures taken against rats.

Art. 5.—It is of primary importance that the foregoing provisions be promptly and scrupulously complied with. Notification is of no real value unless every Government be itself informed, in time, of cases of plague and cholera and also of doubtful cases occurring in its territory. It cannot therefore be too strongly impressed on the several Governments that they should

make notification of plague and cholera compulsory, and that they should keep themselves informed as to any unusual mortality among rats or mice, particularly in ports.

Art. 6.—It is to be understood that neighbouring countries reserve to themselves the right to make special arrangements with the object of organising direct exchange of information between the principal administrative officers on their frontiers.

SECTION II.—*The conditions under which a local area may be regarded as infected or as having ceased to be infected.*

Art. 7.—The notification of a first case of plague or cholera shall not lead to the adoption of the measures prescribed in the following Chapter II, against the local area in which the case has occurred. But when several non-imported cases of plague have occurred, or when the cases of cholera constitute a *foyer*,* the local area shall be declared infected.

Art. 8.—In order that the measures be limited to places which are infected, Governments must apply them to arrivals from infected local areas only. "Local area" means a portion of territory clearly defined in the information that accompanies or follows notification—as, for instance, a province, a "government," a district, a department, a canton, an island, a commune, a town, a quarter in a town, a village, a port, a polder, an agglomeration, &c., whatever may be the extent and population of these portions of territory. But this limitation to the infected local area must be accepted only on the definite condition that the Government of the infected country take the measures necessary (a) for preventing the export of the things specified in Article 12 (1) and (2) derived from the infected local area, unless previously disinfected, and (b) for checking the spread of the epidemic.

When a local area is infected, no restrictive measure shall be taken against arrivals from that local area, if they have left it not less than five days before the beginning of the epidemic.

Art. 9.—In order that a local area cease to be regarded as infected it must be officially established:—(1) that no death from nor fresh case of plague or cholera has occurred within the five days following either the isolation† or the death or recovery of the last case of plague or cholera; (2) that all measures of disinfection have been carried out and that, in the case of plague, measures have been taken against rats.

CHAPTER II.

MEASURES OF DEFENCE, ON THE PART OF THE OTHER COUNTRIES, AGAINST TERRITORIES THAT HAVE BEEN DECLARED INFECTED.

SECTION I.—*Publication of measures prescribed.*

Art. 10.—The Government of each country shall immediately make public the measures which it considers necessary to prescribe with regard to arrivals from an infected country or local area. It shall forthwith communicate these measures to the diplomatic or consular agent of the infected country resident in the capital, and also to the International Sanitary Boards. It shall also communicate, through the same channels, the withdrawal of these

* Translator's note. The expression "centre of dissemination" may be taken as a fair equivalent for the word "foyer." It seems desirable, however, to retain the original term in the text, in view of the difficulty of deciding what is to be regarded as constituting a "foyer" of cholera. This question was debated at some length at the Dresden Conference in 1893, and was again raised at the Paris Conference in 1903 by the translator and others. At the Dresden Conference, Professor Brouardel, one of the French delegates, stated that an exact definition of the word "foyer" was a difficult matter. At the Paris Conference in 1903, the word, after some discussion, was retained without definition of its precise significance in relation with cholera.

† "Isolation" means the isolation of the sick person, of those in permanent attendance on him, and the prohibition of visits by any other person.

measures or any modifications of them. In the absence of a diplomatic or consular agency in the capital, the communications shall be made direct to the Government of the country concerned.

SECTION II.—*Merchandise.—Disinfection.—Importation and Transit.—Baggage.*

Art. 11.—No article of merchandise is in itself capable of conveying plague or cholera. Merchandise becomes dangerous only when contaminated by plague or cholera products.

Art. 12.—Only such merchandise and things as the local sanitary authority considers infected may be subjected to disinfection. Provided always that the merchandise or things hereinafter specified may be subjected to disinfection or their importation may even be prohibited, irrespective of any evidence as to whether or not they are infected:—(1) Body-linen, wearing apparel, bedding that has been in use. But when these things are carried as baggage or in consequence of a change of abode (household goods), their importation may not be prohibited but they shall be dealt with as prescribed in Article 19. Soldiers' and sailors' kits, returned to their country after their death, are to be regarded as of the nature of the things specified in the first sentence of (1) of this Article. (2) Rags, save, in the case of cholera, rags compressed and carried in bound bales as merchandise in bulk. The importation of the following articles may not be prohibited:—Fresh waste derived directly from spinning, weaving, making up, or bleaching establishments; artificial wools (*Kunstwolle*, shoddy) and new paper clippings.

Art. 13.—The transit of the merchandise and things specified in (1) and (2) of the foregoing Article may not be prohibited if they are packed so that they cannot be manipulated on the way. Similarly, when such merchandise and things have been so conveyed that they cannot have come into contact with contaminated articles on the way their transit through an infected local area must not hinder their importation into the country to which they are consigned.

Art. 14.—Importation of the merchandise and things specified in (1) and (2) of Article 12 shall not be prohibited if it be proved to the authority of the country to which they are consigned that they were despatched not less than five days before the commencement of the epidemic.

Art. 15.—It rests with the authority of the country to which the merchandise and things are consigned to decide in what manner and at what place disinfection shall be carried out, and what shall be the methods adopted to secure destruction of rats. These operations must be performed in such fashion as to injure articles as little as possible. It rests with each State to settle questions of consequent compensation for damage caused by measures of disinfection or of rat-destruction. If, on account of measures taken to secure destruction of rats on board ship, charges are levied by the sanitary authority either directly or indirectly through a company or a private person, the rates of these charges must be in accordance with a tariff made public beforehand, and so drawn up that the State or the sanitary authority shall, on the whole, derive no profit from its application.

Art. 16.—Letters and correspondence, printed matter, books, newspapers, business documents, &c. (not including parcels conveyed by post), shall not be subject to disinfection or to any restriction whatsoever.

Art. 17.—Merchandise, whether it has come by land or by sea, may not be detained at frontiers or at ports; the only measures that may be taken are those specified in the foregoing Article 12. Provided always that if merchandise, which has come by sea and is either not packed or imperfectly packed, has become infected during the voyage by rats ascertained to have plague, and if such merchandise cannot be disinfected, the destruction of the germs may be secured by storing the merchandise during a period not to exceed two weeks. It is to be understood that the application of this measure shall not in any way delay the ship nor give rise to extra expenses by reason of deficient storage-accommodation in any port.

Art. 18.—When merchandise has undergone disinfection in accordance with the provisions of Article 12, or has been temporarily stored in virtue of the proviso contained in Article 17, the proprietor of such merchandise or his representative has the right to exact from the sanitary authority that has ordered the disinfection or the storage, a certificate showing the measures that have been taken.

Art. 19.—*Baggage*.—Soiled linen, clothing and articles carried as baggage or as household goods, from a local area declared to be infected, shall undergo disinfection only in those instances where the sanitary authority considers them infected.

SECTION III.—*Measures at ports and land frontiers.*

Art. 20.—*Classification of ships*.—A ship shall be regarded as *infected* if there is plague or cholera on board or if there have been one or more cases of plague or cholera on board within seven days.

A ship shall be regarded as *suspected* if there have been cases of plague or cholera on board at the time of departure or during the voyage but no fresh case within seven days.

A ship shall be regarded as *healthy*, notwithstanding its having come from an infected port, if there has been no death from nor case of plague or cholera on board either before departure or during the voyage or on arrival.

Art. 21.—In the case of *plague*, *infected* ships shall undergo the following measures :—

- (1) medical inspection;
- (2) the sick shall immediately be disembarked and isolated;
- (3) the other persons must also be disembarked if possible, and either be kept under observation* during a period which shall not exceed five days and which may or may not be followed by surveillance† of not more than five days' duration, or merely be subjected to surveillance during a period which shall not exceed ten days. The period shall date from the arrival of the ship. It rests with the sanitary authority of the port, after taking into consideration the date of the last case, the condition of the ship, and the local possibilities, to take that one of these measures which seems to them preferable;
- (4) such soiled linen, wearing-apparel, and articles belonging to the crew‡ and passengers as are, in the opinion of the sanitary authority, infected shall be disinfected;
- (5) the parts of the ship that have been occupied by persons ill with plague, or that, in the opinion of the sanitary authority, are infected, must be disinfected;
- (6) the rats on board must be destroyed either before or after discharge of cargo, as quickly as possible and, in any case, within a maximum time of forty-eight hours, and so as to avoid damage to merchandise and to the ship's plating and engines. In the case of ships in ballast, this process must be carried out as soon as possible before taking cargo.

Art. 22.—In the case of *plague*, *suspected* ships shall undergo the measures specified in (1), (4), and (5) of Article 21.

* "Observation" means isolation of travellers either on board a ship or in a sanitary station before they obtain free pratique.

† "Surveillance" means that travellers are not isolated; they receive free pratique immediately, but the authorities of the several places whither they are bound are informed of their coming and they are subjected to medical examination with a view to ascertaining their state of health.

‡ "Crew" means persons forming or having formed part of the crew or staff of the ship and includes stewards, waiters, cafedji, &c. The word must be interpreted in this sense in all instances in which it occurs in this Convention.

In addition, the crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance, the duration of which, dating from the arrival of the ship, shall not exceed five days. The crew may, during the same period, be prevented from leaving the ship except on duty.

Destruction of rats on board is recommended. This process shall be carried out, either before or after discharge of cargo, as quickly as possible and, in any case, within a maximum time of forty-eight hours, and so as to avoid damage to merchandise and to the ship's plating and engines. In the case of ships in ballast, this process, if there be occasion for it, shall be carried out as soon as possible and, in any case, before taking cargo.

Art. 23.—In the case of *plague*, *healthy* ships shall be given free pratique immediately, whatever their bill of health may be. The only measures which the authority of the port of arrival may take as regard these ships are the following :—

- (1) medical inspection;
- (2) disinfection of soiled linen, wearing-apparel and other articles belonging to the crew and passengers, but only in exceptional instances, when the sanitary authority has special reasons for regarding them as infected;
- (3) the sanitary authority may subject ships from an infected port to a process intended to secure destruction of rats on board, either before or after discharge of cargo, although this measure must not be resorted to as a general rule. This process must be carried out as soon as possible and, in any case, must not take longer than twenty-four hours, and so as to avoid damage to merchandise and to the ship's plating and engines, and also so as not to interfere with the coming and going of passengers and crew between ship and shore. In the case of ships in ballast the process, if there be occasion for it, shall be carried out as soon as possible and, in any case, before taking cargo.

If a ship from an infected port has been subjected to measures of rat-destruction, these cannot be repeated unless the ship has called at an infected port and has there brought up to the quay, or unless sick or dead rats are found on board.

The crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance during a period which shall not exceed five days reckoned from the date on which the ship left the infected port. The crew may, during the same period, be prevented from leaving the ship except on duty.

The competent authority at the port of arrival may, in all cases, exact a certificate, given on oath, from the doctor of the ship, or, in his default, from the captain, testifying that there has not been a case of plague on board since departure and that unusual mortality among rats has not been observed.

Art. 24.—When rats on a *healthy* ship have been shown by bacteriological examination to have plague, or when unusual mortality among these rodents has been observed, the measures to adopt are as follows :—

I. Ships with rats having plague :—

- (a) medical inspection;
- (b) the rats must be destroyed, either before or after discharge of cargo, as quickly as possible and, in any case, within a maximum time of forty-eight hours, and so as to avoid damage to merchandise and to the ship's plating and engines. Ships in ballast shall undergo this process as soon as possible and, in any case, before taking cargo;
- (c) such parts of the ship and such articles as the local sanitary authority regards as infected shall be disinfected;
- (d) the passengers and crew may be subjected to surveillance during a period which must not exceed five days reckoned from the date of arrival, save in exceptional instances in which the sanitary authority may prolong the surveillance up to not more than ten days.

II. Ships on which unusual mortality among rats has been observed:—

- (a) medical inspection;
- (b) the rats shall be examined for plague as far and as quickly as possible;
- (c) if it be considered necessary to destroy the rats, such destruction shall take place subject to the conditions specified above as regards ships with rats having plague;
- (d) until all suspicion shall have been removed, the passengers and crew may be subjected to surveillance for a period which shall not exceed five days reckoned from the date of arrival, save in exceptional instances in which the sanitary authority may prolong the surveillance up to not more than ten days.

Art. 25.—The sanitary authority of the port shall, whenever requested, furnish the captain, the ship-owner, or the ship-owner's agent, with a certificate stating that measures of rat-destruction have been carried out, and giving the reasons why they were resorted to.

Art. 26.—In the case of *cholera*, *infected* ships shall undergo the following measures:—

- (1) medical inspection;
- (2) the sick shall be immediately disembarked and isolated;
- (3) the other persons must also be disembarked, if possible, and either be kept under observation or subjected to surveillance during a period which shall vary with the health-conditions of the ship and the date of the last case, but which shall not exceed five days reckoned from the arrival of the ship;
- (4) such soiled linen, wearing-apparel, and articles belonging to the crew and passengers as are, in the opinion of the sanitary authority of the port, infected shall be disinfected;
- (5) the parts of the ship that have been occupied by persons ill with cholera, or that the sanitary authority regard as infected, shall be disinfected;
- (6) the bilge-water shall be disinfected and pumped out.

The sanitary authority may order that a supply of wholesome drinking-water be substituted for that stored on board.

Casting human excreta, or allowing them to pass, without preliminary disinfection, into the waters of the port may be prohibited.

Art. 27.—In the case of *cholera*, *suspected* ships shall undergo the measures prescribed in (1), (4), (5), and (6) of Article 26.

The crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance during a period which must not exceed five days reckoned from the arrival of the ship. It is recommended that the crew be prevented, during the same period, from leaving the ship except on duty.

Art. 28.—In the case of *cholera*, *healthy* ships shall be given free pratique immediately, whatever their bill of health may be.

The only measures that the authority of the port of arrival may prescribe as regards these ships are those specified in (1), (4), and (6) of Article 26.

The crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance, in respect of their state of health, during a period which must not exceed five days reckoned from the date on which the ship left the infected port. It is recommended that the crew be prevented, during the same period, from leaving the ship except on duty.

The competent authority at the port of arrival may, in all cases, exact a certificate, given on oath, from the doctor of the ship or, in his default, from the captain, testifying that there has not been a case of cholera on board since departure.

Art. 29.—In applying the measures specified in Articles 21-28, the fact of a ship of any of the three classes before-mentioned carrying a doctor and

disinfecting apparatus (disinfecting chambers) shall receive due consideration on the part of the competent authority. In the case of plague, like consideration shall be given when the ship is provided with apparatus for the destruction of rats.

The sanitary authorities of States that find it convenient to come to an agreement on the matter, may dispense with medical inspection and other measures in the case of healthy ships carrying a doctor specially commissioned by their country.

Art. 30.—Special measures may be prescribed as regards ships that are overcrowded, and more especially as regards emigrant ships, or any other ship in an unsanitary condition.

Art. 31.—Ships refusing to submit to measures prescribed by a port authority, in virtue of the provisions of this Convention, shall be at liberty to put out to sea. Such ships may be permitted to land goods after the following necessary precautions have been taken, *viz.* :—

- (1) isolation of the ship, crew, and passengers;
- (2) in the case of plague, request for information as to whether there has been any unusual mortality among rats on board;
- (3) in the case of cholera, disinfection and evacuation of the bilgewater and the substitution of wholesome drinking-water for that stored on board.

Such ships may also be authorised to disembark passengers at their request, on the condition that such passengers submit to the measures prescribed by the local authority.

Art. 32.—Ships from an infected place, that have been disinfected and have undergone adequate sanitary measures, shall not, on their arrival in another port, be subjected to these measures a second time, if no case has occurred since the disinfection was performed and if they have not called at an infected port. A ship which has merely disembarked passengers and their baggage, or mails, without having been in communication with the shore, shall not be regarded as having called at the port.

Art. 33.—Passengers arriving by an infected ship are entitled to exact from the sanitary authority of the port a certificate showing the date of their arrival and the measures taken as regards themselves and their baggage.

Art. 34.—Coasting traffic shall be dealt with by special regulations to be agreed upon by the countries concerned.

Art. 35.—Without prejudice to the right of Governments to agree to establish sanitary stations in common, every country must provide at least one port on each of its seaboards with an organisation and an equipment sufficient for the reception of a ship, whatever its health-conditions may be.

It is recommended that, when a healthy ship from an infected port arrives in a large sea-port, such ship should not be sent away to another port with a view to the carrying out of the sanitary measures prescribed.

In every country, the ports open to arrivals from ports infected with plague or cholera must be so equipped that healthy ships can there undergo the prescribed measures upon their arrival and be not sent to another port for the purpose. Governments shall make known what ports in their country are open to arrivals from ports infected with plague or cholera.

Art. 36.—It is recommended that there be provided in large sea-ports :—

- (a) a properly-organised port medical service and permanent medical supervision of the health-conditions of crews and of the population of the port;
- (b) suitable accommodation for the isolation of the sick and for keeping suspected persons under observation;
- (c) bacteriological laboratories and the buildings and plant necessary for efficient disinfection;
- (d) a supply of drinking-water of quality above suspicion at the disposal of the port, and a system of scavenging that offers every possible guarantee for the removal of excrement and refuse.

SECTION IV.—*Measures at land frontiers.—Travellers.—Railways.—Frontier tracts.—Riverways.*

Art. 37.—Land quarantine must no longer be resorted to. Only such persons as show symptoms of plague or of cholera may be detained at frontiers.

This principle does not deprive a State of the right to close a portion of its frontiers in case of need.

Art. 38.—It is important that the railway staff keep watch over the state of health of travellers.

Art. 39.—Medical intervention shall be limited to inspection of travellers and care of the sick. When this inspection is resorted to, it shall, as far as possible, be combined with the Customs' examination in order that travellers may suffer as little delay as possible. Only those persons who are visibly ailing shall be subjected to a thorough medical examination.

Art. 40.—It is a measure of the greatest value to subject travellers that have come from an infected place, on their arrival at their destination, to surveillance for a period which should not exceed ten or five days, reckoned from the date of their departure, in the case of plague or cholera respectively.

Art. 41.—Governments have the right reserved to them of taking special measures in regard of certain classes of persons, notably gipsies, vagrants, emigrants, and persons travelling or crossing the frontier in bands.

Art. 42.—Railway carriages for passengers, mails, or luggage may not be detained at a frontier. If one of these carriages be infected or shall have been occupied by a person suffering from plague or from cholera, it shall be detached from the train for disinfection at the earliest possible moment. The same procedure shall apply in the case of goods trucks.

Art. 43.—Measures in relation with the crossing of frontiers by railway and postal staff come within the scope of the administrations concerned. They shall be arranged so as not to hamper the service.

Art. 44.—The regulation of frontier traffic and questions connected therewith, as also the adoption of exceptional measures of surveillance, must be left as matters for special arrangements between adjoining States.

Art. 45.—The sanitary control of riverways is a matter for special arrangement by the Governments of States abutting thereon.

PART II.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS REGARDING COUNTRIES OUTSIDE EUROPE.

CHAPTER I.

ARRIVALS BY SEA.

SECTION I.—*Measures at infected ports on the departure of vessels.*

Art. 46.—The competent authority shall take effectual measures to prevent the embarkation of persons showing symptoms of plague or of cholera.

Every person taking passage by a ship must be individually examined at the time of embarkation, by day and on shore, during such time as may be necessary, by a doctor appointed by the public authority. The consular authority of the country to which the ship belongs may be represented at this examination.

In exception of this provision, the medical examination may, at Alexandria and Port Said, take place on board whenever the local sanitary authority consider this course to be of service; subject, however, to the reservation

that third-class passengers shall not afterwards be authorised to leave the ship. The medical examination may be conducted by night in the case of first-class and second-class passengers, but not in the case of third-class passengers.

Art. 47.—The competent authority shall take effectual measures :—

- (1) to prevent the exportation of such merchandise or articles of any sort as it may regard as infected and which have not previously been disinfected on shore under the supervision of a doctor appointed by the public authority;
- (2) in the case of plague, to prevent rats gaining access to ships;
- (3) in the case of cholera, to see that drinking-water taken on board is wholesome.

SECTION II.—*Measures regarding ordinary ships from infected northern ports, on their arrival at the entrance to the Suez Canal or at Egyptian ports.*

Art. 48.—Ordinary *healthy* ships from a port, infected with plague or with cholera, in Europe or in the Mediterranean basin, proposing to pass through the Suez Canal, shall be granted passage in quarantine and shall continue their voyage under five days' observation.

Art. 49.—Ordinary *healthy* ships, wishing to touch at Egypt, may put in at Alexandria or Port Said, where their passengers shall complete the period of five days' observation, either on board, or in a sanitary station, as the local sanitary authority may decide.

Art. 50.—The measures to be taken as regards *infected* and *suspected* ships from a European or Mediterranean port infected with plague or with cholera, wishing to touch at an Egyptian port or to pass through the Suez Canal, shall be settled by the Egyptian Sanitary Board in conformity with the provisions of this Convention. The regulations embodying these measures must, to become effective, be accepted by the several Powers represented on the Board: they shall establish the measures to which ships, passengers, and merchandise are to be subjected, and must be submitted with the least possible delay.

SECTION III.—*Measures in the Red Sea.*

A.—*Measures regarding ordinary ships from the south, touching at Red Sea ports or bound for the Mediterranean.*

Art. 51.—In addition to the general provisions comprised in Part I, Chapter II, Section III, concerning the classification of ships as infected, suspected, or healthy, and the measures regarding them, the special provisions embodied in the following articles, shall apply to ordinary ships entering the Red Sea from the south.

Art. 52.—*Healthy* ships must have completed or must complete five full days' observation reckoned from the time of their departure from the last infected port touched at.

They shall be entitled to pass through the Suez Canal in quarantine and shall enter the Mediterranean continuing the above-mentioned five days' observation. Ships with a doctor and a disinfecting chamber shall not undergo disinfection prior to the passage in quarantine.

Art. 53.—*Suspected* ships shall be treated in a manner which shall differ according as to whether they have or have not a doctor and a disinfecting apparatus (disinfecting chamber).

(a) Those that have a doctor and a disinfecting apparatus (disinfecting chamber) that fulfils the requisite conditions shall be allowed to pass through the Suez Canal in quarantine subject to the regulations prescribed for the passage.

(b) Those that have neither doctor nor disinfecting apparatus (disinfecting chamber) shall, before being allowed to pass through the Canal in quarantine, be detained at Suez or at Moses' Wells for such time as may be

necessary for the performance of the disinfection prescribed and for assurance that the health-conditions on board are satisfactory.

Passage in quarantine shall be granted to mail-boats or packets specially devoted to passenger traffic that have a doctor but no disinfecting apparatus (disinfecting chamber), if it be officially established to the satisfaction of the local authority that cleansing and disinfection have been properly carried out at the place of departure or during the voyage.

Free pratique may be granted at Suez, on the termination of the procedure prescribed by the regulations, to mail-boats or packets specially devoted to passenger traffic that have a doctor but no disinfecting apparatus (disinfecting chamber), if the last case of plague or cholera occurred more than seven days before and if the health-conditions of the ship are satisfactory.

In the case of a vessel that has had a healthy voyage of less than seven days' duration, passengers for Egypt shall be landed at an establishment appointed by the Alexandria Board and isolated for such time as may be necessary for the completion of five days' observation. Their soiled linen and their wearing apparel shall be disinfected. They shall then be granted free pratique.

Ships that have had a healthy voyage of less than seven days' duration and that wish to have free pratique for Egypt shall be detained at an establishment, appointed by the Alexandria Board, during such time as may be necessary for the completion of five days' observation; they shall undergo the measures prescribed by the regulations for suspected vessels.

When plague or cholera has occurred among the crew only, no soiled linen shall be disinfected save that of the crew, the whole of which, however, shall undergo disinfection; the crew's quarters shall also be disinfected.

Art. 54.—*Infected* ships shall be divided into two classes, ships with a doctor and a disinfecting apparatus (disinfecting chamber), and ships without a doctor and without a disinfecting apparatus (disinfecting chamber).

(a) Ships without a doctor and without a disinfecting apparatus (disinfecting chamber) shall be detained at Moses' Wells;* persons that show symptoms of plague or cholera shall be disembarked and isolated in a hospital. Disinfection shall be thoroughly carried out. The other persons shall be disembarked and isolated in as small groups as possible so that, if plague or cholera break out in one group, the whole party will not be affected. The soiled linen and the clothing of passengers and crew, and other articles used by them, shall be disinfected, as also shall the ship.

It is to be understood that there is no question of discharging merchandise, but only of disinfecting the infected part of the ship.

The passengers shall remain five days at an establishment appointed by the Egyptian Sanitary Maritime and Quarantine Board. When cases of plague and cholera have not occurred for several days the term of isolation shall be shortened. Its duration shall vary according to the date of recovery, death, or isolation of the last case. Thus, if six days have elapsed since the recovery, death, or isolation of the last case, the period of observation shall be one day; if only five days have elapsed, the period shall be two days; if only four days have elapsed, the period shall be three days; if only three days have elapsed, the period shall be four days; if only two days or one day have elapsed, the period shall be five days.

(b) Ships with a doctor and a disinfecting apparatus (disinfecting chamber) shall be detained at Moses' Wells. The ship's doctor must state, on oath, which persons on board have symptoms of plague or of cholera. These persons shall be disembarked and isolated.

After these persons have been disembarked, such of the soiled linen of the other passengers as the sanitary authority regards as dangerous and that of the crew shall be disinfected on board. When plague or cholera has

* The sick shall, as far as possible, be landed at Moses' Wells; the other persons may be kept under observation at a sanitary station appointed by the Egyptian Sanitary Maritime and Quarantine Board (pilots' lazaret).

occurred only among the crew, the disinfection of linen shall be carried out only as regards the soiled linen of the crew and the linen of the crew's quarters.

The ship's doctor must also declare, on oath, which part or compartment of the ship was occupied by the sick and to which section of the hospital they were removed. He must also declare, on oath, which persons have been in relation with the plague or cholera patient since the first appearance of the disease, either by direct contact or by contact with objects that may have been infected. Only these persons shall be regarded as suspected.

The part or compartment of the ship, and the section of the hospital, that have been occupied by the sick, shall be thoroughly disinfected. "Part of the ship" shall mean the cabin of the sick person, the adjoining cabins, the passage to these cabins, the deck, the parts of the deck where the sick person or persons have remained for some time. If it be impossible to disinfect the part or compartment of the ship that has been occupied by plague or cholera sick without disembarking the persons declared to be suspected, these persons shall either be transferred to another ship specially reserved for the purpose, or be landed and accommodated in the sanitary station without being brought into contact with the sick, who must be kept in the hospital. This stay on board ship or on shore, for purposes of disinfection, shall be as short as possible and shall not exceed twenty-four hours.

The suspected persons shall be kept under observation, either on their own ship or on the ship reserved for that purpose, for a period which shall vary according to the circumstances and in the manner set out in the third paragraph of sub-section (a) of this Article.

The time occupied in carrying out the measures prescribed by the regulations shall be included in the observation period.

Passage in quarantine may, if deemed possible by the sanitary authority, be allowed before expiry of the periods of detention indicated above. It shall in any case be granted on the completion of disinfection if the ship leaves behind, in addition to its sick, the persons classed above as "suspected."

A barge fitted with a disinfecting chamber may be brought alongside the ship with a view to hastening the process of disinfection.

Infected vessels seeking free pratique in Egypt shall be detained five days at Moses' Wells; they shall, in addition, undergo the same measures as are taken in the case of infected ships arriving in Europe.

B.—Measures regarding ordinary ships from infected ports in the Hedjaz during the pilgrimage season.

Art. 55.—If, during the Mecca pilgrimage, plague or cholera is prevalent in the Hedjaz, ships from the Hedjaz or from any other part of the Arabian coast of the Red Sea, that have not there taken on board any pilgrims or like collections of persons and on which there has been no suspicious incident during the voyage, shall be classed as ordinary suspected ships and shall be subjected to the preventive measures and the treatment prescribed for such ships.

If they are bound for Egypt they shall undergo, at a sanitary station appointed by the Sanitary Maritime and Quarantine Board, five days' observation, reckoned from the date of their departure, whether it be cholera or plague that is in question. They shall, moreover, be subjected to all the measures prescribed for suspected ships (disinfection, &c.), and shall not be granted free pratique until after favourable medical inspection.

It is to be understood that, if there have been suspicious incidents on board during the voyage, the period of observation shall be undergone at Moses' Wells and shall be five days whether it be cholera or plague that is in question.

SECTION IV.—The organisation for securing surveillance and disinfection at Suez and at Moses' Wells.

Art. 56.—Every ship arriving at Suez shall undergo the medical inspection prescribed by the regulations. This inspection shall be conducted by

one or more of the doctors attached to the station, and shall, in the case of ships from a port infected with plague or with cholera, be made by day. It may, however, in the case of ships wishing to pass through the Canal, take place by night when the ship is lighted by electricity and in all cases in which the local sanitary authority is satisfied that the ship is sufficiently well lighted.

Art. 57.—There shall be at least seven doctors at the Suez station,—a Principal Medical Officer and six medical officers. They must hold a recognised diploma and, in their selection, preference is to be given to medical men who have made a special study of practical epidemiology and practical bacteriology. They shall be appointed by the Minister of the Interior on the recommendation of the Sanitary Maritime and Quarantine Board of Egypt. The salary of the medical officers shall commence at 8,000 francs and rise by progressive increments to 12,000 francs; that of the Principal Medical Officer shall commence at 12,000 francs and rise to 15,000 francs.

Should this medical staff prove insufficient, naval doctors of the several States may be employed, under the orders of the Principal Medical Officer of the sanitary station.

Art. 58.—The supervision and performance of the Suez Canal prophylactic measures, at the Moses' Wells and Tor stations, shall be entrusted to a staff of sanitary guards.

Art. 59.—This staff shall consist of ten guards. They shall be selected from retired non-commissioned officers, of higher than corporal's rank, of the armies and navies of Europe and Egypt. These guards are elected, after the Board is satisfied as to their fitness, according to the procedure laid down in Article 14 of the Khedivial Decree of 19th June 1893.

Art. 60.—There shall be two classes of guards; four of the first class, six of the second class.

Art. 61.—The yearly pay of these guards shall be £160 Egyptian, rising, by progressive increments, to a maximum of £200 Egyptian, for the first class; and £120 Egyptian rising, by progressive increments, to a maximum of £168 Egyptian, for the second class.

Art. 62.—These guards shall have the status of police officers, with the right to invoke aid in cases where the sanitary regulations are infringed. They shall be under the immediate control of the administrator-in-chief of the establishment at Suez or Tor. They must have practical knowledge of all the methods of disinfection in use and must know how to manipulate disinfecting materials and apparatus.

Art. 63.—The disinfecting and isolation station at Moses' Wells shall be under the control of the Principal Medical Officer at Suez. If sick persons are landed at the Moses' Wells Station, two of the Suez medical officers shall be kept in residence there, one to attend to cases of plague or cholera, the other to attend to persons not suffering from these diseases. If there should be cases of plague, of cholera, and of other diseases at the same time, three medical officers shall be kept in residence; one for plague cases, one for cholera cases, and the third for persons suffering from other diseases.

Art. 64.—The disinfecting and isolation station at Moses' Wells must be provided with:—

- (1) at least three disinfecting chambers, of which one shall be on a barge, and the plant required for rat-destruction;
- (2) two isolation hospitals, each with twelve beds, one for cases of plague and persons suspected of having plague, the other for cases of cholera and persons suspected of having cholera. These hospitals must be so arranged that, in each of them, the sick, the suspected, and men and women can be segregated from one another;
- (3) buildings, hospital-tents, and ordinary tents, for the accommodation of persons landed;
- (4) a sufficient number of baths and shower-baths;
- (5) the necessary buildings for general staff, doctors, guards, &c.; a store and a laundry;

- (6) a reservoir for the water-supply;
- (7) the several buildings must be so arranged that the sick, or infected or suspected articles, cannot be brought into contact with other persons.

Art. 65.—The disinfecting chambers at Moses' Wells shall be entrusted to the special care of a skilled mechanic.

SECTION V.—*The passage of the Suez Canal in quarantine.*

Art. 66.—Permission to pass the Suez Canal in quarantine shall be granted by the Suez sanitary authority; the Board shall be immediately informed when such permission is given. In doubtful cases, the decision shall rest with the Board.

Art. 67.—When the permission provided for in the preceding article has been given, a telegram shall at once be sent to the authority appointed by each Power. The telegram shall be sent at the expense of the ship.

Art. 68.—Each Power shall issue an edict subjecting to penalties those vessels which depart from the course declared by the captain and enter without license one of the ports of that Power. Exception shall be made in the case of circumstances beyond control and when a break in the voyage cannot be avoided.

Art. 69.—When the health-visit takes place, the captain must declare if he has on board gangs of native stokers, or hired servants, of any description, not included in the roll of the crew, or the register kept for the purpose. The following questions, in particular, shall be put to the captains of all ships arriving at Suez from the south and shall be answered by them on oath:—

Have you any supernumeraries: stokers, or other hands not included in the ship's roll or in the special register?

What is their nationality?

Where did you embark them?

The medical officers must satisfy themselves as to the presence of these supernumeraries, and if they find that any of their number are missing, they must inquire carefully into the cause of their absence.

Art. 70.—A sanitary officer and two sanitary guards shall go on board. They must accompany the ship as far as Port Said; their duty is to prevent communication, and to see to the execution of the measures prescribed for the passage of the Canal.

Art. 71.—All embarkation and disembarkation, and all transhipment of passengers or goods, are forbidden during the passage of the Canal from Suez to Port Said.

Provided always that travellers may embark at Port Said in quarantine.

Art. 72.—Ships passing through the Canal in quarantine must make the journey from Suez to Port Said without lying up.

In case of the vessel running aground, or being compelled to lie up, the necessary operations shall be carried out by the staff of the ship, all communication with the staff of the Suez Canal Company being avoided.

Art. 73.—Infected or suspected transports passing through the Canal in quarantine with troops must do so only by day. If they are compelled to pass the night in the Canal, they shall anchor in Lake Timsah or in the Great Lake.

Art. 74.—Ships that pass through the Canal in quarantine are forbidden to stop at Port Said except as provided for by the second paragraph of Article 71 and by Article 75. Revictualling must be effected by the means at the disposal of the ship. All stevedores and others who have gone on board shall be isolated on the quarantine barge, where their clothing shall be disinfected as prescribed by the regulations.

Art. 75.—When it is absolutely necessary for ships passing in quarantine to coal at Port Said, they must do so at a place to be fixed by the Sanitary

Board, where the necessary isolation and sanitary supervision can be secured. The coaling may be done by the labourers of the port in cases where effective supervision of this operation is possible, and when all contact with the crew can be avoided. At night, the coaling-place must be lighted by electricity.

Art. 76.—Pilots, electricians, agents of the Company, and sanitary guards shall be disembarked at Port Said outside the port, between the jetties, and shall be taken thence direct to the quarantine-barge, where their clothing shall be disinfected if necessary.

Art. 77.—As regards the passage of the Suez Canal, the following advantages shall be accorded to ships of war as hereinafter specified.

The quarantine authority shall accept them as healthy on their presenting a certificate signed by the ship-surgeons, countersigned by the captain, and stating on oath:—

- (a) that there has not been, either at the time of departure or during the voyage, a case of plague or of cholera on board;
- (b) that a careful examination of every one on board, without exception, has been made within 12 hours of arrival at the Egyptian port, and that no case of either of these diseases has been detected.

These ships shall not undergo medical inspection, and shall be given free pratique at once subject to their having completed five clear days since leaving the last infected port at which they called. Such of these ships as have not completed the requisite period may pass through the Canal in quarantine without medical inspection provided they produce the certificate above mentioned to the quarantine authority.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the quarantine authority shall have the right of medically inspecting, by its officers, ships of war in all instances in which it considers this procedure necessary.

Infected or suspected ships of war shall be subject to the regulations in force.

Only fighting-units shall be regarded as ships of war. Transports and hospital-ships shall be classed as ordinary ships.

Art. 78.—The Egyptian Maritime and Quarantine Board may arrange the conveyance, by rail, over Egyptian territory, of mails and ordinary passengers from infected countries in quarantine trains, under the conditions specified in Appendix No. 1.

SECTION VI.—*Measures in the Persian Gulf.*

Art. 79.—Ships shall undergo the health-visit at the Island of Ormuz sanitary station before they enter the Persian Gulf. They shall undergo the measures specified in Section III, Chapter II, Part I, that their health-conditions and the place whence they have come render applicable. Ships, however, that have to proceed up the Shatt-el-Arab shall be permitted, if the period of observation has not been completed, to continue their voyage, on condition that they traverse the Persian Gulf and the Shatt-el-Arab in quarantine. A chief guard and two sanitary guards, taken on board at Ormuz, shall keep the ship under supervision as far as Bassorah, where a second medical inspection shall be made and the necessary measures of disinfection carried out. Pending the organisation of the Ormuz sanitary station, the sanitary guards shall be taken on at the temporary station provided in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 82 hereinafter, and these guards shall accompany ships proceeding in quarantine up the Shatt-el-Arab to the station provided in the neighbourhood of Bassorah.

Ships that have to call at Persian ports to disembark passengers or goods may do so at Bender-Bushire.

It is to be clearly understood that a ship which continues healthy after five days, reckoned from her date of departure from the last port infected by plague or cholera at which she has touched, shall be granted free pratique at Persian Gulf ports, provided she is ascertained to be healthy on arrival.

Art. 80.—In so far as the classification of ships and the measures they are to undergo are concerned, Articles 20 to 28 of this Convention apply in the Persian Gulf, subject to the three following modifications :—

- (1) observation, for the same period, shall always be substituted for surveillance of passengers and crew;
- (2) healthy ships cannot be granted free pratique unless they have completed five full days since leaving the last infected port at which they have touched;
- (3) in the case of suspected ships the period of five days' observation of passengers and crew shall be reckoned from the time at which there ceased to be a case of plague or of cholera on board.

SECTION VII.—*Persian Gulf Sanitary Stations.*

Art. 81.—Sanitary stations must be provided, under the direction and at the expense of the Constantinople Board of Health, one at the Island of Ormuz, the other at a spot to be selected in the neighbourhood of Bassorah.

At the Ormuz sanitary station there shall be at least two doctors, sanitary officers, sanitary guards, and a complete plant for disinfection and for destruction of rats. A small hospital shall be erected.

At the station near Bassorah there shall be provided a large lazaret with a staff of several doctors, and buildings and plant for the disinfection of goods.

Art. 82.—The Constantinople Superior Board of Health, which has the control of the Bassorah sanitary station, shall have the same power as regards the Ormuz station.

Pending the construction of the Ormuz sanitary station, a sanitary post shall be provided there by the Constantinople Superior Board of Health.

CHAPTER II.

ARRIVALS BY LAND.

SECTION I.—*General provisions.*

Art. 83.—The measures taken in respect of arrivals by land from districts infected with plague or with cholera must be in conformity with the sanitary principles laid down in this Convention.

Modern methods of disinfection must be substituted for land quarantine. With this object, disinfecting chambers and other disinfecting plant shall be established at properly selected points on the roads frequented by travellers. The same methods shall be adopted on railways, whether now in existence or constructed hereafter. Merchandise shall be disinfected in accordance with the principles of this Convention.

Art. 84.—Every Government is at liberty, in case of need, to close a portion of its frontiers to passengers and merchandise in localities where there is difficulty in organising sanitary supervision.

SECTION II.—*Turkish land frontiers.*

Art. 85.—The Constantinople Superior Board of Health must organise without delay the sanitary stations of Hanikin and Kisil Dizié, near Bayazid, on the Turco-Persian and Turco-Russian frontiers.

PART III.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS REGARDING PILGRIMAGES.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Art. 86.—The provisions of Articles 46 and 47, Part II, are applicable to persons and things that have to be taken on board a pilgrim-ship leaving a

port in the Indian Ocean or Oceania, even when the port is not infected with plague or with cholera.

Art. 87.—When there are cases of plague or of cholera in the port, embarkation on pilgrim-ships shall not take place until the persons, collected in groups, shall have been subjected to observation sufficient to ensure that none of them are suffering from plague or cholera. It is to be understood that, as regards the adoption of this measure, every Government may take local circumstances and possibilities into account.

Art. 88.—If local circumstances permit, pilgrims must prove that they possess the means absolutely necessary for the accomplishment of the pilgrimage, and, in particular, that they have a return-ticket.

Art. 89.—Only steamships shall be permitted to carry pilgrims on long voyages. The carriage of pilgrims by other ships on such voyages shall be prohibited.

Art. 90.—Pilgrim-ships that are coasters intended for short passages known as "coasting voyages" shall be subject to the provisions of the special regulations for the Hedjaz pilgrimage, which shall be published by the Constantinople Board of Health, in conformity with the principles laid down in this Convention.

Art. 91.—A ship which, in addition to ordinary passengers, among whom pilgrims of the upper classes may be included, carries pilgrims of the lowest class in less proportion than one pilgrim per 100 tons gross, shall not be considered a pilgrim-ship.

Art. 92.—Every pilgrim-ship, on entering the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf, must observe the provisions of the special regulations for the Hedjaz pilgrimage, which shall be published by the Constantinople Board of Health, in conformity with the principles laid down in this Convention.

Art. 93.—The captain must pay all sanitary imposts leviable on pilgrims. These imposts must be covered by the price of the ticket.

Art. 94.—As far as practicable, pilgrims who embark or disembark at sanitary stations must have no contact with one another at the landing places.

Ships that have disembarked their pilgrims must change their anchorage before commencing re-embarkation.

Pilgrims who have been disembarked must be distributed in camp in as small groups as possible. It is necessary that they be supplied with wholesome drinking-water, obtained either from local sources or by distillation.

Art. 95.—When there is plague or cholera in the Hedjaz, provisions brought by pilgrims shall be destroyed if the sanitary authority consider it necessary.

CHAPTER II.

PILGRIM SHIPS.—SANITARY STATIONS.

SECTION I.—*General conditions applying to ships.*

Art. 96.—The ship must be capable of accommodating the pilgrims in the between-decks.

Over and above the space required for the crew, the ship must provide for each person, irrespective of age, an area of 1.50 square metres, equivalent to 16 English square feet, and a height between decks of about 1.80 metres. In coasting vessels, each pilgrim must be allowed a space at least 2 metres wide along the gunwales.

Art. 97.—On each side of the ship, on deck, a place must be set apart, screened from view and furnished with a hand-pump, for the supply of sea-water for the needs of the pilgrims. One such place must be reserved exclusively for women.

Art. 98.—The ship must be provided, in addition to closets for the crew, with latrines, fitted with a flushing apparatus or with a water tap, in a minimum proportion of one latrine per hundred passengers. Some of these latrines shall be reserved exclusively for women.

There must be no closets between decks or in the hold.

Art. 99.—The ship must have two places for cooking set apart for the use of the pilgrims. Pilgrims shall be forbidden to light fires elsewhere, especially on deck.

Art. 100.—A properly fitted hospital, constructed with due attention to safety and health, must be reserved for the accommodation of the sick. It must be capable of accommodating, at the rate of three square metres per patient, not less than five per cent. of the pilgrims taken on board.

Art. 101.—The ship must be provided with the means of segregating persons showing symptoms of plague or of cholera.

Art. 102.—Every ship must carry such medical remedies, disinfectants, and things as are necessary for the treatment of the sick. The regulations framed for this class of ship by each Government must specify the nature and the quantity of these remedies.* Medicine and attendance shall be provided for the pilgrims free of charge.

Art. 103.—Every ship taking pilgrims must carry a duly qualified doctor, commissioned by the Government of the country to which the ship belongs or by the Government of the port where the pilgrims are embarked. A second doctor must be carried when the number of pilgrims on board exceeds 1,000.

Art. 104.—The captain must cause notices, in the languages chiefly spoken in the countries inhabited by the pilgrims he is taking, to be posted up on the ship in a conspicuous place, accessible to all concerned, showing:—

- (1) the destination of the ship;
- (2) the price of tickets;
- (3) the daily ration of food and water allowed to each pilgrim;
- (4) the price of articles, not included in the daily ration, which may be procured on extra payment.

Art. 105.—The heavy baggage of pilgrims shall be registered, numbered, and put in the hold. Pilgrims may keep with them only such things as are absolutely necessary. The nature, amount, and dimensions of these things shall be decided by regulations framed by each Government for its own ships.

Art. 106.—The provisions of Chapter I, of Sections I, II, and III of Chapter II, and of Chapter III, of Part III of this Convention shall be posted up, in the form of regulations, in the language of the country to which the ship belongs, and also in the languages chiefly spoken in the countries inhabited by the pilgrims to be embarked, in a conspicuous and accessible place on every deck and between-decks of every ship carrying pilgrims.

SECTION II.—*Measures before departure.*

Art. 107.—The captain or, in his default, the owner or agent of every pilgrim-ship must, not less than three days before departure, declare to the competent authority of the port of departure his intention to embark pilgrims. At ports of call, the captain or, in his default, the owner or agent of every pilgrim-ship must make the same declaration twelve hours before the departure of the ship. This declaration must specify the proposed date of departure and the destination of the ship.

Art. 108.—On receipt of the declaration provided for by the preceding article the competent authority shall proceed, at the expense of the captain, to inspect and measure the ship. The consular authority of the country to which the ship belongs may be present at this inspection. Inspection alone shall take place if the captain already has a certificate of measurement furnished

* It is to be desired that every ship be provided with the chief immunising agents (anti-plague serum, Haffkine's prophylactic, &c.).

by the competent authority of his country, unless it be suspected that the certificate no longer represents correctly the real condition of the ship.*

Art. 109.—The competent authority shall not permit the departure of a pilgrim-ship until satisfied :—

- (a) that the ship has been thoroughly cleaned and, if necessary, disinfected;
- (b) that the ship is in a condition to undertake the voyage without danger; that she is properly manned, equipped and ventilated, and provided with a sufficient number of boats; that there is on board nothing that is, or may become, injurious to the health or safety of the passengers, and that the deck is of wood or of iron sheathed in wood;
- (c) that there is on board properly stowed away, over and above the rations for the crew, sufficient food and fuel of good quality for all the pilgrims, during the declared duration of the voyage;
- (d) that the drinking-water is of good quality and from a source free from risk of contamination; that it is in sufficient quantity; that the tanks for drinking-water are safe from all contamination and so closed that the water can be supplied only by means of taps or pumps. The water-supply fittings known as "sucours" shall be absolutely prohibited;
- (e) that the vessel carries a condenser, capable of distilling a minimum quantity of five litres of water per diem for every person on board, including crew;
- (f) that the ship possesses a disinfecting chamber, ascertained by the sanitary authority of the port where the pilgrims embarked to be safe and efficacious;
- (g) that, in accordance with Articles 102 and 103, the vessel carries a duly qualified doctor commissioned† either by the Government of the country to which she belongs or by the Government of the port where the pilgrims embark, and that she carries medical stores;
- (h) that the deck is free from merchandise and all encumbrances;
- (i) that the arrangements on board are such as to allow of the measures prescribed in the following Section III being carried out.

Art. 110.—The captain may not start without having in his possession :—

- (1) a list, countersigned by the competent authority, showing the name, sex, and total number of pilgrims he is authorised to carry;
- (2) a bill-of-health, giving the name, nationality, and tonnage of the ship, the name of the captain and of the doctor, the exact number of persons embarked—crew, pilgrims, and other passengers—the nature of the cargo and the place of departure.

The competent authority shall note on the bill-of-health whether the number of pilgrims permissible under the regulations has been embarked or not, and, in the latter case, the additional number of passengers the vessel is authorised to embark at subsequent ports of call.

SECTION III.—*Measures during the voyage.*

Art. 111.—During the voyage the deck must be kept free from encumbrances; it must be reserved, night and day, for the passengers, and placed at their disposal without charge.

* At present the competent authority is: in British India, an officer appointed for the purpose by the Local Government (Native Passengers' Ships Act, 1877, Article 7); in the Dutch Indies, the master of the port; in Turkey, the sanitary authority; in Austro-Hungary, the port authority; in Italy, the captain of the port; in France, Tunis, and Spain, the sanitary authority; in Egypt, the sanitary quarantine authority.

† Exception is made in the case of Government without commissioned doctors.

Art. 112.—The between-decks must be carefully cleansed and rubbed with dry sand, mixed with disinfectants, every day while the pilgrims are on deck.

Art. 113.—The latrines allotted to the passengers, as well as those for the crew, must be kept clean, and must be cleansed and disinfected three times a day.

Art. 114.—The excretions and dejecta of persons showing symptoms of plague or of cholera must be received in vessels containing a disinfecting solution. These vessels shall be emptied into the latrines, which must be thoroughly disinfected every time this is done.

Art. 115.—All bedding, carpets, and clothing that have been in contact with the sick persons referred to in the preceding Article must be immediately disinfected. The observance of this rule is specially enjoined in respect of the clothes of persons who have been near the sick, and which may have been contaminated. Such of the above-mentioned articles as are of no value must be either thrown overboard, if the ship is not in harbour or in a canal, or else burnt. Other articles must be carried to the disinfecting chamber in impermeable bags washed in a disinfecting solution.

Art. 116.—The quarters occupied by the sick, referred to in Article 100, must be thoroughly disinfected.

Art. 117.—It is compulsory on pilgrim-ships to undergo such measures of disinfection as are in accordance with the regulations on this subject that are, for the time being, in force in the country under whose flag they sail.

Art. 118.—Not less than five litres of drinking-water must each day be put at the disposal of every pilgrim, irrespective of age, free of charge.

Art. 119.—If there be any doubt as to the quality of the drinking-water or any reason to suspect that it may possibly have become contaminated, either at its source or during the voyage, it must be boiled or otherwise sterilised, and the captain shall be responsible for seeing that it is thrown overboard at the first port of call at which he can procure a purer supply.

Art. 120.—The doctor shall visit the pilgrims, tend the sick, and see that the principles of hygiene are observed on board.

He must in particular :—

- (1) satisfy himself that the rations issued to the pilgrims are of good quality, that their quantity is in accordance with contract, and that they are properly prepared;
- (2) satisfy himself that the provisions of Article 118, regarding the distribution of water, are observed;
- (3) if there be any doubt as to the quality of the drinking-water, call the attention of the captain, in writing, to the provisions of Article 119;
- (4) satisfy himself that the ship is always kept clean, and particularly that the latrines are cleansed in accordance with the provisions of Article 113;
- (5) satisfy himself that the pilgrims' quarters are kept wholesome, and, in case of the occurrence of infectious disease, that disinfection is carried out in accordance with Articles 116 and 117;
- (6) keep a diary of all occurrences related to health during the voyage, and submit this diary to the competent authority at the port of arrival.

Art. 121.—Only the persons charged with the care of plague or cholera patients shall have access to them, and these persons must not come in contact with the other persons that have been embarked.

Art. 122.—In the event of a death occurring during the voyage, the captain must enter the fact opposite the name of the deceased, on the list countersigned by the authority of the port of departure, and must also enter in the log the name of the deceased, his age, the place from which he came, the supposed cause of death according to the medical certificate, and the date of death.

In the event of a death from infectious disease, the corpse, wrapped in a shroud impregnated with a disinfecting solution, must be committed to the deep.

Art. 123.—The captain must see that all preventive measures taken during the voyage are entered in the log. The log shall be submitted by him to the competent authority at the port of arrival.

At each port of call the captain must cause the list drawn up in accordance with Article 110 to be countersigned by the competent authority.

In the event of a pilgrim disembarking during the voyage, the captain must note the fact on the list, opposite the pilgrim's name.

In the event of persons embarking, their names must be entered on the list in accordance with the foregoing Article 110. This must be done before the competent authority, as in duty bound, again countersigns the list.

Art. 124.—The bill-of-health given at the port of departure must not be changed during the voyage.

It shall be countersigned at each port of call by the sanitary authority, who shall enter:—

- (1) the number of passengers disembarked or embarked at the port;
- (2) anything that has happened at sea affecting the life or health of the persons embarked;
- (3) the health-conditions of the port of call.

SECTION IV.—*Measures on arrival of pilgrims in the Red Sea.*

A.—*Sanitary control of ships from an infected port, going from the south to the Hedjaz with Mohammedan pilgrims.*

Art. 125.—Pilgrim-ships from the south, bound for the Hedjaz, must, in the first instance, put in at the Kamaran sanitary station, and shall be dealt with as provided by Articles 126—128.

Art. 126.—Ships found, on medical inspection, to be *healthy* shall be given free pratique on completion of the following procedure:—

The pilgrims shall be disembarked; they shall take a shower bath or bathe in the sea; their soiled linen and any portion of their personal effects or their baggage, open, in the opinion of the sanitary authority, to suspicion, shall be disinfected. The duration of these operations, including disembarkation and embarkation, must not exceed forty-eight hours.

If no recognised or suspected case of plague or of cholera be discovered during these operations, the pilgrims shall immediately be re-embarked and the ship shall proceed to the Hedjaz.

In the case of plague, the provisions of Articles 23 and 24 regarding rats shall apply in the event of there being any of these vermin on board.

Art. 127.—*Suspected* ships, which have had cases of plague or of cholera on board at the time of departure, but no fresh case of plague or of cholera within seven days, shall be dealt with as follows:—

The pilgrims shall be disembarked; they shall take a shower bath or bathe in the sea; their soiled linen and any portion of their personal effects or their baggage, open, in the opinion of the sanitary authority, to suspicion, shall be disinfected. In time of cholera, the bilge-water shall be pumped out. The parts of the ship occupied by the sick shall be disinfected. The duration of these operations, including disembarkation and embarkation, must not exceed forty-eight hours.

If no case or suspected case of plague or of cholera be discovered during these operations, the pilgrims shall immediately be re-embarked and the ship shall proceed to Jeddah, where a second medical inspection shall take place on board. If the result be favourable and if the ship's doctor certifies in writing and on oath that there has been no case of plague or of cholera during the passage the pilgrims shall be landed forthwith. If, however, one or more recognised or suspected cases of plague or of cholera prove to have occurred

during the voyage or on arrival, the ship shall be sent back to Kamaran where she shall again be dealt with as infected.

In the case of plague, the provisions of the third paragraph of Article 22 shall apply in the event of there being rats on board.

Art. 128.—*Infected ships*, that is to say, ships with cases of plague or of cholera on board, or that have had cases of plague or of cholera on board within seven days, shall be dealt with as follows :—

Persons suffering from plague or from cholera shall be disembarked and isolated in hospital. The other passengers shall be disembarked and isolated in as small groups as possible, in order that, if plague or cholera break out in one group, the whole party may not be affected.

The soiled linen, clothing, and personal effects of the crew and the passengers shall be disinfected, as also shall the ship. The disinfection shall be carried out thoroughly. Provided always that the local sanitary authority may decide that heavy baggage and merchandise need not be unloaded, and that only part of the ship need be disinfected.

The passengers shall remain at the Kamaran station seven or five days, according as to whether plague or cholera is in question. When no cases of plague or of cholera have occurred for several days the period of isolation may be shortened, and may vary according to the date of occurrence of the last case and the decision of the sanitary authority.

The ship shall then proceed to Jeddah, where everyone on board shall undergo a thorough medical examination. If the result be favourable the ship shall be given free pratique. If, however, recognised cases of plague or of cholera have occurred on board during the voyage or on arrival, the ship shall be sent back to Kamaran, where she shall again be dealt with as infected.

In the case of plague, the measures specified in Article 21 regarding rats shall be adopted in the event of there being any of these vermin on board.

1. *The Kamaran Station.*

Art. 129.—At the Kamaran station the following conditions must be fulfilled :—

Complete evacuation of the island by its inhabitants.

For the safety and convenience of shipping in the bay of Kamaran Island, provision of :—

- (1) a sufficient number of buoys and beacons;
- (2) a main pier or quay for the landing of passengers and baggage;
- (3) a separate stage for the embarkation of the pilgrims in each encampment;
- (4) a steam tug and sufficient barges for the disembarkation and embarkation of pilgrims.

Art. 130.—The disembarkation of pilgrims from infected ships shall be effected by the ship's own resources. If these be inadequate, the persons and the barges that assist in the disembarkation shall undergo the same measures as the pilgrims and the infected ship.

Art. 131.—The equipment of the sanitary station shall comprise the following :—

- (1) a railway-system connecting the landing-places with the administrative buildings, the disinfecting stations, the various staff premises, and the encampments;
- (2) administrative buildings and premises for the sanitary and other staff;
- (3) buildings for the disinfection and washing of wearing apparel and other articles;
- (4) buildings where the pilgrims are to have shower baths or sea baths while their clothes are being disinfected;

- (5) separate and completely isolated hospitals for both sexes :—
 - (a) for the observation of suspected persons,
 - (b) for plague patients,
 - (c) for cholera patients,
 - (d) for patients suffering from other contagious diseases,
 - (e) for ordinary patients;
- (6) encampments completely separated from each other, the distance between them to be as great as possible; pilgrims' quarters constructed on the most approved sanitary principles, and not to contain more than 25 persons each;
- (7) a well situated cemetery, distant from all dwellings, free from sub-soil water, and drained to the depth of half-a-metre below the level of the graves;
- (8) steam disinfectors in sufficient number, and fulfilling all the conditions of safety, efficacy, and rapidity; apparatus for destroying rats;
- (9) spray-producers, disinfecting chambers, and the necessary appliances for chemical disinfection;
- (10) water-distilling machines; apparatus for the sterilisation of water by heat; ice machines. A system of pipes and covered reservoirs, impervious, and from which water can be taken only by means of taps or pumps, for the distribution of drinking-water;
- (11) a bacteriological laboratory with the necessary staff;
- (12) provision of portable receptacles for the reception of faecal matters after disinfection, and a system of disposal of these matters on one of the parts of the island farthest from the encampments, due regard being had to the conditions necessary for the proper working, from a sanitary point of view, of the land used for this purpose;
- (13) a system of removal of slop and waste waters from the encampments, which shall prevent their stagnation or use for drinking purposes. The slop and waste waters of the hospitals must be disinfected.

Art. 132.—The sanitary authority shall provide, in each encampment, a store for food and a store for fuel.

The tariff of prices fixed by the competent authority shall be posted up in several places in the encampment, in the languages commonly spoken in the countries inhabited by the pilgrims.

The doctor of the encampment shall be responsible for the daily control of the quality and quantity of the provisions.

Water shall be provided free of charge.

2. *The stations at Abu-Ali, Abu-Said, Jeddah, Vasta, and Yambo.*

Art. 133.—At the sanitary stations of Abu-Ali, Abu-Said, Vasta, as well as those of Jeddah and Yambo, the following conditions must be fulfilled :—

- (1) the construction of four hospitals at Abu-Ali, two for cases of plague, male and female, two for cases of cholera, male and female;
- (2) the construction of a hospital for ordinary cases, at Vasta;
- (3) the provision, at Abu-Said and at Vasta, of stone buildings capable of accommodating fifty persons each;
- (4) the provision of three disinfecting chambers at Abu-Ali, Abu-Said, and Vasta, with laundries, accessories, and apparatus for destroying rats;
- (5) the provision of shower baths at Abu-Said and Vasta;
- (6) on each of the islands of Abu-Said and Vasta, provision of distilling machines capable together of yielding 15 tons of water per day;

- (7) the disposal of faecal matters and slop and waste waters on the lines accepted in the case of Kamaran;
- (8) the provision of a cemetery on one of the islands;
- (9) the provision, at Jeddah and Yamboo, of the buildings and plant for sanitary purposes referred to in Article 150, particularly disinfecting chambers, and other means of securing disinfection for the pilgrims returning from the Hedjaz.

Art. 134.—The rules laid down regarding food and water at Kamaran shall apply to the encampments of Abu-Ali, Abu-Said, and Vasta.

B.—Sanitary control of ships from the north going to the Hedjaz with Mohammedan pilgrims.

Art. 135.—If it be not established that there is plague or cholera at the port of departure or in its neighbourhood, and if no case of plague or of cholera has occurred during the voyage, the ship shall be granted free pratique forthwith.

Art. 136.—If it be established that there is plague or cholera at the port of departure or in its neighbourhood, or if a case of plague or of cholera has occurred during the voyage, the ship shall be dealt with, at El-Tor, in the manner prescribed for ships coming from the south and stopping at Kamaran. The ships shall thereafter be granted free pratique.

SECTION V.—Measures for pilgrims returning home.

A.—Homeward bound pilgrim ships, going north.

Art. 137.—Every ship from a port in the Hedjaz or from any other port on the Arabian coast of the Red Sea, carrying pilgrims or any like collection of persons and bound for Suez or a Mediterranean port, must proceed to El-Tor, there to undergo the observation and the sanitary measures specified in Articles 141-143.

Art. 138.—Ships bringing back Mohammedan pilgrims to the Mediterranean shall not pass through the Canal save in quarantine.

Art. 139.—Agents of shipping lines and captains of ships are warned that, on completion of their period of observation at El-Tor sanitary station, only Egyptian pilgrims will be permitted to leave the ship definitively, in order to return to their homes. Only pilgrims with a certificate of residence, issued by an Egyptian authority and made out in the form prescribed, shall be recognised as Egyptians or inhabitants of Egypt. Specimens of this certificate shall be deposited with the consular and sanitary authorities at Jeddah and Yambo, where they may be seen by shipping agents and ship captains.

Non-Egyptian pilgrims, such as Turks, Russians, Persians, Tunisians, Algerians, inhabitants of Morocco, &c., may not, after leaving El-Tor, be disembarked at an Egyptian port. Agents of shipping lines and ship captains are therefore warned that the transshipment of non-Egyptian pilgrims at Tor, Suez, Port Said, or Alexandria, is prohibited.

Vessels carrying pilgrims belonging to the nationalities mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be treated according to the rules for such pilgrims, and shall not be permitted to enter any Egyptian port in the Mediterranean.

Art. 140.—Egyptian pilgrims shall undergo at El-Tor, Suakim, or any other station appointed by the Egyptian Sanitary Board, observation for a period of three days and medical inspection, before being given free pratique.

Art. 141.—If it be established that there is plague or cholera in the Hedjaz or at the port whence the ship has come, or that either of these diseases has occurred in the Hedjaz during the pilgrimage, the ship shall be dealt with, at El-Tor, in the manner prescribed for infected ships at Kamaran.

Persons suffering from plague or cholera shall be landed and isolated in hospital. The other passengers shall be landed and isolated in as small

groups as possible in order that, if plague or cholera break out in one group, the whole party may not be affected.

The soiled linen, clothing, and personal effects of the crew and the passengers, and such baggage and merchandise as are suspected of being infected, shall be landed for purposes of disinfection. These articles, and also the ship, shall be thoroughly disinfected. Provided always that the local sanitary authority may decide that heavy baggage and merchandise need not be unloaded and that only part of the ship need be disinfected.

The provisions of Articles 21 and 24 regarding rats shall apply in the event of there being any of these vermin on board.

Whether it be plague or cholera that is in question, all the pilgrims shall be kept under observation for seven clear days, reckoned from the day on which the measures of disinfection were completed. If a case of plague or of cholera occur in a section, the period of seven days for that section shall be reckoned from the day on which the last case occurred.

Art. 142.—In the circumstances provided for by the foregoing Article, Egyptian pilgrims shall, in addition, be kept under observation for a further period of three days.

Art. 143.—If it be not established that there is plague or cholera in the Hedjaz or at the port whence the ship has come, or that either of these diseases has occurred in the Hedjaz during the pilgrimage, the ship shall be dealt with, at El-Tor, in the manner prescribed for healthy ships at Kamaran.

The pilgrims shall be landed; they shall take a shower bath or bathe in the sea; their soiled linen and any portion of their personal effects or their baggage, open, in the opinion of the sanitary authority, to suspicion, shall be disinfected. The duration of these operations, including disembarkation and embarkation, must not exceed 72 hours.

Provided always that a pilgrim-ship, belonging to a country that has given its adhesion to the provisions of this Convention and of previous Conventions, if she has had no case of plague or of cholera during the voyage from Jeddah to Yambo and El-Tor, and if it be established by medical examination, conducted at El-Tor after disembarkation, of every one on board, that she has no such case, may be permitted by the Egyptian Sanitary Board to pass through the Suez Canal in quarantine, even by night, subject to the fulfilment of the four following conditions:—

- (1) that, in order to secure medical attendance of persons on board, the ship carries one or more doctors, commissioned by the Government of the country to which she belongs;
- (2) that the ship is provided with disinfecting chambers, and it is established that the soiled linen has been disinfected during the voyage;
- (3) that it is proved that the number of pilgrims is not in excess of that permitted by the pilgrimage regulations;
- (4) that the captain undertakes to sail direct to a port in the country to which the ship belongs.

The medical examination, after disembarkation at El-Tor, must be made with as little delay as possible.

The sanitary tax, payable to the quarantine Administration, shall be the same as the pilgrims would have had to pay if they had remained in quarantine for three days.

Art. 144.—In the event of a suspicious case occurring on board during the voyage from El-Tor to Suez, the ship shall be sent back to El-Tor.

Art. 145.—Transshipment of pilgrims at Egyptian ports is strictly prohibited.

Art. 146.—Ships from the Hedjaz, carrying pilgrims bound for the African coast of the Red Sea, shall be permitted to proceed direct to Suakim or such other place as the Alexandria Sanitary Board shall appoint, there to undergo the same quarantine measures as those at El-Tor.

Art. 147.—Ships from the Hedjaz, or from a port on the Arabian coast of the Red Sea, with a clean bill-of-health, not carrying pilgrims or like collections of persons, and without suspicious incident during the voyage, shall, on favourable medical inspection, be given free pratique at Suez.

Art. 148.—When it is established that there is plague or cholera in the Hedjaz:—

- (1) caravans of Egyptian pilgrims must, before proceeding to Egypt, undergo strict quarantine at El-Tor for seven days, whether it be plague or cholera that is in question; they must thereafter be kept under observation at El-Tor for three days, after which they shall not be granted free pratique until after favourable medical inspection and disinfection of effects;
- (2) caravans of pilgrims from other countries, returning home by land, shall undergo the same measures as Egyptian caravans, and must be accompanied by sanitary guards to the borders of the desert.

Art. 149.—When plague or cholera has not been reported to have occurred in the Hedjaz, caravans of pilgrims coming from the Hedjaz by way of Akaba or Moila shall, on their arrival at the Canal or at Nakhel, undergo medical inspection and disinfection of soiled linen and personal effects.

B.—Homeward bound pilgrims, going south.

Art. 150.—The ports of embarkation in the Hedjaz shall be provided with buildings and plant for sanitary purposes sufficient to permit, in the case of pilgrims homeward bound to the south, the taking of the measures, rendered compulsory by the provisions of Articles 46 and 47, on the departure of these pilgrims from ports beyond the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. These measures shall be optional; that is to say, they shall not be carried out unless the consular authority of the country to which the pilgrims belong, or the doctor of the ship by which they propose to go, considers them necessary.

CHAPTER III.

PENALTIES.

Art. 151.—Any captain convicted of a breach of his contract for the supply of water, food, or fuel, shall be liable to a fine of 2 pounds Turkish.* This fine shall be paid to the pilgrim who has suffered from the breach of contract on proof that he demanded its fulfilment without effect.

Art. 152.—Any infringement of Article 104 shall be punished by a fine of 30 pounds Turkish.

Art. 153.—Any captain, who commits, or knowingly allows to be committed, any fraud with respect to the list of pilgrims, or of the bill-of-health provided for by Article 110, shall be liable to a fine of 50 pounds Turkish.

Art. 154.—Any ship-captain arriving without a bill-of-health from the port of departure, or without its having been countersigned at the ports of call, or unprovided with the prescribed list, duly kept in accordance with Articles 110, 123, and 124, shall be liable, in each instance, to a fine of 12 pounds Turkish.

Art. 155.—Any captain convicted of having or of having had on board more than 100 pilgrims, without a commissioned doctor, in accordance with the provisions of Article 103, shall be liable to a fine of 300 pounds Turkish.

Art. 156.—Any captain convicted of having or of having had on board more pilgrims than he is permitted, by the provisions of Article 110, to carry, shall be liable to a fine of five pounds Turkish for each pilgrim in excess of the proper number.

The pilgrims in excess of the proper number shall be disembarked at the first station where there is a competent authority, and the captain is bound

* A Turkish pound is of the value of 22½ francs.

to provide the pilgrims so disembarked with sufficient money to enable them to reach their destination.

Art. 157.—Any captain convicted of having disembarked pilgrims at a place other than their destination, unless with their consent, or from unavoidable cause, shall be liable to a fine of 20 pounds Turkish for each pilgrim wrongfully disembarked.

Art. 158.—Any other infringement of the provisions relating to pilgrim-ships shall be punished by a fine of from 10 to 100 pounds Turkish.

Art. 159.—Any known infringement during the voyage shall be entered in the bill-of-health, and in the list of pilgrims. The competent authority shall prepare a statement of the case and submit it in the proper quarter.

Art. 160.—In Turkish ports, infringements of the provisions relating to pilgrim ships shall be tried before, and the fine imposed by, the competent authority, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 173 and 174.

Art. 161.—All agents required to assist in carrying out the provisions of this Convention regarding pilgrim ships shall be liable to punishment, agreeably to the laws of their respective countries, for any failure on their part in carrying out the aforesaid provisions.

PART IV. ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL.

I.—The Egyptian Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board.

Art. 162.—The provisions of Appendix III of the Venice Sanitary Convention of January 30th, 1892, regarding the composition, the functions, and the manner of discharge of the functions of the Egyptian Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board, as provided by the Decrees of His Highness the Khedive under the dates of June 19th, 1893, and December 25th, 1894, and also by the Ministerial Order of June 19th, 1894, are confirmed.

The said Decrees and Order are appended to this Convention.

Art. 163.—The ordinary expenses arising out of the provisions of this Convention, and in particular those due to increase of the staff employed by the Egyptian Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board, shall be defrayed by an additional yearly contribution by the Egyptian Government of a sum of four thousand pounds Egyptian, which may be paid out of the surplus of the light-house dues remaining at the disposal of that Government. Provided always that from this sum shall be deducted the amount produced by an additional quarantine charge of 10 P. T. (piastre tariff) on each pilgrim, to be levied at El-Tor.

In the event of the Egyptian Government finding difficulty in bearing this proportion of the expenses, it would be for the Powers represented on the Sanitary Board to approach the Khedivial Government with a view to securing part of these expenses being borne by the latter.

Art. 164.—It bevolves upon the Egyptian Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board to bring into harmony with the provisions of this Convention the regulations it now applies to plague, cholera, and yellow fever, and also the regulations regarding arrivals from Arabian ports in the Red Sea during the pilgrimage season. If necessary, it shall revise, to the same end, the general sanitary, maritime, and quarantine police regulations now in force.

To become effective, these regulations must be approved by the several Powers represented on the Board.

II.—The Constantinople Superior Board of Health.

Art. 165.—The framing of the measures to be taken with a view to preventing the introduction into the Turkish Empire and the transmission to

other countries, of epidemic disease, devolves upon the Constantinople Superior Board of Health.

Art. 166.—The number of Turkish delegates on the Superior Board of Health, having the right to vote, shall be four, namely :—

- the President of the Board, or, in his absence, the Acting President of the meeting. They shall have a casting vote only;
- the Inspector-General of the sanitary service;
- the Assistant-Inspector;
- the delegate acting as intermediary between the Board and the Sublime Porte, known as *Mouhassébedgi*.

Art. 167.—The appointment of the Inspector-General, the Assistant-Inspector, and the Delegate before-mentioned, nominated by the Board shall be ratified by the Turkish Government.

Art. 168.—The High Contracting Parties recognise the right of Roumania as a maritime Power, to representation by a delegate on the Board.

Art. 169.—The delegates of the several States must be duly qualified doctors, holding the diploma of a European faculty of medicine, and belonging to the nation they represent, or consular officials of rank not lower than Vice-Consul or of equivalent rank. The delegates must be in no way connected with the local authority or with a shipping company.

These provisions shall not apply to the delegates now in office.

Art. 170.—The decisions of the Superior Board of Health, carried by a majority of its members, shall come into force, without appeal.

The Governments signing this Convention agree that their representatives at Constantinople shall be instructed to inform the Turkish Government of this Convention and to approach that Government with a view to securing its accession thereto.

Art. 171.—The enforcement and the control of the provisions of this Convention regarding the pilgrimages and of measures against the introduction and the spread of plague and of cholera, shall be entrusted, within the scope of the Constantinople Superior Board of Health's jurisdiction, to a Committee selected from among members of that Board exclusively, and composed of representatives of the several Powers adhering to this Convention. The representatives of Turkey on this Committee shall be three in number; one of them shall be the President of the Committee. When the votes are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

Art. 172.—There shall be a staff of qualified doctors, well-trained disinfectors and mechanics, and also sanitary guards selected from persons who have been officers or non-commissioned officers of higher than corporal's rank in the military service, whose duty it shall be to secure, within the jurisdiction of the Constantinople Superior Board of Health, the proper working of the several sanitary establishments enumerated in and prescribed by this Convention.

Art. 173.—The sanitary authority of a Turkish port of call or of arrival which has convicted anyone of an infringement of the regulations, shall prepare a statement of the case, to which the captain is entitled to add comments in writing. A certified copy of this statement shall be sent, at the port of call or of arrival, to the consular authority of the country under whose flag the ship sails. The amount of the fine imposed shall be deposited with the consular authority or, if there be no consul, with the sanitary authority. The fine shall not be definitively handed over to the Constantinople Superior Board of Health until the consular Commission, described in the Article next following, shall have given judgment as to whether such fine be valid.

Another certified copy of the statement must be forwarded by the convicting sanitary authority to the President of the Constantinople Board of Health, who shall bring the document to the notice of the consular Commission.

The nature of the infringement and the deposit of the fine shall be noted upon the bill-of-health by the sanitary or the consular authority.

Art. 174.—A consular Commission shall be established at Constantinople to decide between contradictory statements made by sanitary agents and incriminated captains. It shall be appointed yearly by the consular authorities. The Sanitary Administration may be represented by a person discharging the duties of public prosecutor. The consul of the country concerned shall always be invited to attend; he shall be entitled to vote.

Art. 175.—The cost of providing, within the jurisdiction of the Constantinople Superior Board of Health, the sanitary posts, both permanent and temporary, prescribed by this Convention, shall be, in so far as construction of buildings is concerned, debited to the Turkish Government. The Constantinople Superior Board of Health is authorised, if necessary and in case of emergency, to advance from the reserve fund the necessary money, which shall, upon demand, be furnished by the "Mixed Commission entrusted with the revision of sanitary charges." In this event, the Board must see to the construction of these establishments.

The Constantinople Superior Board of Health must organise, without delay, the sanitary stations of Hanikin and Kizil-Dizié, near Bayazid, on the Turko-Persian and Turko-Russian frontiers, out of the moneys now placed at its disposal.

The other expenses arising, within the jurisdiction of the said Board, from the measures prescribed by this Convention, shall be mutually borne by the Turkish Government and the Constantinople Superior Board of Health, as agreed upon by the Government and the Powers represented on the Board.

III.—*The Tangier International Board of Health.*

Art. 176.—In the interests of the public health, the High Contracting Parties agree that their representatives in Morocco shall again direct the attention of the Tangier International Board of Health to the necessity of carrying out the provisions of the sanitary Conventions.

IV.—*Miscellaneous provisions.*

Art. 177.—Each Government shall decide as to the means it shall employ to secure disinfection and the destruction of rats.*

* The following methods of disinfection are given by way of guide:—

Wearing-apparel, old rags, infected dressings, papers and other articles of no value should be burnt.

Personal effects, bedding, mattresses infected with plague can be efficiently disinfected either by means of a high-pressure steam disinfecting chamber or a current-steam disinfecting chamber at a temperature of 100° Centigrade, or by exposure to formol vapours.

Articles, such as coverlets and bed-linen, that can be steeped in antiseptic solutions without damage, can be disinfected by 1 per 1,000 solutions of perchloride of mercury, 3 per 100 solutions of carbolic acid, 3 per 100 solutions of lysol or commercial cresyl, 1 per 100 solutions of formol (one part of the commercial solution of formaldehyde at 40 per 100), or 1 per 100 solutions of the alkaline hypochlorites (sodium or potassium), that is to say, 1 part of the ordinary solution of commercial hypochlorite. The period of contact must obviously be long enough to allow dried germs to be well penetrated by the antiseptic solution: four to six hours will suffice.

To secure destruction of rats, three processes are now made use of:—

- (1) Sulphurous acid mixed with a small quantity of sulphuric anhydride, driven under pressure into holds and mixed with the air. This destroys rats and insects and will, it is stated, destroy the plague-bacillus also if the proportion of sulphuro-sulphuric anhydride be sufficiently great.
- (2) An incumbustible mixture of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide, passed into holds.
- (3) Carbonic acid so employed as to constitute 30 per cent. of the air in the ship.

The last two methods kill rodents but it is not claimed that they destroy insects or the plague-bacillus.

The Technical Commission of the Paris (1903) Sanitary Conference specified the three following processes—a mixture of sulphuro-sulphuric anhydrides, a mixture of carbonic oxide and carbonic acid, and carbonic acid,—as being among those to which Governments might resort, and expressed the opinion that the sanitary authority should, in every instance where it did not itself do the work, superintend its performance and make sure that the rats had been killed.

Art. 178.—The sums realised by sanitary charges and fines may not, in any instance whatever, be used for any purposes other than those under the control of the Boards of Health.

Art. 179.—The High Contracting Parties undertake that their Public Health Departments shall frame a set of instructions intended to enable ship captains, particularly when there is no doctor on board, to carry out the provisions of this Convention regarding plague and cholera, and also to carry out the regulations regarding yellow fever.

V.—*The Persian Gulf.*

Art. 180.—The cost of construction and upkeep of the sanitary station to be provided, in accordance with Article 81 of this Convention, on the Island of Ormuz, shall be debited to the Constantinople Superior Board of Health. The said Board's Mixed Commission of revision shall meet at the earliest date possible in order to furnish, on the Board's request, the necessary moneys to be derived from the available reserve funds.

VI.—*International Health Office.*

Art. 181.—The Conference having taken note of the resolutions, hereto appended, passed by its Commission of Ways and Means regarding the creation of an International Health Office in Paris, the French Government shall, at such time as it may think fit, submit, by diplomatic channels, proposals on this subject to the States represented at the Conference.

PART V. YELLOW FEVER.

Art. 182.—The countries concerned are recommended to modify their sanitary regulations in such fashion as to bring them into harmony with the present scientific data as to the manner in which yellow fever is transmitted and, in particular, as to the part played by mosquitoes in carrying the germs of the disease.

PART VI. ADHESION AND RATIFICATION.

Art. 183.—The Governments that have not signed this Convention are allowed to become parties thereto at their request. Such adhesion shall be notified, by diplomatic channels, to the Government of the French Republic, and by that Government to the other Governments that have signed the Convention.

Art. 184.—This Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be deposited at Paris as soon as may be practicable.

It shall be put in force as soon as it shall have been made public in such manner as is in accordance with the laws of the States that sign it. As regards the relations between the Powers that ratify or become parties to it, it shall replace the International Sanitary Conventions signed on January 30th, 1892, April 15th, 1893, April 3rd, 1894, and March 19th, 1897.

The previous Conventions, above cited, shall continue in force in the case of Powers which, having signed or become parties to them, do not ratify or become parties to this Convention.

APPENDIX I. (*See Art. 78.*)

REGULATIONS

REGARDING THE CONVEYANCE OF PASSENGERS AND MAILS FROM INFECTED COUNTRIES THROUGH EGYPT BY QUARANTINE TRAIN.

Art. 1.—The Egyptian Railway Executive that wishes to run a quarantine train in connection with ships arriving from infected ports, must give notice thereof to the local quarantine authority not less than two hours before the time of departure of such train.

Art. 2.—The passengers shall land at a place appointed by the quarantine authority with the consent of the Railway Executive and the Egyptian Government, and shall proceed, without any communication, direct from the ship to the train, under the supervision of a transit-officer and of two or more sanitary guards.

Art. 3.—The passengers' personal belongings, baggage, &c., shall be conveyed in quarantine, by the means at the disposal of the ship.

Art. 4.—In so far as quarantine measures are concerned, the railway staff shall obey the orders of the transit-officer.

Art. 5.—The carriages employed in this service shall be corridor-carriages. In each carriage there shall be a sanitary guard, whose duty it shall be to keep watch over the passengers. The railway staff shall not hold any communication with the passengers.

A doctor on the quarantine staff shall go with the train.

Art. 6.—The passengers' heavy baggage shall be put in a special van which the transit-officer shall seal before the train starts. Upon arrival, the seals shall be removed by the transit-officer.

Transference of passengers to another train or taking passengers during the journey is prohibited.

Art. 7.—The closets shall be furnished with pails, containing a certain amount of antiseptic, for the reception of the passengers' dejecta.

Art. 8.—No one, except the staff absolutely necessary, shall be allowed on railway-platforms at which the train may have to stop.

Art. 9.—Every train may have a restaurant-car. The remnants of meals shall be destroyed. The staff of the restaurant-car and such other railway servants as have come in contact, from any cause, with passengers, shall undergo the same measures as the pilots and electricians at Port Said or Suez, or such measures as the Board may consider necessary.

Art. 10.—Passengers are absolutely prohibited from throwing anything whatever out of the windows, doors, etc.

Art. 11.—In every train a hospital-compartment shall be kept empty so as to secure isolation of the sick therein, should such contingency arise. This compartment shall be fitted up in accordance with the directions of the quarantine Board.

If plague or cholera appear among the passengers, the sick person shall immediately be isolated in the special compartment, and shall, on the arrival of the train, be removed forthwith to the quarantine lazaret. The other passengers shall proceed on their journey in quarantine.

Art. 12.—If a case of plague or of cholera occur during the journey the train will be disinfected by the quarantine authority.

In all instances the vans carrying baggage and mails shall be disinfected immediately after the arrival of the train.

Art. 13.—The transference of passengers, baggage, &c., from train to ship shall be effected in the same way as on arrival. The ship that takes the passengers shall immediately be put in quarantine and any incident that may have occurred during the journey shall be noted on the bill-of-health, with specific mention of any persons that may have been in contact with the sick.

Art. 14.—The expenses incurred by the quarantine administrative body shall be debited to whoever requisitioned the quarantine train.

Art. 15.—The President of the Board, or his substitute, shall have the right to exercise supervision over the train during the whole of its journey. The President may, moreover, entrust the duty of such supervision to a high official (above and beyond the transit officer and the sanitary guards). This official shall have access to the train on his showing an order signed by the President.

APPENDIX II. (See Art. 162.)

[This Appendix, consisting of the Khedivial Decrees of 19th June 1893, and 26th December 1894, and of the Ministerial Order of 19th June 1893, is not here reproduced.]

APPENDIX III. (See Art. 181.)

RESOLUTIONS.

PASSED BY THE COMMISSION OF WAYS AND MEANS OF THE SANITARY
CONFERENCE OF PARIS REGARDING AN INTERNATIONAL HEALTH OFFICE.

I.—An International Health Office shall be established on the lines followed in the institution and conduct of the International Office of Weights and Measures. It shall have its seat in Paris.

II.—The International Office shall fulfil the function of collecting information as to the progress of infectious diseases. To this end it shall receive information given to it by the chief Health Authorities of the States that are parties to it.

III.—The Office shall periodically set out the results of these labours in official reports which shall be communicated to the contracting Governments. These reports must be made public.

IV.—The Office shall be supported by contributions from the contracting Governments.

V.—The Government, in whose country the International Office is to be established, shall be charged with the submission, within three months of the signing of the proceedings of the Conference, for the approval of the contracting States, of Regulations for the institution and conduct of that Office.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF
DECEMBER 1908 OF:

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANOHI

MAIZE
GRAM AND PULSE
LINSEED
MUSTARD AND RAPESEED
SESAMUM (*Til* or *jingils*)
GHI
SUGAR

SALT
TOBACCO
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
SHEEP AND BULLOCKS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergal . . .	...	...	44.44	43.54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . .	...	...	36.16	35.96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and	...	...								
Amherst . . .	...	...	44.14	41.03	55.85	55.85	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Bangoon . . .	...	...	50	28.32	42.67	33.33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin . . .	...	...	48.85	30.78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . .	...	...	56.14	45.71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Hennada . . .	...	...	44.14	44.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay . . .	...	...	48.12	40	62.75	52.46	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . .	...	...	42.11	42.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arahan—												
Akyab . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam*—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong . . .	...	...	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . .	...	...	45	50	47.5	60	...	...	30	...	...	...
Central—												
Fabna . . .	...	...	52.5	52.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur . . .	...	...	70	47.5	60	46.25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpala . . .	28.75 25 to 26.25	30	58.75	52.5 42.5 to 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati . . .		27.5	42.5		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur . . .	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta . . .	...	...	57.5	65	55	57.5	...	...	35	43.75	...	...
Central—												
Hardwar . . .	...	...	57.5	53.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack . . .	...	...	39.07	56.78	56.50	43.33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Patna . . .	...	...	47.5	47.5	46.25	48.75	...	...	28.12	30	...	30
Bihar, north—												
Bhagalpur . . .	...	...	58.75	48.75	48.44	48.75	...	...	31.56	31.87	...	...
Munshargarh . . .	...	...	...	44.87	50	50	...	...	33.28	30.78	...	...
United Provinces—												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Banaras . . .	29.37	31.93	50.57	56.41	48.83	54.27	52.6	61.61	29.22	43.12	25.31	...
Central—												
Cawnpore . . .	27.55	37.19	47.03	53.33	47.03	50	51.61	53.33	26.2	38.07	22.19	40.99
Jhansi . . .	...	...	46.87	60.53	46.25	47.81	...	...	27.97	33.28	27.97	34.53
Western—												
Meerut . . .	26.67	...	57.13	66.56	47.03	47.03	53.28	53.28	29.06	34.22	28.07	36.41
Agra . . .	53.33	40	30	30	51.61	51.61	61.51	61.56	26.59	26.07	27.34	38.07
Submontane, west—												
Bunjabpur . . .	25	...	...	...	48.28	50	...	...	26.56	40	20.94	40
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Lucknow . . .	26.07	...	50	61.31	47.03	51.56	55	57.13	26.67	40	23.24	40
Northern—												
Fyzabad . . .	28.75	33.18	61.36	61.36	45	50	...	...	30.63	40	23.75	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

BAJRA		RAGI		MAISE		GRAM		ABHAR DÁL		LINSBED		Districts
1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	
...	Burma—
...	Tenasserim—
...	Mergal
...	Tavoy
...	40.76	40.76	50	50	...	...	Moulmein and
...	Amherst
...	56.14	24.62	59.26	82.99	...	...	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	63.87	...	66.82	...	...	...	Bangoon
...	56.64	47.06	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	Bassein
...	56.78	42.11	46.72	46.72	...	...	Pegu (inland)—
...	Honnada
...	Toungoo
...	49.28	46.38	70.33	57.14	...	...	Upper Burma—
...	35.16	25.96	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	Pakokku
...	62.75	46.28	72.73	60.67	...	...	Arakan—
...	Akyab
...	Eastern Bengal and
...	Assam—
...	60	50	65	58	...	...	Eastern—
...	55	43.75	60	68.5	...	...	Chittagong
...	Dacca
...	51.25	40	...	...	51.25	50	Central—
...	Pabna
...	57.5	44.67	65	56.87	...	...	Northern—
...	Rangpur
...	Brahmaputra—
...	Goalpara
...	Ganhati
...	Bengal—
...	Deltaic—
...	58.5 to 55	47.5 to 43.75	60	55	55 to 57.5	47.5	Milaspar
32.5	55	...	...	32.5	35	...	...	57.5	53.75	52.5	57.5	Calcutta
...	48.75	45	50.37	55	...	...	Central—
...	Bardwan
...	49.49	40.82	36.07	35.62	...	...	Orissa—
...	Cuttack
...	26.25	33.75	39.37	37.5	47.5	47.5	60	60	Bihar, south—
...	Patna
...	29.37	33.12	42.19	39.37	52.5	52.5	56.25	53.75	Bihar, north—
...	29.59	33.28	44.37	40	50	58.12	...	...	Bhagalpur
...	...	33.28	30.78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
...	United Provinces—
...	(a) Agra—
...	Eastern—
28.28	44.43	...	...	26.25	33.59	30.63	43.12	47.84	56.87	54.27	56.87	Benares
...	Central—
26.2	42.06	...	...	23.85	37.19	40	36.35	51.61	48.49	51.61	51.61	Cawnpore
30.16	42.97	...	...	21.53	33.38	42.03	37.19	...	...	...	...	Jhansi
29.06	38.12	...	...	27.45	40	42.08	35.47	50	44.57	...	...	Western—
29.63	43.08	...	...	26.67	40	40.99	37.19	59.27	53.33	66.67	66.67	Meerut
...	Agra
23.12	45	...	...	23.12	28.75	40	40.94	...	...	...	...	Submontane, west—
...	Shahjahanpur
...	(b) Oude—
...	Southern—
28.54	44.43	...	...	28.54	40	46.73	40	...	...	57.13	53.33	Lucknow
...	Northern—
...	Fyzabad
...	

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER—continued.

DISTRICTS	MUSTARD AND RAPESEED		SESAMUM (Tel or jinjili)		ONI		SUGAR, RAW (Gds)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF	
	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	...	581.82	...	...	...	14.16	31.92	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	583.38	...	...	...	20.51	20.51	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	18.77	18.77	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon . . . . .	...	...	...	...	836.84	...	...	...	16.62	18.6	...	...
Maubin . . . . .	...	...	...	...	492.31	...	...	...	20.38	23.46	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	...	...	492.31	...	...	...	22.61	22.61	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Hensada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	246.15	...	...	...	28.19	24.81	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	492.31	...	...	...	24.62	24.62	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	533.33	...	...	...	22.54	25	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	...	...	533.33	...	...	...	22.54	22.61	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	457.14	...	...	...	28.57	25	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	70	60	...	...	400	440	60	65	16.87	16.87	60	37.5
Dacca . . . . .	...	...	...	...	400	480	50	70	20	23.75	150	75
Central—												
Pabna	67.5	70	...	...	640	650	48.75	55	20	21.25	116.25	85
Northern—												
Rangpur	70	66.25	...	...	420	480	70	66.25	21.25	21.25	100	...
Brachmaputra—												
Godipara	60	60	...	...	...	...	65	60	...	...	...	...
Gazhati	61.25	{ 65 to 67.5 }	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	{ 55 and 65 }	{ 60 and 80 }	...	...	{ 350 to 400 }	{ 450 to 480 }	75	{ 50 to 55 }	20	17.5	{ 120 and 150 }	{ 87.5 and 105 }
Calcutta	60	70	55	70	410	440	52.5	50	19.37	16.25	80	80
Central—												
Bardwan	75	75	...	...	350	400	45	52.5	17.5	17.5	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	68.12	68.12	65	65	475.62	475.62	52.24	45.62	14.87	14.87	62.5	62.5
Bihar, south—												
Patna	65	65	60	80	{ 380 to 340 }	{ 370 }	{ 42.5 to 45 }	40	20	21.25	{ 20 to 40 }	25
Bihar, north—												
Bhagalpur	65	{ 67.5 and 70 }	40	...	340	440	45	40	18.75	24.23	100	130
Muzaffarpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	304.69	400	30.25	33.28	20	20.94	160	160
United Provinces—												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Banaras	58.7	60.84	58.7	97.81	345.05	426.72	50.57	51.2	23.69	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	57.13	64.01	59.22	76.15	355.52	378.46	50	51.61	17.76	...	75	75
Jhansi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	312.5	376.25	55.16	46.56	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut . . . . .	...	...	59.22	100	367.08	400	50	47.5	17.4	...	...	...
Agra	72.71	72.71	...	...	328.23	378.46	64.01	72.71	17.76	...	180	120
Benares, east—												
Bhujbhanpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	350	370	...	...	20	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	66.67	75.94	57.12	...	370	360	57.12	55	20	...	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	370	355	42.5	45	20.94	...	...	...

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

[illegible]

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER—continued

Districts	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	80.78	80.78	..	..	48.44	51.73	..	..	27.92	24.06	29.63	24.79
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	81.98	86.41	66.67	57.19	45.68	47.03	51.61	50	26.67	26.50	29.58	..
Central— Lahore	85.90	88.75	60.42	61.93	47.03	47.03	51.61	53.63	29.63	28.50	29.63	25.63
South-eastern— Delhi	83.33	40	55.16	57.18	50	48.44	51.61	53.63	28.50	24.79	25.78	26.35
Submontane— Amritsar	81.98	89.01	55.16	64.01	45.23	45.73	43.40	50	20.78	..	26.49	..
Northern— Rawalpindi	28.54	28.59	90	78.12	45.68	42.03	50	48.44	29.58	30.21	31.98	28.54
Western— Multan	81.72	82.03	..	..	47.19	..	..	..	29.58	28.59	30.16	..
Lyallpur . . . . .	..	..	60	..	42.97	..	48.12	..	29.37	..	..	..
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi . . . . .	..	..	60	57.5	47.19	46.67	..	..	28.12	..	30.62	27.5
Shikarpur . . . . .	..	..	78.41	69.69	40.62	42.5	..	..	31.56	29.69	..	27.61
Quetta . . . . .	..	..	..	..	47.5 to 50	40 to 41.56	77.5	66.87	37.5	32.5	30.87	28.91
Bombay—												
Deccan and Konkan— Dharwar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	36.3	..	..	..	..	27.03	26.3
Sholapur . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	53.33	..	..	..	..	..	28.85
Poona . . . . .	..	..	40.37	57.18	..	56.15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar . . . . .	..	..	..	53.7	48.85	55.73	..	..	..	..	30.26	..
Dhulia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gujarat— Surat	37.08	..	64.84	81.09	53.48	56.2	..	..	..	..	37.5	36.73
Ahmedabad . . . . .	..	..	45	57.5	43.75	48.44	..	..	..	25	27.5	30
Central Provinces—												
Western— Nagpur . . . . .	..	..	42.25	50	47	44	61.5	51	..	..	38.63	41.25
Central— Jubbulpore . . . . .	..	..	47	47	48.5	48.5	57.12	60.63	..	..	28.12	40
Eastern— Raipur . . . . .	..	..	39	45	47	45	59	50	..	..	..	..
Benar—												
Akola . . . . .	..	..	51.12	53	50	51.5	..	..	..	..	25.87	25
Amrohti . . . . .	..	..	58.62	44	54.75	46	64	57	..	..	29.37	23.37
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.1	30.8
Salem . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central— Bellary . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36.1	27.0
Cuddapah	47.7	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.8	32
Karnal . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Coast, central— Nellore . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Coast, south— Madras	24.5	21.5	58.5	51.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	38.2	38.1	50.5	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern— Madras . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.1	31.9
Mysore—												
Mysore	49.76	29.42	65.75	48.44	61.38	47.6	71.98	64.27	..	..	30.19	28.53
Bangalore	32	22	74	57	64	50	67.76	58.07	..	..	..	..

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

BAJRA		RASI		MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DAL		LINSSEED		Districts
1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	
33-33	37-81	...	...	31-98	34-79	38-38	34-79	...	...	72-66	72-66	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
30-16	...	...	...	31-98	...	37-19	30-78	...	...	66-67	...	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur
32-66	35-52	...	...	38-7	30-36	38-59	32-66	57-13	57-13	51-61	56-27	Central— Lahore
29-63	44-48	...	...	26-67	34-79	38-12	34-79	66-67	61-56	72-71	64-01	South-eastern— Delhi
28-59	...	...	...	30-78	34-79	40-53	38-38	...	...	...	...	Submontane— Amritsar
31-98	34-79	...	...	31-98	31-98	42-08	33-66	65	80	50	47-03	Northern— Rawalpindi
31-72 34-37	35-02 ...	...	...	...	29-53 28-75	40 40	31-41 ...	...	...	...	...	Western— Multan Lyallpur
30-31	37-5 30-94	...	...	...	...	46-37 48-91	41-67 ...	...	...	...	...	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	37-5	27-34	...	...	67-5	65	...	...	Quetta
...	...	...	...	...	...	58-49	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay— Dacca and Karnatak— Dharwar Sholapur Poona
25-47 33-33	28-85 37-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54-22	50-42	...
27-34 23-19	29-06 36-2	...	...	...	...	...	47-86	...	...	...	...	Khandesh and N.E. Dacca— Ahmadnagar Dhulia
36-72 33-33	41-09 38-02	...	...	...	...	...	45-43 41-04	...	...	61-25	...	Gujarat— Surat Ahmedabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	46-25	41	53	68-25	60	60-75	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	41	45-12	57-12	50	50	50	Central— Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	53	48-5	...	...	Eastern— Raipur
...	...	...	...	...	...	46-12 50	42-25 42-5	58-25 57-12	58-25 52-37	69-25	61-5	Berar— Akola Amratol
43-9	34-1	...	...	...	...	64-4	51-5	...	...	...	...	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore Salem
35-1	31-9	...	...	...	...	61-7	46	35-3	27-1	...	...	Central— Bellary Cuddapah Karnul
...	...	31-7	33-7	...	...	...	...	40-8	32-2	...	...	East Coast, central— Nellore
...	...	...	...	...	...	50-8	47-1	...	...	...	...	East Coast, south— Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly
43-8	36-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	43-8	39-9	...	...	Southern— Madras
...	...	36-19 38	25-98 29-5	...	...	33-56 44	21-33 26-5	70-5 72	57-15 64	...	...	Mysore— Mysore Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER—concluded

DISTRICTS	MUSTARD AND RAPESEED		SERANUM (Til or Jangli)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (Gir)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF	
	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907
Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer . . .	...	...	66.62	97.6	365.62	355.62	65.78	64.87	...	...	...	...
Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur . . .	...	...	80	...	376.46	400	55.16	50	18.12	...	80	100
Central— Lahore . . .	51.61	61.01	66.67	108.18	426.67	457.13	58.33	58.88	15.68	...	80	66.67
South-eastern— Delhi . . .	59.27	66.67	66.67	84.22	400	438.59	55.16	50	17.4	...	76.2	94.11
Submontane— Amritsar . . .	...	...	69.58	86.25	430	460	50	44.48	15.62	...	60	...
Northern— Rawalpindi . . .	50	61.67	84.06	94.11	400	400	50	50	...	...	...	...
Western— Multan . . . Lyallpur . . .	57.19	69.58	61.56	94.06	377.5	...	42.5	...	15.94 15.94	...	80	...
Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi . . . Shikarpur . . .	...	...	72.5	...	400 375	450 430	...	60.62	...	...	...	...
Quetta . . .	...	...	...	...	{ 365 440 }	{ 430 480 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay— Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar . . . Sholapur . . . Poona . . . Khandesh and N.E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar . . . Dhulia . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	65.58 73.7	64.84 73.7	...	...	105.26 105.47	...
Gujarat— Surat . . . Ahmadabad . . .	...	...	74.95	100.88	421.61 360	454.06 400	...	64.84	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur . . .	...	...	68.37	102.5	406.62	583.25	...	...	21.62	22.5	100	116.62
Central— Jubbulpore . . .	57.12	...	55.12	66.62	380	390	...	...	22.25	22.87	88.87	100
Eastern— Raipur . . .	...	...	...	...	340	410	...	...	20	20	170	100
Barar— Akola . . . Amritoli . . .	...	...	58.37 75.5	...	425 380	438 420	...	...	20 20	18.87 20	78 120	76.25 190
Madras— South, central— Coimbatore . . . Salem . . .	...	...	82.8	77.6	487.9 427.9	487.8 376.7	82.8	51.2	...	...	128.5	111.3
Central— Bellary . . . Ouddapah . . . Karnul . . .	...	...	66.2	66.3	412.7 394.8	412.7 394.7	47.7	47.6	...	...	74.1	74.1
East Coast, central— Nellore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras . . . Tanjore . . . Trichinopoly . . .	...	...	63.5	75.5	428	482.7	54.4	52.7	...	...	82.3 149.1	82.3 79.7
Southern— Madras . . .	...	...	72.5	84.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	106.8	106.8
Mysore— Mysore . . .	...	...	75.25	67.35	428.59	480	50.62	51.41	...	...	205.68	205.68
Bangalore . . .	...	...	56	58	480	505.68	60	61.41	...	...	205.68	205.68

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ton maunds)

TURMERIC		GRASS		STRAW		JAWAR STALKS		SHEEP, PER HORN		FLOUGH HOLLOCKS, PER PAIR		Districts
1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	
...	...	4-9	10-62	4-69	6-87	4-60	7-97	125	127-5	85	80	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
133-33	...	5-62	5	10	5-62	...	...	60	60	90	90	Punjab— Southern— Ferozpur
123-07	133-33	10	13-33	13-92	6-62	...	12-5	180	150	200	200	Central— Lahore
114-37	145-47	8-02	11-41	...	11-41	10	14-53	80	80	150	120	South-eastern— Delhi
...	115	...	...	11-41	5-31	...	...	...	120	...	...	Submontane— Amritsar
133-33	114-27	10	13-33	11-41	6-02	10	13-33	90	90	70	70	Northern— Rawalpindi
100	...	...	...	3-12	...	...	...	100	...	140	...	Western— Multan Lyalpur
...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	143-75	155	...	125	Sind and Baluchistan— Kardahi Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	10 ^a	6-25 ^b	...	...	{ 120 to 220 }	{ 100 to 200 }	...	...	Quetta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay— Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar Sholapur Poona
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khandesh and N.E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar Dhule
90	120	...	11-90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujarat— Surat Ahmedabad
120	133-25	12-5	8-75	...	...	...	16	50	50	90	100	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
86-87	114-35	5	6-62	3-37	...	...	...	55	55	70	60	Central— Jubbulpore
75	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	40	Eastern— Raipur
88-12 110	95-25 120	...	9 7	...	...	5-5 ...	9 ...	55 50	50 55	60 70	60 70	Berar— Akola Amritoli
64-1 51-5	96 94-3	...	...	6-4 10-3	...	4-1 ...	3-2 ...	...	...	...	50 ...	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore Salem
49 49-4	69-1 74	...	...	...	...	5-2 ...	6-9 ...	80† ...	80† ...	100 ...	100 ...	Central— Bellary Cuddapah Karnul
...	...	...	...	3-6 3-9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	East Coast, central— Nellore
52-7	75-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	63-76† 90†	61-25† 85†	...	...	East Coast, south— Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	5-4 5-4	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Southern— Madura
102-5	102-86	14-37	12-19	10-62	8-54	7-5	5-36	80	100	100	70	Mysore— Mysore
1-0	120	3-65	4-48	7-34	5-88	4-27	...	100	180	{ 120 to 150 }	{ 120 to 150 }	Bangalore

^a Bones

† Sheep or goats

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial IntelligenceB. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, January 15, 1909

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1908 [The figure

RETAIL PRICES FOR 1911												
DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR OUMRU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—					7 18	7 18	8 5	8 5				
Mergui					9 9	9 9	10 14	10 14				
Tavoy					7 9	7 9	8 6	8 8				
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13										
Pegu (delta)—					8 14	8 14	9 8	9 8				
Pegu	7 3	7 3			7 1	7 5	7 14	7 14				
Rangoon					6 14	6 14	7 12	7 12				
Maubin					6 10	6 10	6 12	6 12				
Rassau												
Pegu (inland)—					7 6	7 6	10 12	10 12				
Tharawadi					6 15	6 15	8 5	8 5				
Essaka							8 —	7 6				
Prome					7 14	7 14	8 5	8 5				
Toungoo					8 —	8 —	9 14	9 14				
Thayetmyo												
Upper Burma—					6 7	6 7	8 2	8 2				
Mandalay	6 1	6 1			6 15	8 —	9 12	9 12				
Bamo					7 14	7 9	8 14	8 2				
Pakokku					10 2	9 15	10 10	10 7	10 6	10 6		
Meiktila												
Arakan—					10 —	10 —	14 —	10 12				
Sandoway					6 —	7 —	6 8	8 —				
Kyaukpada					6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8				
Akyab												
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Chittagong							8 —	9 —				
Noakhali							7 —	7 —				
Bacherganj							8 8	7 8				
Maimensingh	4 18	5 —	11 7	18 —			8 8	8 8				
Tippura							8 6	7 8				
Dacca	7 12	7 12	13 —	13 —			9 —	9 —				
Faridpur	8 —	8 8	16 —	16 —			8 —	8 12				
Central—							7 8	7 14				
Pabna							7 2	7 2				
Rajshahi	8 4	8 4	12 —	12 6			7 —	7 4				11 —
Malda	8 4	8 4	10 8	11 —			8 4	7 14				
Bogra	7 6	7 11										
Northern—							7 —	7 —				
Jalpaiguri	7 —	6 12			5 —	5 —	7 4	6 14				
Dinajpur	7 4	7 4	9 12	9 12	4 4		5 8	5 8				
Rangpur	6 12	7 8										
Burma—					6 —	6 4	10 8	11 4				
Sylhet					7 7	7 7	13 13	14 —				
Cochin	5 5	5 5										
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintia					4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8				
Hills	5 —	5 —			3 8	3 8	6 8	7 —				
Garo Hills					24 —	24 —	28 —	27 —				
Manipur	8 —	8 —			10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8				
Naga Hills					4 —	4 6	5 —	5 —				
Lushai Hills												
Brahmaputra—					5 8	5 8	7 8	7 6				
Goalpara	6 9	6 8			5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —				
Kamrup	6 —	6 —			5 4	5 4	9 —	9 —				
Darrang	6 —	6 —			4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —				
Nowgong					4 8	4 8	12 —	12 —				
Sibsagar					4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —				
Lakhimpur	6 8	6 —			4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —				

State the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MARUA OR BAOI (Kleusina coracana)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Salaris stakea)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (Oicer aristinum)		MAIZE (Zea Mays)		ANAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	18 14	18 14	Burma—
...	17 12	17 12	Tenasserim—
...	Mergoi
...	Tavoy
...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and
...	Amherst
...	10 3	10 3	...	...	6 12	6 12	18 —	18 —	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	6 1	7 11	...	...	5 15	5 13	14 3	14 3	Pegu
...	5 11	5 11	...	...	5 6	5 6	17 4	20 3	Rangoon
...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Manbin
...	Bassein
...	14 3	14 3	Pegu (inland)—
...	5 9	6 9	...	...	7 8	7 3	12 —	12 —	Tharawadi
...	6 10	6 14	...	...	7 14	7 14	16 2	16 2	Honsada
...	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	Prome
...	22 8	22 8	8 2	8 2	14 8	14 8	Toungoo
...	Thayetmyo
...	7 10	7 10	...	...	5 7	5 7	16 12	16 12	Upper Burma—
...	4 12	4 12	14 3	14 3	Mandalay
...	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Bamo
...	16 8	16 8	21 13	21 13	9 2	9 2	16 2	16 2	Pakokka
...	Meiktila
...	14 —	14 —	Arakan—
...	6 —	6 —	Sandoway
...	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	Kyaukpada
...	Akyab
...	Eastern Bengal and
...	Assam—
...	6 8	6 12	...	...	6 —	6 4	23 —	23 —	Eastern—
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Chittagong
...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Noakhali
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 2	5 5	17 —	17 12	Bacherganj
...	20 —	20 —	Maimonsingh
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	20 —	20 —	Tippora
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Dacca
...	Faridpur
...	7 10	7 10	...	...	6 —	6 —	19 —	19 —	Central—
...	7 8	7 14	...	...	6 —	6 —	18 12	18 12	Pabna
...	7 4	7 4	19 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Rajshahi
...	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 12	10 8	19 8	19 8	Mulda
...	Bogra
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	17 —	17 —	Northern—
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Jalpaiguri
...	6 12	7 4	...	...	5 14	5 14	18 —	18 —	Dinajpur
...	Rangpur
...	6 —	6 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	17 —	16 —	Burma—
...	6 12	6 15	...	...	6 10	6 10	20 —	20 —	Sylhet
...	Cachar
...	Hill tracts—
...	5 8	5 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Khási and Jaintia
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	Hills
...	4 —	4 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	Garo Hills
...	5 4	5 4	...	...	5 —	4 8	10 —	10 —	Manipur
...	4 8	5 —	...	...	4 6	4 8	8 —	8 —	Naga Hills
...	Lushai Hills
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 8	16 —	16 —	Brahmaputra—
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Goalpara
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	16 —	16 —	Kamrup
...	5 8	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Darrang
...	Nowgong
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Sibsagar
...	6 10	6 8	...	...	5 14	6 —	15 —	15 —	Lakhimpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1908—continued [The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—												
Dacca—							8 —	8 8				
Khalna . . .	7 8	7 8					7 8	7 —				
24 Parganas . .	6 12	6 —						7 12				
Midnapur . . .							6 8	6 8				
Howrah . . .							6 12	6 8			11 —	10 —
Calcutta . . .	7 —	7 —	11 —	10 —			6 4	6 2				
Hooghly . . .	6 9	7 8					6 9	6 11				
Nadia (Krishnagarh) .	6 8	6 6	7 6	7 —			7 9	7 9				
Jessore . . .												
Central—												
Bankura . . .	7 8	7 4					6 12	8 4				
Bardwan . . .	7 8	7 8					9 —	9 —				
Birbhum . . .	7 8	7 4	12 —	11 8			8 8	8 8				
Murshidabad . .	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8								
Santhal Parganas .												
Hills—												
Darjeeling . . .	5 8	5 8	5 12	6 8			6 —	6 7				
Orissa—												
Puri . . .	6 9	6 9					9 8	9 8				
Cuttack . . .	6 14	6 14					10 8	10 8				
Balasore . . .	7 8	7 8					8 —	9 —				
Bambalpur . . .	7 —	7 —					11 —	10 8				
Odisha Naggur—												
Singhbhum . . .	6 8	6 8					7 8	7 8				
Masbhum . . .	7 8	7 8		10 —			9 —	7 —				
Rasbhi . . .	7 4	7 —	10 8	8 —			9 —	9 —				
Palaman . . .	7 5	7 5	10 11	11 13			6 12	6 12				
Hazaribagh . . .	6 12	6 12	9 —	9 —			8 —	8 —				
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr . . .	8 —	9 —	10 —	11 —			6 12	6 12	12 8	12 —		
Gaya . . .	7 4	7 4	13 —	12 6			8 8	7 8	14 8			
Patna . . .	6 8	8 4	14 —	13 4			8 4	8 4				
Shahabad . . .	9 —	7 8	13 —	11 8			7 —	7 —				
Bihar, north—												
Patna . . .	7 8	7 12					6 —	5 12				
Shahabad . . .	8 4	8 2	12 10	13 —			7 10	7 9				
Darbhanga . . .	8 3	8 3	14 4	13 8			5 8	6 —				
Muzaffarpur . .	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —			6 —	7 8				
Saran . . .	9 —	8 8	13 —	14 —			8 —	8 —				
Champarna . . .	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —								
United Provinces:												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur . . .	7 8	7 4	11 —	11 8	4 —	4 8	7 8	7 8	16 —	15 —	12 8	12 8
Etawah . . .	8 6	7 13	13 —	12 3	6 4	5 7	7 5	6 12	14 10	14 10	13 9	12 11
Ghazipur . . .	7 8	7 15	13 5	13 6	4 13	4 15	7 9	7 3	14 7	14 18	11 4	10 14
Jaunpur . . .	6 —	8 —	13 4	13 4	5 —	5 —	7 4	7 4	13 —	13 —	13 8	13 8
Aligarh . . .	7 8	7 8	14 —	13 —	4 —	4 —	7 8	7 —	16 8	17 —	13 8	13 8
Central—												
Banda . . .	8 —	7 12	9 —	11 —	4 8	4 —	7 8	7 6	18 8	18 —	15 —	14 8
Katehpur . . .	8 8	8 12	13 —	14 —	7 4	7 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	18 —	15 8	14 —
Hamirpur . . .	8 —	8 2	11 4	11 4	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	15 8	17 —	13 8	13 8
Jalaun . . .	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 8	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 —	17 8	17 —	15 —	14 4
Cawnpore . . .	8 4	8 4	15 —	14 —			8 4	7 12	14 —	18 —	14 4	14 2
Jhansi . . .	8 4	8 4	14 —	14 —			7 8	6 6	16 8	16 8	14 4	14 2
Etawah . . .	8 4	8 4	12 12	12 12	8 —	8 —	8 —	7 10	17 —	16 6	15 8	14 5
Parakhabad . .	7 18	7 13	15 —	15 11	4 4	4 4	8 —	7 10	18 8	17 —	15 —	15 —
Mainpuri . . .	8 4	8 12	14 8	14 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	9 8	16 8	17 —	16 —	15 —
Etah . . .	8 12	8 14	16 —	15 —	4 —	4 —	7 4	7 —	16 8	17 —	16 —	15 —
Western—												
Meerut . . .	8 4	8 4	13 8	13 8	3 10	3 8	6 8	6 8	14 4	14 —	14 —	13 14
Agra . . .	7 8	7 8	13 8	13 8	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	14 8	15 —	14 —	13 14
Muttra . . .	8 —	7 12	14 —	13 8	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	13 12
Aligarh . . .	9 —	7 12	14 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	5 —	14 2	14 8	13 14	14 —
Bulandshahr . .	8 —	9 —	13 8	13 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	5 —	14 2	14 8	13 14	14 —
Submontane, east—												
Baiba . . .	8 —	7 4	13 12	12 12	4 8	4 8	7 8	6 12	15 —	13 —	12 8	12 8
Amangarh . . .	8 14	8 8	12 12	12 4	6 —	6 —	8 14	8 8	10 8	10 8	13 8	14 8
Gorakhpur . . .	9 10	9 10	16 7	15 4	6 11	6 5	9 7	9 7	18 14	17 14	13 8	15 —
Hasti . . .	9 2	9 2	13 —	12 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	9 12	15 —	12 —	13 12	11 —

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR BAOI (Eleusine coracana)		KANONI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (Cicer arietinum)		MAISE (Zea Mays)		ANNA DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	8 -	8 -	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 -	16 -	Bengal—
...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	24 -	24 -	Dacca—
...	7 8	6 to 8	...	...	6 8	6 -	20 -	20 -	Khulna
...	8 8	8 -	...	...	7 -	7 -	16 -	16 -	24 Parganas
...	8 -	8 -	11 -	9 -	6 8	6 8	18 -	18 -	Midnapur
...	...	8 8	7 4	5 12	6 12	...	...	5 10	5 10	20 -	20 -	Howrah
...	8 -	8 10	...	...	6 9	5 2	16 -	16 -	Calcutta
...	8 -	8 -	...	...	...	...	21 -	22 -	Hooghly
...	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	Jessore
...	8 -	8 -	...	...	7 -	7 8	20 -	20 -	Central—
...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	21 -	21 -	Bankura
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 -	6 -	20 -	20 -	Bardwan
...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 -	7 -	21 -	21 -	Birbhum
...	9 -	9 -	10 8	10 8	6 -	8 -	16 -	16 -	Murshidabad
...	Santhal Parganas
11 -	11 -	...	...	6 8	6 8	14 -	14 -	5 4	5 4	14 -	14 -	Hills—
...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	28 -	24 -	Darjeeling
...	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	22 -	22 -	Orissa—
...	6 8	6 8	21 -	21 -	Puri
...	5 5	5 5	...	...	Outback
...	Balasore
...	Sambalpur
...	7 8	7 -	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 -	16 -	Chota Nagpur—
...	8 -	8 -	...	...	7 -	7 -	16 -	16 -	Singbhum
...	8 -	8 -	...	...	...	...	...	...	Masbhum
16 -	16 -	...	...	8 -	8 -	11 8	11 -	...	...	...	...	Ranchi
...	9 -	9 -	11 13	11 4	...	...	...	...	Palamau
12 -	13 5	...	...	8 8	8 4	11 -	11 8	6 4	6 4	16 -	15 -	Hazaribagh
...	Bihar, south—
...	9 -	9 8	12 -	12 -	6 -	7 4	20 -	20 -	Munghyr
...	Gaya
15 -	13 -	...	9 -	10 8	9 8	13 12	13 8	7 8	7 -	20 -	20 -	Patna
...	14 -	...	9 -	11 -	10 -	13 -	...	8 4	8 -	19 -	19 -	Shahabad
...	9 -	9 -	12 -	11 -	7 8	7 8	20 -	20 -	Bihar, north—
...	7 8	7 8	11 -	10 8	6 2	6 -	16 -	16 -	Purnea
...	9 -	9 -	14 -	12 12	7 8	7 8	20 -	20 -	Bhagalpur
...	9 14	8 12	13 -	13 1	7 11	7 11	19 12	19 12	Darbhanga
13 3	12 1	...	...	9 -	8 -	14 -	13 -	8 -	7 8	19 -	19 -	Muzaffarpur
12 -	11 -	...	...	10 -	10 -	14 8	14 -	9 4	9 -	20 8	20 8	Saran
13 -	10 -	10 -	14 8	13 12	8 -	8 -	17 -	17 -	Champaran
15 -	15 -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	United Provinces
...	(a) AGRA—
...	Eastern—
...	...	10 -	10 -	8 -	8 8	14 -	14 -	7 -	7 4	16 -	16 -	Mirzapur
...	...	15 11	14 11	9 3	8 15	14 10	13 9	8 12	7 9	18 14	16 14	Bonares
...	...	11 7	11 7	9 13	9 11	16 5	14 7	8 6	8 4	17 -	17 -	Ghazipur
...	8 -	8 -	13 -	13 -	7 4	7 4	17 -	17 -	Jaunpur
...	8 8	8 8	14 8	13 12	7 -	7 -	17 -	17 -	Allahabad
...	Central—
...	...	19 8	9 -	10 -	9 8	...	16 -	8 -	7 8	19 8	19 8	Banda
...	8 -	8 -	...	...	6 12	7 -	19 -	19 -	Fatehpur
...	10 4	10 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	18 -	18 -	Hamirpur
...	8 8	8 8	16 -	...	6 -	7 -	19 -	19 -	Jaloun
...	9 8	9 8	16 8	16 -	7 8	7 8	22 -	22 -	Cawnpore
...	9 4	9 8	16 -	14 8	6 -	6 -	20 -	20 -	Jhansi
15 8	14 8	15 8	15 8	8 12	8 12	14 6	14 8	7 4	7 2	20 -	20 -	Katwah
8 8	8 4	...	...	8 -	7 10	17 -	16 6	6 4	6 4	20 -	20 -	Paruknabad
12 -	15 -	10 -	14 -	8 12	8 12	18 -	17 8	7 -	7 -	20 -	20 -	Mainpuri
22 -	23 -	...	...	9 -	8 8	19 -	18 -	9 -	7 4	20 8	21 -	Etah
...	Western—
...	9 8	9 8	14 4	13 12	7 12	7 12	22 8	22 -	Meerut
...	9 8	8 14	14 8	14 8	8 -	7 10	23 -	23 -	Agro
...	8 12	6 12	16 -	14 8	7 10	7 10	23 -	23 -	Muttra
...	9 -	9 12	15 8	16 -	7 -	6 8	22 -	22 -	Aligarh
...	...	11 -	9 -	9 4	9 -	14 8	14 -	7 8	7 -	20 -	20 -	Bulandshahr
...	Submontane, east—
...	...	10 -	9 -	9 4	9 -	13 12	13 12	8 -	8 -	17 -	17 -	Balla
10 -	8 14	8 14	14 -	13 8	8 4	8 2	17 -	17 -	Asamgarh
18 -	15 5	16 4	14 7	9 3	9 3	15 10	15 15	8 -	8 -	18 4	17 8	Gorakhpur
15 8	15 5	14 -	14 -	8 12	8 4	15 8	15 4	7 14	7 14	19 -	19 -	Bach

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1908—continued [The figures

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1906												
DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR GUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoidum</i>)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
					Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month				
United Provinces— <i>continued</i>												
(a) AGRA— <i>continued</i>												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	9 —	9 4	15 —	15 —	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 8	18 8	18 8	17 —	16 8
Budaun	6 12	8 14	14 4	13 12	4 —	4 —	6 18	7 —	18 —	18 —	15 12	15 —
Pilibhit	9 14	9 2	16 14	18 2	5 8	5 2	9 64	9 2	18 8	...	16 3	14 12
Bareilly	8 10	9 —	13 12	13 —	3 10	3 12	7 6	7 8	16 6	16 8	16 2	14 —
Moradabad	8 10	8 8	13 2	13 2	3 4	3 4	6 1	6 2	15 8	15 8	13 8	13 8
Bijnor	8 2	8 8	13 8	13 8	3 4	3 4	8 4	8 —	...	...	13 12	13 8
Muzaffarnagar	6 8	8 8	13 12	13 3	7 2	7 2	7 11	7 11	14 5	14 14	13 3	13 3
Saharanpur	8 8	6 12	13 13	13 5	4 8	4 8	7 3	6 14	14 14	13 13	13 13	13 5
Dehra-Dun	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 4	3 4	3 8	8 —	8 —	13 8	13 8	13 8	12 8
Hills—												
Naini Tal	7 —	7 —	9 8	10 —	3 —	3 —	6 8	7 —	...	...	9 —	9 —
Almora	6 12	6 8	8 8	8 8	3 8	3 —	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	8 8	8 4	14 —	14 —	5 —	4 —	7 4	7 —	15 —	14 —	13 —	12 —
Sultanpur	9 —	8 12	12 8	12 8	7 4	7 —	8 12	7 8	17 8	16 —	16 —	15 —
Rae-Bareilly	8 12	8 9	15 —	13 —	4 —	5 8	8 —	8 —	18 8	17 —	16 8	15 —
Unao	8 12	8 4	14 —	12 8	...	4 —	7 8	7 —	18 —	18 —	17 —	16 —
Lucknow	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 8	18 —	18 —	16 8	15 8
Hardoi	9 —	8 12	14 —	13 12	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	15 12	15 8	13 8	13 8
Northern—												
Fyzabad	8 4	8 8	12 8	13 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	17 —	15 —	16 —	15 —
Bareilly	8 —	8 8	11 —	11 4	6 —	6 8	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 4	15 —	14 —
Bareilly	9 —	8 12	13 —	12 12	5 12	5 12	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	16 8	15 8
Gonda	9 4	9 8	15 —	15 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	19 —	19 —	17 —	16 8
Bahraich	9 4	9 8	15 —	15 —	3 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	21 —	21 —	18 —	17 —
Sitapur	8 12	8 12	15 —	14 —	3 —	4 —	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kheri	8 8	8 4	13 —	13 —	3 4	3 4	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	9 2	9 12	15 —	15 8	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	14 10	...	...
Banswara	11 4	11 8	14 —	13 8	3 4	3 4	6 8	6 4	...	...	9 9	8 11
Mewar (Udaipur)	9 2	9 2	13 15	13 15	5 6	5 6	5 12	5 12	13 1	12 7	...	...
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	12 —	11 12	18 —	18 —	3 8	4 —	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	8 4	8 4	14 4	14 4	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 1	18 8	17 —	12 —	13 —
Kishangarh	8 —	7 12	15 —	14 8	4 —	3 4	7 —	6 4	15 —	14 —	13 4	12 —
Bundi	12 4	12 8	18 12	13 12	7 8	6 14	10 —	8 12	10 —	20 —	12 8	12 8
Kotah	8 10	8 12	10 12	12 8	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	12 —	13 —	10 —	10 12
Jhalwar	7 8	7 8	12 12	12 12	5 —	5 —	7 4	7 4	11 5	11 —	11 3	10 7
Tonk	8 1	8 8	15 5	15 10	3 7	3 8	4 —	4 1	16 12	17 —	15 9	15 5
Jaipur	8 10	8 1	13 4	13 14	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	15 9	15 9	13 14	13 1
Karauli	8 2	8 2	13 2	12 8	8 12	7 8	10 —	9 6	15 —	15 —	14 1	13 12
Dholpur	8 —	8 —	13 4	14 —	4 8	4 8	5 —	5 —	13 12	13 12	12 12	12 9
Bharatpur	8 2	8 4	13 12	13 12	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	16 9	16 2	13 12	13 12
Alwar	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 5	5 1	5 1	5 4	5 4	16 4	16 —	13 4	14 —
Deob	9 6	9 8	15 12	16 2	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —
Nasirabad	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —
Shanpura	9 14	10 —	16 12	16 8	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	13 4	13 —	12 12	11 12
Western—												
Bikaner	7 4	7 14	13 —	13 —	3 —	3 —	4 10	4 8	...	...	11 10	11 7
Jaisalmer	7 9	7 6	...	...	4 10	4 2	6 3	5 9	13 —	13 4	11 10	11 —
Jodhpur	9 3	9 3	14 1	14 6	5 12	5 12	6 8	6 8	14 13	14 15	12 5	11 13
Balmer	9 12	9 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 5	...	...	...	12 7	12 8
Kripura	9 7	9 8	15 —	14 8	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	14 —	10 8	11 14
Sirohi	8 12	8 8	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 —
Andhra	9 4	8 8	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 —
Abu	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4
Central India—												
Indore	7 8	7 12	10 —	10 —	4 4	4 4	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 8	11 —	11 —
Nimach	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	14 8	12 —	12 —	11 —
Gwalior	7 6	7 4	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	8 —	8 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	18 —	17 8	15 4	14 —
Ferozpur	6 8	8 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	5 12	7 4	18 —	12 12	13 —	12 12
Central—												
Lahore	8 4	8 4	13 —	12 14	...	...	6 2	6 —	13 12	11 8	13 —	12 —
Quetta	8 8	8 12	12 8	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	13 —	11 4	12 —
Gujrat	8 8	8 8	12 12	13 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	11 12	11 12
Jhelam	8 8	8 8	12 12	13 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...

State the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittankas sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR MAOI (Eleusine coracana)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica)		GRAM, CHHENA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR BUNAGA (Cicer aristinum)		MAIZE (Zea Mays)		ARHAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	...	18 -	18 -	9 8	9 8	17 -	17 -	7 -	7 -	20 -	20 -	United Provinces— continued
...	...	20 -	20 -	8 11	8 8½	17 8	18 8	6 12	7 -	20 -	20 -	(a) AGRA—continued
...	9 6½	9 6	17 9	16 8	7 7½	7 6	21 -	20 8	Submontane, west—
...	...	15 8	20 -	9 6	9 2	16 8	16 4	7 6	7 12	19 8	20 -	Shahjahanpur
...	9 4	9 4	15 10	15 6	7 -	7 -	20 14	20 14	Budanan
...	9 -	8 12	...	...	6 -	6 -	19 -	19 -	Pilibit
...	9 8	9 5	18 12	14 5	6 1	6 1	20 14	19 13	Bareilly
...	9 9	9 1	14 14	13 13	6 6	6 13	21 4	20 12	Moradabad
13 13	13 13	13 13	13 13	9 -	9 -	14 8	14 8	8 -	7 8	17 -	17 -	Bijnor
13 -	14 8	...	...	7 -	7 8	...	...	5 -	5 -	11 -	11 -	Muzaffarnagar
...	7 -	7 -	...	...	4 -	4 8	11 8	11 -	Saharanpur
10 -	10 -	...	...	6 -	6 -	...	...	4 -	4 4	9 -	8 -	Dehra-Dun
...	8 8	8 -	15 -	...	7 -	6 8	19 -	20 -	Hills—
...	8 12	8 12	...	...	7 12	7 12	20 -	20 -	Naini Tal
...	8 -	8 -	13 8	14 -	6 8	7 -	20 -	20 -	Almora
19 -	18 -	12 -	12 -	8 4	8 -	18 8	17 -	7 -	7 -	20 -	20 -	Garhwāl
...	...	14 -	...	8 12	8 10	16 8	15 8	6 3½	7 -	19 -	19 -	(b) OUDH—
...	...	18 -	17 -	9 4	9 4	17 12	17 -	7 -	7 -	20 -	20 -	Southern—
18 -	18 -	20 -	20 -	9 -	9 -	15 -	15 -	7 12	7 12	18 8	18 8	Partabgarh
...	...	16 8	16 8	8 -	8 -	16 -	15 -	7 -	6 -	20 -	20 -	Sultanpur
...	...	15 -	15 -	9 -	8 8	16 -	15 12	7 -	7 -	18 12	18 12	Rao-Bareilly
...	...	11 -	11 -	9 -	9 -	17 -	16 8	7 8	7 -	18 -	18 -	Unao
16 -	15 -	11 -	11 -	9 8	9 8	17 -	17 -	7 -	7 -	20 8	20 8	Lucknow
...	...	20 -	20 -	9 -	9 -	17 8	17 -	7 -	7 -	20 -	20 -	Hardoi
17 8	17 -	12 -	12 -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Northern—
17 8	19 -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad
...	12 -	12 2	19 -	17 14	6 -	6 -	20 -	20 -	Barabanki
...	12 4	12 12	19 -	19 8	5 -	5 -	18 -	18 -	Gonda
...	...	8 5	7 13	9 2	9 2	12 11	12 10	5 13	6 9	18 2	17 14	Bahraich
...	14 -	14 -	18 -	17 12	...	...	15 12	16 -	Sitapur
...	...	4 8	4 8	9 12	9 12	12 8	14 4	...	...	23 -	23 -	Kheri
...	10 -	10 -	13 8	13 4	...	...	25 -	25 -	Rajputana—
...	13 12	18 12	14 4	14 10	5 8	5 8	19 6	19 6	Eastern—
...	11 8	12 4	15 -	14 6½	5 12	5 12	18 -	18 -	Partabgarh
...	9 2	8 11	15 -	14 6½	...	...	16 -	16 -	Banawara
...	11 1	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Mowar (Udaipur)
...	...	9 7	9 7	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Hilly Tracts of
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Mowar (Dungarpur)
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Ajmer
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Kishangarh
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Bandi
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Kotah
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Jhalawar
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Tonk
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Jaipur
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Karauli
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Dholpur
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Bharatpur
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Alwar
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Deoli
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Nasirabad
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Shahpura
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Western—
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Bikaner
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Jaisalmer
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Jodhpur
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Balmer
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Eriupara
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Sirohi
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Amidra
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Aba
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Central India—
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Indore
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Nimach
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Gwalior
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Panjab—
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Southern—
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Hissar
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Ferozpur
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Central—
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Lahore
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Gujranwala
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Gujrat
...	10 -	11 10	14 15	15 5	...	...	20 8	20 8	Jhansi

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1908—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR OUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
Punjab—continued												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	8 2	8 2	13 14	13 6	...	...	6 4	6 4	15 —	14 —	13 8	12 14
Delhi	8 2	8 —	13 6	13 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	14 8	13 —	12 8
Rohtak	8 8	8 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	17 —	16 —	15 8	14 —
Karnal	8 4	8 4	14 —	13 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 12	16 —	12 4	12 8
Submontane—												
Ambala	8 10	8 14	12 12	12 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	19 —	18 12	11 12	11 12
Ludhiana	8 12	8 8	13 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 —	14 —	10 —	9 —
Jalandhar	9 —	9 —	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 8	14 8	13 —	12 —
Hoshiarpur	8 8	8 12	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 —	6 —	14 —	15 —	9 —	8 8
Gurdaspur	8 12	8 14	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	...	...
Amritsar	9 —	8 8	12 8	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 8	12 —	13 8	10 —
Sialkot	8 4	8 4	11 12	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	12 —	11 —
Hills—												
Simla	6 9	7 1	9 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	4 12	9 6	9 —	9 6	8 —
Rangra	8 8	8 8	11 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Bawalpindi	8 8	8 4	13 4	13 8	...	...	4 12	4 12	12 4	12 4	12 4	11 4
Artook	8 12	9 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 8	12 —	12 8
Western—												
Shahpur	8 12	9 4	13 —	13 —	...	...	5 —	5 8	...	...	11 8	12 —
Jhang	8 10	8 12	12 12	12 12	...	...	5 8	4 8	10 —	11 8	11 —	10 12
Lyallpur	8 10	8 10	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	11 —	11 —
Multan	8 4	8 —	13 4	12 12	...	...	7 4	7 8	18 —	18 12	12 4	12 —
Montgomery	9 —	8 9	...	...	...	...	6 —	8 12	...	...	12 —	10 8
Muzaffargarh	9 4	9 4	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 4	11 4	11 8	11 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	8 12	8 12	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 —	13 —	13 —	12 8
N.W. Frontier Province—												
Hazara	7 10	7 10	11 6	11 8	3 7	3 7	5 13	5 13	...	...	9 8	9 8
Peshawar	8 8	8 14	15 —	14 —	4 9	4 9	4 13	6 3	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Kohat	6 18	9 2	15 4	15 2	4 4	4 4	8 6	8 6	15 4	15 4	14 6	13 12
Fannu	11 2	11 4	14 4	13 2	3 7	3 7	9 1	8 12	16 12	17 8	14 6	14 6
Dera Ismael Khan	10 —	9 10	13 1	13 10	3 7	3 7	5 8	5 8	15 8	15 —	13 5	14 —
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	7 12	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 —
Hyderabad	8 —	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	12 8	12 8
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	8 —	8 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	12 8	12 —
Shikarpur	9 —	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —
Upper Sind Frontier	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	12 —	11 —	14 —	13 —
Quetta	8 6	8 6	10 —	10 —	3 2	3 2	4 10	4 10	10 2	11 8	10 10	10 10
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 4	6 12	...	...	7 14	7 14	9 2	9 10	10 6	10 6	9 14	9 14
Ratnagiri	6 1	6 5	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 13	8 2	9 12	7 13	10 10	10 6
Alibag	5 12	5 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 2	8 2	...	...	9 4	9 4
Bombay	7 2	7 2	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 2	7 2	9 13	9 13	10 10	10 10
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 5	7 5	10 8	10 8	9 10	9 10
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar	6 10	6 10	...	...	7 13	7 5	8 5	7 13	10 13	10 6	11 8	11 2
Belgaum	7 1	6 9	...	...	7 14	7 10	8 6	7 14	12 7	12 7	11 11	11 8
Satara	8 12	9 4	...	...	7 9	7 3	8 14	8 9	10 10	10 4	11 —	10 14
Sholapur	6 9	6 9	...	...	5 13	5 13	7 —	7 —	13 14	13 7	14 13	15 4
Bijapur	6 10	6 10	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	13 14	13 —
Poona	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 8	6 4	7 15	6 13	12 15	11 13	11 13	10 9
Khandesh and N.W.—												
Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 9	7 9	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10
Nasik	8 1	8 1	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 11	6 11	...	...	13 —	13 —
Dhulia	7 7	7 7	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 9	6 9	11 13	11 13	11 12	10 14
Jalgaon	7 2	7 2	...	...	5 5	5 5	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 8	11 1	11 1
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 9	6 9	...	...	5 1	5 1	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 3	10 10	10 10
Broach	7 8	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 —
Kaira	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	13 8	13 8	11 —	11 —
Baroda	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Ahmadabad	6 —	6 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —	12 8	13 —	11 8	11 —
Godhra	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	9 8	9 8
Dasa	9 4	8 12	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 4	6 4	...	...	10 —	9 8
Kathawar—												
Rajkot	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	12 —	11 8	10 8	10 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	7 14	7 14	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 14	6 14	13 3	13 3	...	...
Hoshangabad	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	12 5	12 5	...	...
betul	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	12 —	11 2	...	...
Chhindwara	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	6 2	10 —	9 0	12 11	10 14	...	...
Nagpur	8 5	7 10	...	...	5 3	5 3	9 2	9 2	11 8	11 8	...	...
Wardha	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 —	5 2	11 —	8 16	12 11	11 8	...	...

state the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MARUA OR BAOI (Eleusine coracana)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica)		GRAM, ORHENA, ORHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (Cicer aristinum)		MAISE (Zea Mays)		ANBAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
				9 10	9 8	14 8	14 —	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Panjab—continued
				10 —	9 12	14 8	14 —	5 8	5 8	21 —	21 —	South-eastern—
				10 —	10 —	—	—	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Gurgaon
				9 8	9 6	13 —	12 8	6 8	6 —	20 —	20 —	Delhi
				9 14	10 —	14 8	14 —	6 —	6 4	25 —	25 —	Bohtak
				10 —	9 —	13 4	12 —	6 4	6 —	23 12	23 12	Karnal
		9 8	9 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	12 12	—	—	24 —	25 —	Submontane—
		11 —	11 —	9 4	9 10	12 6	12 —	—	—	23 —	21 8	Ambala
		7 —	6 8	9 4	9 8	12 —	11 8	—	—	24 —	24 —	Ludhiana
		—	—	9 12	9 4	12 8	11 8	6 —	5 8	24 —	24 —	Jalandhar
		13 —	13 —	9 —	8 12	11 8	11 —	—	—	23 —	23 —	Hoshiarpur
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Guridaspur
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Amritsar
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sialkot
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hills—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Simla
		—	—	5 —	3 4	8 —	9 6	5 8	5 8	12 8	14 —	Kangra
		—	—	—	9 —	8 8	11 8	—	—	—	—	Northern—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rawalpindi
		12 12	12 12	9 4	9 4	12 4	12 4	6 4	6 8	24 —	27 —	Attock
		—	—	9 8	10 —	12 —	12 8	7 —	7 —	25 —	25 —	Western—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Shahpur
		—	—	10 —	10 —	—	—	—	—	24 —	24 —	Jhang
15 —	15 —	16 —	15 —	9 8	9 10	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	23 —	23 —	Lyallpur
—	—	—	—	9 8	9 8	12 8	12 —	—	—	25 —	25 —	Multan
—	—	18 4	13 —	9 12	9 8	12 4	13 4	—	—	24 —	23 8	Montgomery
—	—	—	—	10 4	10 2	—	—	6 —	7 —	22 —	22 —	Muzaffargarh
—	—	12 —	12 —	9 10	9 6	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Dera Ghazi Khan
—	—	—	—	9 4	9 8	—	—	6 4	6 4	24 —	20 —	
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	N.-W. Frontier Province—
		13 —	10 8	8 6	8 6	12 2	—	—	6 14	19 —	19 —	Hazara
		13 —	13 —	9 8	9 8	13 —	13 —	7 3	6 13	23 —	24 —	Peshawar
		—	—	9 9	9 9	14 6	13 4	—	—	26 2	26 2	Kohat
		—	—	10 12	10 10	17 2	17 8	—	—	31 4	28 12	Bannu
		—	—	10 14	10 13	9 11	9 11	6 8	6 8	27 2	27 2	Dera Ismail Khan
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sind and Baluchistan—
		—	—	9 —	8 8	—	—	7 —	7 —	26 —	26 —	Karachi
		—	—	8 —	9 —	—	—	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	Hyderabad
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Thar and Parkar
		—	—	8 —	8 —	—	—	6 8	6 8	26 —	26 —	(Umarkot)
		—	—	9 —	9 —	—	—	6 8	6 8	22 —	22 —	Shikarpur
		—	—	8 8	8 8	—	—	5 —	5 —	14 —	14 —	Upper Sind Frontier
		—	—	7 11 1/2	7 10	10 —	10 8	5 4	5 4	16 —	16 —	Quetta
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Konkan—
11 9	11 9	—	—	7 5	7 5	—	—	6 9	6 9	18 10	18 10	Karwar
10 9	10 9	—	—	7 9	7 9	—	—	6 13	6 12	20 13	20 13	Ratnagiri
—	—	—	—	7 10	7 10	—	—	5 11	5 11	20 6	20 6	Alibag
9 —	9 —	—	—	8 2	8 2	—	—	7 —	7 —	16 13	16 13	Bombay
10 14	10 14	—	—	8 14	8 14	—	—	6 6	6 6	24 8	24 8	Tanna
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Deccan and Kanadab—
—	—	—	—	6 10	6 10	—	—	5 5	5 3	21 6	22 2	Dharwar
—	—	—	—	7 8	7 8	—	—	5 12	5 12	19 13	19 13	Belgaum
12 —	12 —	—	—	7 7	7 12	—	—	6 8	6 8	19 11	18 9	Satara
—	—	—	—	8 1	8 2	—	—	5 10	5 10	18 —	18 —	Sholapur
—	—	—	—	8 2	8 2	—	—	6 9	6 9	20 7	20 7	Bijapur
—	—	—	—	8 6	8 6	—	—	5 3	5 12	23 —	23 —	Poona
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Khandesh and N.-E.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Deccan—
—	—	—	—	8 —	7 10	—	—	6 5	6 5	23 —	23 —	Ahmadnagar
13 8	13 8	—	—	7 1	8 8	—	—	5 10	5 10	23 13	23 13	Nasik
—	—	—	—	7 15	7 15	—	—	—	—	16 10	16 10	Dhulia
—	—	—	—	9 —	9 —	—	—	7 7	7 7	17 —	17 —	Jalgaon
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gujarat—
—	—	—	—	7 14	7 6	—	—	5 1	5 1	27 5	27 5	Surat
—	—	—	—	8 —	8 —	—	—	5 8	6 8	26 10	26 10	Broach
—	—	—	—	8 8	8 8	—	—	6 —	6 —	26 8	26 8	Kaira
13 —	13 —	—	—	8 4	8 4	—	—	6 —	6 —	21 —	21 —	Baroda
12 —	12 —	—	—	9 —	9 —	—	—	6 8	6 8	26 8	26 8	Ahmedabad
—	—	—	—	10 —	10 —	—	—	6 4	6 4	25 —	25 —	Godhra
14 —	14 —	—	—	8 8	8 8	—	—	5 8	5 8	25 —	25 —	Dias
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kathaway—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rajkot
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Central Provinces—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Western—
—	—	—	—	8 4	8 4	—	—	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Nimar
—	—	—	—	10 5	10 5	—	—	7 3	7 3	16 —	16 —	Hoshangabad
—	—	—	—	9 5	9 5	—	—	6 7	6 7	12 11	13 4	Batal
—	—	—	—	8 7	8 —	—	—	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Chhindwara
—	—	—	—	8 14	8 14	—	—	7 6	7 6	16 —	16 —	Nagpur
—	—	—	—	7 4	7 4	—	—	7 11	7 11	—	—	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1908—concluded (The figures

DISTRICTS	RETAIL PRICES FOR THE MONTH											
	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OROLUM (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—continued												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	14 —	13 —	...	...
Saugor	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 2	6 6	12 13	12 8	...	...
Damoh	7 14	7 14	...	...	7 12	7 2	8 8	7 12	14 3	13 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	8 —	7 12	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	13 —	...	...
Mandla	8 —	7 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	8 12	8 12	...	...	7 8	7 —	11 8	10 10	...	...	...	...
Balaghat	6 6	6 6	...	...	5 9	5 10	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	7 6	7 6	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 4	11 4	10 2	10 2	...	...
Chanda	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 11	6 10	8 —	8 —	11 6	11 6	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...
Raipur	8 4	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	10 —	9 6	...	...	...	...
Drug	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 14	9 3	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Baldan	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 9	4 11	7 14	7 4	15 —	12 3	...	...
Akola	7 7	7 7	...	...	5 6	5 6	6 6	6 6	15 1	15 1	...	...
Amratoli	6 13	6 13	...	...	4 6	4 6	5 7	5 7	13 2	13 2	...	...
Yectmal	7 13	7 13	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 2	8 2	16 —	16 —	...	...
Nizam's Territories—Secunderabad	5 12	5 12	8 2	7 15	5 4	5 2	7 —	6 13	11 10	11 5	14 —	14 —
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	10 10	12 8	9 9	10 15
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 6	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	6 3	10 3	11 —	8 14	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	10 15	11 1	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	13 —	13 —	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	6 3	11 —	11 6	11 15	13 1
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	14 11	14 2	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	...	...	13 15	15 13
Vizagapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10	5 14	...	...	...	...
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	10 5	12 8	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 2	12 8	9 14	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	11 8	11 8	13 —	13 —
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 6	12 8	12 8	13 —	13 8
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	7 7	...	...	12 4	12 5
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	...	...	10 15	12 5
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	8 4	...	...	8 9	11 10
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	6 6	9 —	13 8	9 9	10 15
Southern—												
Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	13 5	9 9	10 15
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 7	11 —	12 9	9 12	10 15
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 2	6 2	6 2	5 14	5 8	5 8	6 4	6 4	11 —	10 9	...	...
Bangalore	6 —	6 —	5 12	5 12	4 8	4 8	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Kolar	6 —	6 —	5 12	5 12	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	8 8	9 —	...	...
Tumkur	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	5 —	5 —	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...
Hassan	5 8	5 8	5 12	5 12	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...
Kadur	5 —	5 —	6 —	5 —	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 4	10 —	10 8	...	...
Shimoga	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 4	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —
Chitaldrug	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 8	...	...	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 —	5 —	6 12	7 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	6 2	6 2	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	10 8	9 5	11 3	11 3

• Including Holaram

State the number of sars (of 50 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Housine coracana</i>)		KANOHI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Scleria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Oxer aristinum</i>)		MAISE (<i>See Maize</i>)		ANBAR DAL		DALY		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
				10 6	10 6	...	...	8 2	8 2	16 —	16 —	Central Provinces— continued
...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	...	...	6 12	6 9	18 5	18 10	Central—
...	...	...	...	10 6	9 4	...	...	6 6	6 6	16 —	16 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	17 —	17 —	Baugor
...	...	...	...	8 8	7 11	...	...	6 6	6 6	18 —	18 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 6	6 6	16 —	16 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	7 9	7 10	...	...	5 —	5 —	16 8	16 8	Mandla
...	...	...	...	7 9	7 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	16 —	16 —	Seoni
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	20 —	20 —	Balaghāt
				7 2	7 2	...	...	5 18	5 18	12 —	12 —	Bhandara
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	16 —	16 —	Chanda
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Eastern—
				8 2	8 2	...	...	6 2	6 2	18 —	18 —	Bilaspur
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	6 8	6 8	17 2	17 2	Balpur
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Drug
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Berar—
14 8	14 7	...	...	7 9	6 12	...	...	8 14	8 3	14 —	14 —	Buldāna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akola
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amrāoti
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yestmal
11 2	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	Nizam's Territories—
10 6	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	Secunderabad
12 10	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	17 12	Madras—
11 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	Malabar Coast—
12 9	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	Malabar
12 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 11	14 11	S. Canara
12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	South, central—
12 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Coimbatore
11 10	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	Nilgiris
12 14	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	Salem
11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	Central—
12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 2	29 6	Bellary
11 8	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 13	26 13	Anantapur
11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 8	23 13	Cuddapah
11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 11	24 11	Karnul
12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 4	23 10	East Coast, north—
11 13	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 12	21 12	Ganjam
10 12	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 10	27 10	Vizagapatam
11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 13	24 —	Godavari
12 —	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	East Coast, central—
11 —	10 5	...	...	6 —	7 7	...	...	6 8	6 9	18 14	18 14	Kistna
10 —	10 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	5 4	5 4	18 —	16 —	Guntur
10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 8	20 —	20 —	Nellore
11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	19 —	18 —	East Coast, south—
10 —	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	16 —	16 —	Madras
10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	5 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	15 —	18 —	Chinglepat
11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	16 —	16 —	N. Arcot
11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	S. Arcot
11 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	18 —	17 8	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	7 7	8 —	...	...	7 7	7 —	22 —	22 —	Trichinopoly
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Southern—
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tinnevely
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madura
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore—
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kolar
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tumkur
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chitaldrug
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ooorg—
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ooorg
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aden

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial IntelligenceB. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, January 15, 1909

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian
Railways.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(RAILWAY BOARD.)

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAYS.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.				RESULTS OF WORKING DURING 2ND HALF OF YEAR.										RESULTS OF WORKING FOR OFFICIAL YEAR.			
	During 2nd-half of 1907.	R	During official year 1907-08.	R	Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for the last		Earnings per mile open for		Total earnings from 1st July to		Increase.		Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	
					1907.	1908.	10 days of December 1907.	12 days of December 1908.	10 days of December 1907.	12 days of December 1908.	31st December 1907.	31st December 1908.	R	R	31st December 1907.	31st December 1908.	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.																		
Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	244	261	261	261	2,117	2,304	9,39,717	10,12,000	444	439	1,30,95,183	1,23,03,000	...	795,183	2,07,60,414	1,92,14,000	...	15,55,414
Berarda Extension	267	288	288	288	21	21	10,422	9,500	496	452	1,45,966	1,51,000	...	5,034	2,28,834	2,51,000	...	22,166
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (including Viramgam-Wadhwan Section, 3 3/4" gauge)	688	790	790	790	504	504	5,65,235	7,46,000	1,121	1,480	90,10,739	86,39,000	...	3,71,759	1,59,95,102	1,48,67,000	...	5,28,102
Nagda-Matra	29	37	37	37	101	139	5,155	8,300	51	602	70,186	1,12,000	...	41,820	(a) 70,186	2,05,000	...	1,34,820
Eastern Bengal (including 3 3/4" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	442	399	399	399	1,268	1,274	6,58,667	10,03,000	519	791	1,46,44,100	1,52,00,000	...	5,55,900	1,99,90,823	2,09,37,000	...	9,46,177
East Indian	635	631	631	631	2,321	2,328	22,57,625	25,44,000	973	1,093	3,84,75,103	3,88,39,000	...	3,61,897	5,97,08,478	5,96,01,000	...	1,07,478
Great Indian Peninsula	551	551	551	551	1,569	1,066	19,18,831	22,18,000	1,361	1,361	2,17,07,369	2,06,99,000	...	104,836	3,62,30,791	3,24,34,000	...	37,96,791
Aggra-Delhi Chord	230	233	233	233	120	126	83,747	43,000	665	346	7,53,421	6,78,000	...	75,421	11,39,092	10,96,000	...	34,092
Baran Kotah (b)	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	6,300	...	...	...	6,200	...	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itarsi)	226	257	257	257	914	916	4,64,283	4,96,000	508	465	53,79,284	44,54,001	...	9,25,284	90,24,909	73,57,000	...	16,67,909
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3 3/4" gauge lines)	207	220	220	220	2,883	2,839	10,90,843	9,69,000	378	341	1,58,49,569	1,42,03,000	...	16,46,569	2,52,42,303	2,27,99,000	...	24,43,303
North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	387	371	371	371	3,614	3,614	13,79,164	18,51,000	382	512	3,63,96,139	2,64,35,000	...	99,61,139	5,40,07,173	4,08,62,000	...	1,31,45,173
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3 3/4" line)	261	269	269	269	1,298	1,298	5,47,877	5,61,000	422	432	87,92,501	69,84,000	...	18,08,501	1,34,95,928	1,14,62,000	...	20,33,928
Hardwar-Dehra	230	235	235	235	32	32	8,174	10,500	255	328	1,91,338	1,59,000	...	32,338	2,97,851	2,72,000	...	25,851
Assam-Bengal	127	121	121	121	771	771	1,15,999	1,50,000	149	195	25,43,972	23,46,000	...	1,97,972	36,59,499	34,47,000	...	2,03,499
Bezawda-Masulipatam (c)	...	...	...	...	49	49	...	10,800	220	220	...	1,42,000	...	1,42,000	...	2,33,000	...	...
Burma	203	240	240	240	1,474	1,347	6,20,328	6,91,000	421	453	74,81,793	78,17,000	...	...	1,17,75,042	1,26,57,000	...	8,81,959
Godhram-Ratlam	121	128	128	128	124	124	28,262	23,900	228	193	3,00,370	3,23,000	...	67,270	6,07,156	5,23,000	...	8,81,156
Godhram-Ratlam (British section)	137	148	148	148	237	200	62,378	77,100	263	386	7,25,560	6,81,000	...	44,560	11,90,524	11,22,000	...	68,524
Lucknow-Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palampur-Dehra	44	50	50	50	17	17	1,256	1,900	74	112	19,528	18,500	...	1,028	32,083	34,300	...	2,217
Rejpuram-Malwa (including Godhram-Ratlam-Nagda 5' 6" gauge)	267	282	282	282	1,999	1,915	7,08,074	8,82,000	372	461	1,32,08,716	1,05,63,000	...	27,05,716	2,10,45,401	1,74,52,000	...	37,93,401
South Indian (including 5' 6" and 4' 6" gauge lines)	217	235	235	235	1,330	1,395	4,86,313	7,09,000	566	507	74,84,226	97,62,000	...	...	1,15,21,823	1,51,90,000	...	36,68,177
Tanjore District Board	112	121	121	121	103	103	23,634	18,400	229	179	3,00,337	3,11,000	...	...	4,87,243	5,17,000	...	29,757
Travancore Branch	125	110	110	110	108	108	20,871	19,200	277	178	3,23,774	3,17,000	...	6,774	4,81,095	4,91,000	...	10,905
Tirhoot State	197	212	212	212	763	774	2,09,368	2,73,000	353	353	85,06,366	37,01,000	...	...	56,24,848	60,57,000	...	4,32,152
TOTAL	339	347	347	347	23,636	24,032	1,22,76,972	1,42,67,300	519	594	20,06,93,310	18,48,92,100	...	1,57,11,210	31,20,79,831	28,89,60,900	...	2,31,18,931

TOTAL		320	347	23,636	24,032	1,22,76,372	1,42,67,300	519	594	20,06,03,310	18,48,02,100	...	1,57,11,210	31,20,79,891	28,89,50,900	...	2,31,18,931
All other Railways.																	
Amritsar-Patti																	
129	113	28	38	3,124	18,500	4,200	112	130	93,736	1,09,000	15,264	...	...	1,32,441	1,53,000	...	...
113	129	114	114	27,911	13,400	18,500	240	165	3,33,086	3,42,000	8,014	...	...	5,82,191	5,54,000	...	...
65	73	148	148	10,984	60,300	60,300	74	91	2,49,857	1,30,000	...	...	1,19,857	2,84,000	...	...	1,33,773
261	258	162	162	59,083	2,000	2,000	321	272	10,99,555	9,56,000	...	...	1,13,555	2,55,500	...	...	1,05,459
97	97	16	16	2,101	12,200	12,200	135	162	40,349	43,300	2,951	...	...	59,516	67,700	...	...
Jammut-Kashmir (Native State Section)																	
405	383	10	10	7,291	18,500	18,500	729	1,220	1,05,313	1,39,000	33,687	...	...	1,56,997	1,85,000	...	...
150	154	79	79	17,518	4,000	4,000	222	234	3,20,862	2,97,000	...	...	23,862	4,91,441	4,84,000	...	...
91	91	34	34	3,409	1,91,000	1,91,000	102	135	80,580	75,800	...	...	4,780	1,46,030	1,34,000	...	...
277	289	334	334	202,003	7,300	7,300	605	572	24,06,171	20,39,000	4,401	...	37,6171	37,12,597	33,39,000	...	3,73,507
105	123	34	34	5,864	36,100	36,100	172	215	92,999	97,400	4,401	...	...	1,60,952	1,73,000	...	...
Rejpur-Bhatinda																	
298	274	107	107	51,815	1,20,000	1,20,000	484	337	8,28,788	5,57,000	...	...	2,71,788	11,62,477	9,37,000	...	2,25,477
249	229	425	425	20,934	30,500	30,500	473	282	28,41,778	20,66,000	...	...	7,75,778	38,82,787	29,85,000	...	8,97,787
122	112	155	155	26,223	43,000	43,000	163	197	4,95,912	4,33,000	...	...	72,912	7,04,721	6,38,000	...	66,721
89	124	155	155	39,729	7,000	7,000	198	281	3,58,434	1,32,000	26,566	...	...	6,99,175	6,55,000	...	44,175
261	323	22	22	6,376	3,500	3,500	290	318	1,49,349	49,400	2,651	...	...	2,55,157	2,53,000	...	2,157
Tapi Valley																	
60	68	34	34	3,235	7,400	7,400	95	103	52,607	1,14,000	...	...	3,297	88,113	92,500	...	...
83	95	55	55	8,491	2,64,000	2,64,000	154	135	1,18,901	34,99,000	...	...	4,901	1,95,930	2,10,000	...	...
142	163	1,015	1,017	29,831	35,500	35,500	208	200	37,66,016	5,95,000	...	...	2,67,016	64,83,232	57,34,000	...	7,49,232
139	130	153	153	29,831	15,100	15,100	195	232	5,54,125	2,37,000	10,875	...	...	7,91,122	7,95,000	...	...
Bengal Doon																	
100	118	455	459	89,874	93,800	93,800	198	204	11,84,976	11,71,000	...	...	11,976	20,22,763	20,91,000	...	...
60	73	38	38	4,577	5,000	5,000	119	132	59,500	78,400	18,840	...	...	1,02,203	1,20,000	...	...
260	257	78	78	31,894	29,200	29,200	409	374	5,27,061	5,04,000	...	...	23,061	7,85,783	7,69,000	...	...
Gadwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol-Kadi)																	
69	78	134	172	13,391	15,100	15,100	100	88	2,42,115	2,37,000	...	...	5,115	4,153,000	4,27,000	...	...
118	126	51	51	9,046	10,500	10,500	177	206	1,56,121	1,61,000	3,579	...	...	2,57,265	2,40,000	...	...
118	160	392	392	1,30,400	1,28,000	1,28,000	331	327	12,02,442	12,07,000	64,558	...	...	22,22,574	21,98,000	...	...
48	42	73	73	4,597	2,300	2,300	62	32	61,462	40,100	...	...	15,362	78,809	77,200	...	...
72	86	709	709	1,20,004	1,55,000	1,55,000	169	148	13,28,034	11,22,000	...	...	2,06,084	22,01,430	19,21,000	...	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner																	
90	130	29	29	5,809	6,000	6,000	203	207	74,846	90,300	15,654	...	...	1,32,218	1,56,000	...	...
86	92	95	95	16,348	12,400	12,400	172	131	2,12,239	2,22,000	9,741	...	...	3,28,585	3,79,000	...	...
126	121	51	51	8,480	17,000	17,000	166	326	1,69,857	2,22,000	52,143	...	...	2,42,502	3,08,000	...	...
40	52	10	10	1,262	1,000	1,000	79	100	19,219	20,400	9,181	...	...	30,029	44,300	...	...
151	147	130	214	46,880	53,100	53,100	301	248	5,89,021	6,28,000	38,979	...	...	9,22,030	9,98,000	...	...
Robitund and Kumaon																	
80	112	5	5	673	1,200	1,200	135	240	10,403	14,800	4,397	...	...	19,585	24,800	...	...
118	126	65	65	14,002	17,500	17,500	216	769	1,99,753	2,05,000	5,217	...	...	3,15,214	3,24,000	...	...
51	70	67	67	4,949	6,200	6,200	74	93	1,06,198	92,100	...	...	14,098	1,60,607	1,72,000	...	...
Sangli																	
116	125	78	78	13,147	10,300	10,300	160	132	2,34,271	1,81,000	...	...	33,271	3,86,472	3,15,000	...	71,472
105	102	34	34	5,032	7,000	7,000	148	224	92,056	96,100	3,414	...	...	1,12,192	1,46,000	...	...
73	96	94	94	10,779	10,000	10,000	109	113	1,77,802	1,65,000	...	...	12,802	3,33,483	3,28,000	...	...
32	43	37	37	1,775	2,200	2,200	48	59	30,546	31,900	1,354	...	...	58,085	50,500	...	...
Rajpura																	
Darjeeling-Himalayan																	
385	380	51	51	23,967	31,000	31,000	458	603	4,71,276	4,74,000	2,724	...	...	7,42,117	7,62,000	...	...
140	150	5,762	5,891	1,46,694	1,44,700	1,44,700	253	246	2,11,40,266	1,90,98,200	...	...	20,42,666	3,58,98,200	3,10,86,000	...	26,12,200
223	308	29,368	29,923	1,37,33,666	1,57,14,000	1,57,14,000	467	523	22,77,43,570	20,39,90,300	...	...	1,77,93,270	34,37,78,031	34,00,46,000	...	2,57,31,131
GRAND TOTAL																	

(a) From 1st July 1907.

(b) Opened from 1st July 1908

(c) Opened from 1st February 1908.

C. F. ANDERSON, Captain, R.E.
for Secretary, Railway Board.

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SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No. 4 }

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1909.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8hrs. on Thursday, the 21st January 1909, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

Skies were cloudy and weather feebly unsettled over the whole of northern India during the past week but as these disturbed conditions were not connected with any definite depression, the resulting precipitation was light and sporadic in character. Scattered falls of rain, most of them less than a tenth of an inch in amount, were recorded in the northern half of north-east India, the United Provinces, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, west Rajputana and lower Sind. In Baluchistan, Kashmir and the extreme north of the Brahmaputra valley, however, snowfall or rainfall was of almost daily occurrence and was possibly associated with disturbances outside the Indian region. The week was practically rainless in Burma and the Peninsula.

Burma.—Myitkyina is the only station that had rain. Skies were clear or lightly clouded and temperature was normal.

North-east India including Orissa.—Rain was reported from Dibrugarh on the 15th, 16th, 19th, 20th and 21st and from Gaya on the 21st. Skies were heavily overcast in the upper Brahmaputra valley and lightly clouded elsewhere. Temperature was normal or in excess.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—On the 17th light precipitation was recorded at several stations, but amounts of over a tenth of an inch were registered only at Bahraich, Mainpuri and Chakrata. Skies were clouded especially in the United Provinces and the east of Central India, and temperature was normal or in excess, the excess being shown chiefly in the area of heaviest cloud.

North-west India.—Precipitation occurred on most days of the week in Baluchistan and Kashmir, on the 17th in the east Punjab hills and on the 19th in lower Sind. There was more or less cloud throughout the division. The most important feature in temperature conditions was a persistent excess in the minimum in east Rajputana.

The Peninsula.—Trivandrum and Tinnevely had light falls of rain. Skies were clear or lightly clouded and temperature was approximately normal.

The only large amounts of precipitation that occurred during the week were 1.85" at Sonemarg and 1.50" at Dras, both being reported on the 17th.

The seasonal rainfall in Baluchistan is now slightly above the normal, while the large defect formerly shown in Assam and Sind has been reduced. No other change of importance has been effected by the past week's rainfall.

DIVISION,	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 21ST JANUARY 1909			RAINFALL DATA FROM 4TH DECEMBER 1908 TO 21ST JANUARY 1909.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	
	Average actual rainfall in inches.	Average normal rain- fall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stations in the Bay	0	0'3	-0'3	7'8	6'1	+ 1'7	+ 28	+ 34
Lower Burma	0	0	0	0'2	0'3	- 0'1	- 33	- 33
Upper Burma	0	0	0	0	0'4	- 0'4	-100	-100
Assam	0'6	0'2	+ 0'4	0'7	0'9	- 0'2	- 22	- 86
Eastern Bengal	0	0'1	-0'1	0	0'4	- 0'4	-100	-100
Bengal	0	0	0	0	0'3	- 0'3	-100	-100
Orissa	0	0'1	-0'1	0	0'4	- 0'4	-100	-100
Chota Nagpur	0	0'1	-0'1	0	0'3	- 0'3	-100	-100
Bihar	0'1	0'1	0	0'1	0'4	- 0'3	- 75	-100
United Provinces, East	0'1	0'1	0	0'2	0'7	- 0'5	- 71	- 60
United Provinces, West	0	0'2	-0'2	0'7	1'1	- 0'4	- 36	- 25
Punjab, East and North	0	0'4	-0'4	0'9	1'6	- 0'7	- 44	- 25
Punjab, South-west	0	0'2	-0'2	0	0'8	- 0'8	-100	-100
Kashmir	0'3	0'3	0	2'9	1'6	+ 1'3	+ 81	+117
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0'3	-0'3	0'4	0'8	- 0'4	- 50	- 20
Baluchistan	0'6	0'3	+0'3	2'2	1'8	+ 0'4	+ 22	+ 13
Sind	0'2	0'1	+0'1	0'2	0'3	- 0'1	- 33	-100
Rajputana, West	0	0'1	-0'1	0'2	0'3	- 0'1	- 33	- 33
Rajputana, East	0	0'1	-0'1	0'2	0'5	- 0'3	- 60	- 50
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0'1	- 0'1	-100	-100
Central India, West	0	0'1	-0'1	0	0'3	- 0'3	-100	-100
Central India, East	0	0'2	-0'2	0'5	1'0	- 0'5	- 50	- 44
Berar	0	0	0	0'5	1'0	- 0'5	- 50	- 44
Central Provinces, West	0	0'1	-0'1	0'6	0'9	- 0'3	- 33	- 25
Central Provinces, East	0	0'1	-0'1	0	0'5	- 0'5	-100	-100
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0'1	- 0'1	-100	-100
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0'1	0'3	- 0'2	- 67	- 67
Hyderabad, North	0	0'1	-0'1	0'8	0'4	+ 0'4	+100	+167
Hyderabad, South	0	0	0	0	0'2	- 0'2	-100	-100
Mysore	0	0	0	1'1	0'2	+ 0'9	+450	+450
Malabar	0	0'1	-0'1	2'5	1'4	+ 1'1	+ 79	+ 92
Madras, South-east	0	0'1	-0'1	5'0	5'2	- 0'2	- 4	0
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	1'4	0'5	+ 0'9	+180	+250
Madras Coast, North	0	0'1	-0'1	1'8	1'1	+ 0'7	+ 64	+ 64

GEORGE C. SIMPSON,
for Director-General of Observatories.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 21st January 1909.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 16th January 1909.

Burma.—Mergui received 1 inch of rain. Reaping of the winter rice crop is nearly completed and threshing and winnowing are progressing. In Upper Burma ground-nuts, cotton and sesamum are being harvested and the cultivation of spring rice and miscellaneous spring crops is going on. The condition of standing crops and the prospects of the harvest are good. The price of unhusked rice has risen in five and has fallen in six districts.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—Practically no rain fell in Eastern Bengal but light showers were received in parts of Assam. Reaping of rape crops is going on and gathering of pulses continues. Harvesting of sugarcane is over. All these crops have suffered from want of rain. Plucking of cotton is in progress. Harvesting of winter rice is practically finished. Transplantation of summer rice is going on. Pruning of, and deep hoeing for, tea continue. Tobacco promises a fair outturn. The number of persons on test relief works is 3,181 in Dinajpur, 237 in Bogra and about 175 on an average daily in Rangpur. The average price of common rice has fallen by about 1 per cent. Cattle disease prevails in Backarganj, Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Darrang.

Bengal.—Some light showers fell in North Bihar and in Shahabad and Darjeeling. More rain is urgently wanted for the standing spring crops. Pulses and early oilseeds are being harvested in Nadia, Jessore, Purnea and Cuttack. Sugarcane pressing is going on in Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The harvesting of the winter rice crop has nearly been completed, and its threshing continues. Lands are being prepared for planting of sugarcane in Gaya, Saran, Sambalpur and Palamau, and *Dalua* paddy is being transplanted in Orissa. The prospects of spring crops are not favourable in North Bihar and in parts of Murshidabad, Khulna and the Sonthal Parganas owing to drought. The poorer classes in Purnea and Bhagalpur are in distress. Gratuitous relief has been started in Bhagalpur, and arrangements are being made to start relief in Purnea. The price of common rice has risen in Patna, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Darjeeling, Puri and Hazaribagh, and has fallen in Murshidabad, Khulna and Ranchi. Cattle disease is reported from Midnapore, Nadia, Patna, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Purnea, Puri, Sambalpur, Ranchi, Palamau, Manbhum and Singhbhum. The fodder supply is sufficient, except in parts of the Sonthal Parganas. Scarcity of water is apprehended in parts of Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Purnea and the Sonthal Parganas. The number of persons on test-works in Darbhanga was 22,663. Gratuitous relief was given to 1,145 persons in Balasore and Puri and to 2,366 persons in Darbhanga and Bhagalpur.

United Provinces.—Excellent falls of rain were received in the hills and there was some rain in all districts. The amounts received were however mostly small or insignificant. More rain is generally, and in some districts urgently, required. Some damage to standing crops is reported in Bulandshahr from hail and in Shahjahanpur, Kheri and Bara Banki from frost. Crops are poor in Hardoi and in the Bijaigarh pargana of the Mirzapur district test-works have been opened and have attracted considerable numbers. Generally however standing crops are in good or fair condition. Fodder and supplies are adequate. Malarial fever is dying out. Prices have risen in 3; have fallen in 5 and are stationary elsewhere.

Punjab.—Moderate to light rain has fallen in Hissar, Gurgaon, Delhi, Ambala, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Jhang. Winter rains are generally late and

in defect. Autumn crops are being harvested in some districts. The outturns of sugarcane and *toria* are good. Spring crops are in good condition in most districts but only fair in Rohtak, Hissar, Gurgaon and Mianwali where rain is urgently needed. Extra spring crops are being sown in Gurgaon and Delhi. Fever is abating. Prices are high but have fallen slightly. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in Sialkot, Gujranwala, Lyallpur and Jhang and in parts of Gurgaon, Amritsar and Mianwali.

North-West Frontier Province.—No rain fell during the week except slight showers in Hazara and in the Mardan tahsil of the Peshawar district. Rain is urgently needed all over the Province. The condition of standing crops is generally good throughout the Province. Pressing of sugarcane continues in the Peshawar and Bannu districts and the outturn is reported to be average. The wheat crop is reported to have been attacked by insects in the Marwat tahsil of the Bannu district. Fodder is procurable. The water supply in canals is sufficient. Cattle are generally in good condition except in two villages of the Mardan tahsil in the Peshawar district. The public health is generally good. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$; gram from 10 to 11; maize from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $17\frac{1}{2}$ and *bajra* from 13 to $13\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Jammu. Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are stationary. Wheat sells from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 and maize from 19 to 22 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The weather was snowy and severely cold. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are stationary. There is no disease.

Rajputana.—The rainfall in cents during the week was:—Bharatpur 120; Karauli 47; Dholpur 35; Alwar 30; Kishangarh 20 to 60; Jaipur 11; Kotah 18 and showers in Jhalawar and the Hill Tracts of Mewar and Sirohi. The rainfall was accompanied with hail in Kishangarh causing some damage to crops, while slight damage from frost is reported in parts of the Hill Tracts of Mewar and Jhalawar. Cattle are generally in good condition and fodder is everywhere sufficient. Prices have fallen in Bikaner and Tonk where they had risen last week. They continue to rise in Shahpura.

Central India.—There was slight rain in Gwalior, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand and *nil* elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops has been completed in Indore, Bhopal and Baghelkhand and is in progress elsewhere. Spring sowings are over in Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand and are in progress elsewhere. Crops have been damaged slightly in parts of Indore, Baghelkhand and Bhopawar and are doing well elsewhere. Agricultural stock are good. Cattle disease is prevalent in parts of Bhopal, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices have fallen in Indore and are stationary but high elsewhere. Opium crops are doing well in parts of Gwalior, Indore and Malwa.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been somewhat warm and occasionally cloudy. Jubbulpur received light showers which were accompanied by hail but no damage was done. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton are in progress. *Tur* was slightly damaged by insect pests in the Bhandara tahsil. The condition of standing crops is only fair in Chanda and Wardha but generally satisfactory elsewhere. A shower would be welcomed in most districts. Cattle are doing well. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Prices of all the staple food-grains are very steady. Wheat in Saugor, Jubbulpur and Mandla sells dearer by $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ seer per rupee. Rice in Jubbulpur and *juar* in Nimar is cheaper by 1 seer. The number of weavers on relief was 1,607.

Feudatory States.—Sirguja and Korea received $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of rain during the week. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and pressing of sugarcane continue. A shower is much required in Kawardha. Prospects are generally favourable. Fodder and

water are adequate. Prices:—Rice in Raj-Nandgaon and Bastar sells dearer by 1 and 2 seers per rupee respectively. Gram is cheaper by 1 seer in Sirguja. Prices are steady elsewhere.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in parts of Sind. Standing spring crops have been damaged slightly by insects in parts of Bijapur; by disease in parts of Poona and by frost in parts of Larkana, Kaira, Baroda and Mahi Kantha and are suffering for want of moisture in parts of Thar and Parkar, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Dharwar. Cotton and oilseeds have been damaged slightly by frost in parts of Hyderabad and Baroda. Crops are generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops is practically completed in East Khandesh; is almost over in Nasik, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar; is in progress in parts of Gujarat, Kanara, West Khandesh, Baroda, Kutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur; and has commenced in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. Threshing continues in parts of the Upper Sind Frontier, Kaira, the Konkan, East and West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona and Palanpur. Picking of cotton is in progress in parts of Hyderabad, Kaira, Broach, East and West Khandesh and Kathiawar. Sowing of spring crops is almost over in Hyderabad and Nasik and continues in parts of Karachi and Kanara. Harvesting of spring crops has commenced in parts of Kolhapur and the Karnatak. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of West Khandesh, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Agricultural stock are sufficient except in parts of the Deccan and Cutch and are generally in good condition. The supply of drinking water is sufficient except in parts of West Khandesh, Nasik, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation is sufficient except in parts of West Khandesh, Nasik, Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar. Prices of food-grains have risen slightly in the Panch Mahals and Dharwar; have fallen slightly in Surat and are stationary elsewhere. The quantity purchasable per rupee is in Sind 27 to 42 per cent; in Gujarat 20 to 60 per cent; in the Konkan 14 to 30 per cent; in the Deccan 17 to 46 per cent and in the Karnatak 32 to 83 per cent less than the normal. Stocks of grain are generally adequate. Labourers get sufficient field employment and wages are normal. One test work has been started in Bijapur. The cultivating and labouring classes are in fair condition.

Hyderabad.—There was no rain during the week. Autumn cotton picking and early rice harvesting are almost over. Spring crops are generally in fair condition except in parts of the Raichur district and other isolated parts. Cattle disease is prevalent in five talukas. Prices:—wheat $5\frac{1}{4}$; coarse rice $6\frac{1}{4}$ and *jwar* $12\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee. White *jwar* is selling in Hyderabad City at $11\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee. The highest price in districts is $8\frac{1}{4}$ seers in the Lingsugar taluka in the Raichur district and the lowest 24 seers in the Nagarkurnool taluka of the Mahboobnagar district.

Mysore.—There was no rain during the week. Prices of food-grains are slightly higher in Hassan and Chitaldrug and steady elsewhere. Paddy and *ragi* are being harvested. Minor dry crops in parts of the State are reported to be withering for want of rain. There is no improvement in the prospects of the season. Cattle are generally healthy except in parts of the State. Steps are being taken to supply grass from State forests and to sink wells in places where they are necessary.

Coorg.—Reaping of rice and picking of coffee continue. Prices of food-grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—No rain fell during the week. Irrigation supplies are insufficient except in Chingleput, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Malabar and the Nilgiris. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are fair but some in parts of Vizagapatam, Kistna, Tinnevely and Malabar require more rain and some in parts of Bellary, North Arcot and South Canara are withering or have withered. Harvests continue with outturn poor to bumper. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of the Circars, Bellary, Anantapur, Tinnevely and South Canara. Fodder is scanty in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, Nellore, South Arcot and North Arcot. The

condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in seven districts ; has fallen in twelve and has risen in four. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows :— *Ragi* is stationary in nine districts ; has fallen in eight and has risen in four. *Cholam* is stationary in two districts ; has fallen in nine and has risen in three. *Cumbu* is stationary in eight districts ; has fallen in five and has risen in two. The public health is generally good. Prospects are generally fair. The condition of the labouring classes is good and employment is procurable. Grain-stocks are generally sufficient.

Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of relief :—

Name of Province.	PRECEDING WEEK. (REVISED FIGURES.)			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or Decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous Relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>British Provinces.</i>							
Bengal	16,132	2,349	18,481	22,663	3,511	26,174	+7,693
Central Provinces . . .	...	1,555	1,555	...	1,607	1,607	+52
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	2,320	...	2,320	3,593	...	3,593	+1,273
TOTAL BRITISH PROV- INCES.	18,452	3,904	22,356	26,256	5,118	31,374	+9,018

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, INDIGO, JUTE, TEA, AND RICE

QUANTITY (in hundredweights) of COTTON imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in November 1908, and from 1st January to 30th November 1908, and in the corresponding periods of 1906 and 1907

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1906	1907	1908	1906	1907	1908	1906	1907	1908	1906	1907	1908
Imports in November												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
E. B. and Assam	89	389	634	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	389	634
Bengal	695	461	867	...	...	...	...	...	...	695	461	867
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	82,309	27,338	60,300	181,077	185,681	218,053	1,322	717	3,789	264,708	213,736	282,142
Panjab	3,975	...	657	60,071	55,022	12,006	18,070	42,823	19,934	82,716	97,845	33,497
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	344	...	...	...	28,223	11,788	14,007	28,223	11,788	14,351
Raj. & C. India	277	...	...	14,075	2,167	8,593	...	...	...	14,352	2,167	2,591
Bombay	...	...	...	104,572	77,332	102,243	...	...	...	104,572	77,332	102,243
Cent. Prov. and Berar	7,292	4,277	7,851	112,720	185,974	74,816	...	...	...	120,012	100,251	83,667
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	13,381	6,432	4,564	...	...	...	13,381	6,432	4,564
Madras	...	...	223	5,695	30	2,209	...	...	...	5,695	30	2,432
Mysore	...	...	...	...	432	...	...	...	...	...	432	...
TOTAL	94,637	32,465	70,876	492,191	513,070	417,384	47,615	55,328	37,730	634,443	600,863	525,090
<i>By Sea—</i>												
E. B. and Assam	808	1,047	...	...	224	...	...	...	...	808	1,047	...
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	8,916	5,112	4,766	144	1,601	25	908	279	600	9,968	6,992	5,391
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	927	1,191	4,689	143	...	...	...	1,191	4,689	1,070
Madras	...	75	2,190	538	398	53	...	...	...	538	473	2,243
Burma	669	1,826	3,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	669	1,826	2,410
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	24,416	31,419	24,266	...	...	...	24,416	31,419	24,266
Foreign countries	4	464	9	7,562	6,712	5,107	...	...	...	7,566	7,176	5,116
TOTAL	10,397	8,524	11,302	33,851	45,043	29,594	908	279	600	45,156	52,846	41,406
TOTAL IMPORTS	105,034	40,989	82,178	526,042	558,113	446,978	48,523	55,607	38,330	679,599	654,709	567,486
Imports to end of November												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
E. B. and Assam	61,972	76,067	59,697	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,972	76,067	59,697
Bengal	46,077	23,860	20,566	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,077	23,860	20,566
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	301,174	322,096	159,422	463,149	855,303	597,776	1,322	5,505	11,779	705,645	1,182,964	768,977
Panjab	79,218	44,600	19,859	206,574	329,804	205,629	195,966	534,327	430,546	481,758	908,791	686,034
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	581	...	...	2,223	338,666	454,232	422,326	338,666	454,232	422,130
Raj. & C. India	4,695	13,800	5,029	350,419	762,332	244,516	1,566	762	584	356,680	776,894	250,129
Bombay	4	239	5,452	4,529,749	3,347,156	2,197,847	...	...	...	2,529,723	3,347,395	2,203,379
Cent. Prov. and Berar	183,110	143,197	69,759	2,413,808	2,411,637	1,492,325	...	...	...	2,596,978	2,554,834	1,472,634
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	331,278	475,481	291,319	...	...	...	331,278	475,481	291,319
Madras	...	...	916	60,711	19,711	30,977	...	...	...	60,711	19,711	31,293
Mysore	...	...	...	...	3,682	722	...	...	...	...	3,682	722
TOTAL	676,250	623,019	341,281	6,355,718	8,185,366	4,973,414	537,460	994,826	865,233	7,569,438	9,804,111	6,179,939
<i>By Sea—</i>												
E. B. and Assam	30,314	43,668	59,258	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,314	43,668	30,258
Bengal	42,970	39	38	484	664	...	...	...	...	43,454	703	38
Bombay	26,228	119,061	65,395	11,458	19,055	8,839	4,393	2,093	3,456	52,179	140,202	77,690
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	1,105	85,013	46,450	153,660	...	9	...	85,013	46,450	154,705
Madras	7,712	2,763	33,838	20,824	1,822	8,157	...	...	18	8,536	4,585	42,013
Burma	18,950	11,523	15,727	2,015	2,090	784	...	...	...	21,565	13,613	10,511
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	749,624	1,373,505	817,630	6	...	2	749,630	1,373,505	817,630
Foreign countries	2,416	2,105	2,306	89,194	75,754	187,024	40	28	40	91,050	77,897	189,370
TOTAL	138,690	176,159	168,667	959,212	1,519,340	1,176,094	4,439	2,140	2,516	1,102,341	1,700,639	1,348,277
TOTAL IMPORTS	814,940	800,178	509,948	7,314,930	9,704,706	6,149,508	541,899	996,966	868,751	8,671,779	11,504,750	7,528,207

QUANTITY (in hundredweights) of WHEAT imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in November 1908, and from 1st January to 30th November 1908, and in the corresponding periods of 1906 and 1907

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1906	1907	1908	1906	1907	1908	1906	1907	1908	1906	1907	1908
Imports in November												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
E. B. and Assam	...	363	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	163	...
Bengal	2,230	8,231	10,233	...	...	322	...	...	...	2,230	8,231	10,240
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	128,125	44,275	95,132	45	29	...	...	...	...	128,170	44,304	95,454
Punjab	164,825	105,446	70,331	90,336	37,218	18,871	930,774	506,234	165,648	1,185,285	648,593	294,830
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	1,106	...	...	...	99,187	206,821	81,571	97,157	206,821	82,677
Raj. & C. India	...	714	...	5,683	11,188	3,919	1,050	...	...	6,733	11,902	3,929
Bombay	...	...	...	8,247	4,718	9,084	...	...	...	8,247	4,718	9,084
Cent. Provs. and Berar	37,990	109,478	606	37,063	4,414	2,253	...	...	...	75,053	113,892	2,259
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	1	14	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	333,170	268,507	177,408	141,375	57,511	34,466	1,030,561	713,055	247,219	1,505,506	1,039,143	454,093
<i>By Sea—</i>												
E. B. and Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	468	12	4	2	3,159	...	97	55	4	567	3,226
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	110,193	143,606	142,257	...	...	...	110,193	143,606	142,257
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	231	...	...	...	...	...	231
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	655	1,053	14,990	...	...	591	655	1,053	15,590
Foreign countries	...	...	...	6,131	8,555	187	13	456	...	6,144	9,011	187
TOTAL	...	468	12	116,983	153,216	160,834	13	553	646	116,996	154,237	161,492
TOTAL IMPORTS	333,170	268,975	177,420	258,358	210,797	195,300	1,030,974	713,608	247,865	1,622,502	1,193,380	620,585
Imports to end of November												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
E. B. and Assam	2,366	401	26,337	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,366	401	26,337
Bengal	163,933	45,010	115,176	7	4	11	...	...	...	163,940	45,014	115,187
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	1,699,800	820,449	1,019,359	74,125	35,155	11,980	14,050	53,292	...	1,788,241	914,870	1,031,369
Punjab	617,705	1,310,304	813,741	647,122	1,132,828	173,440	12,287,353	18,975,357	3,278,032	13,554,239	21,418,489	4,203,219
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	1,162	1,696	...	...	...	1,589,996	1,988,003	640,305	1,589,996	1,989,165	642,001
Raj. & C. India	8,931	24,093	1,474	34,932	172,893	63,810	5,103	10,622	...	48,900	207,610	65,284
Bombay	...	293	40	108,543	63,992	79,634	...	...	...	108,543	64,385	79,674
Cent. Provs. and Berar	283,926	1,216,177	164,255	471,332	621,292	25,102	...	...	...	755,258	1,837,499	189,357
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	3,914	642	315	...	...	...	3,914	642	315
Madras	...	3	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	1
Mysore	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	33	...
TOTAL	2,770,787	3,423,892	2,142,102	1,340,180	2,026,841	354,298	13,896,501	21,027,274	3,918,237	18,013,468	26,478,007	6,114,744
<i>By Sea—</i>												
E. B. and Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	...	...	...	...	97	103	...	...	...	...	97	103
Bombay	...	468	2,590	2,675	1,140	16,298	2	263	603	2,677	1,921	19,400
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	2,933	157,533	1,038,210	719,906	1,293,579	...	40	...	1,033,210	722,879	1,451,112
Madras	...	...	1	150	154	233	...	...	...	186	154	234
Burma	530	...	...	22,047	7,013	187,511	...	...	...	23,177	7,013	189,193
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	3,859	121,550	209,983	1,733	1,144	3,378	3,859	122,700	335,013
Foreign countries	213,069	...	61,055	373,077	...	...	...	...	...	585,479	...	...
TOTAL	213,599	3,401	221,776	1,441,254	849,916	1,767,732	1,735	1,447	5,042	1,650,588	854,764	1,993,150
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,984,386	3,427,293	2,363,878	2,781,434	2,876,757	2,122,030	15,632,236	22,474,721	3,923,279	19,674,056	27,332,771	8,107,894

QUANTITY (in hundredweights) of LINSEED imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in November 1908, and from 1st January to 30th November 1908, and in the corresponding periods of 1906 and 1907

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1906	1907	1908	1906	1907	1908	1906	1907	1908	1906	1907	1908
Imports in November												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
E. B. and Assam	154	5,222	915	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	5,222	915
Bengal	142,181	144,019	72,703	...	...	...	...	...	...	142,181	144,019	72,703
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	46,384	41,056	16,460	968	5,613	2,290	...	...	...	47,352	46,669	18,750
Panjab	...	586	...	...	...	...	10	572	...	10	1,158	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. India	1,042	4,159	559	9,819	4,572	7,673	...	...	...	10,861	8,731	8,232
Bombay	...	...	...	41,132	15,194	18,709	...	...	...	41,132	15,194	18,709
Cent. Provs. and Berar	11,962	2,762	9,340	18,481	4,191	8,060	...	...	...	30,443	6,953	17,400
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	41,916	9,930	8,476	...	...	...	41,916	9,930	8,176
Madras	...	...	...	3,095	...	558	...	...	...	3,095	...	588
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	201,723	197,804	100,037	115,411	39,500	45,796	10	572	...	317,144	237,876	145,833
<i>By Sea—</i>												
E. B. and Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	4,830	963	604	...	...	...	4,830	963	604
Foreign countries	...	...	...	536	754	765	...	...	...	536	754	766
TOTAL	...	...	...	5,466	1,717	1,370	...	...	...	5,466	1,717	1,370
TOTAL IMPORTS	201,723	197,804	100,037	120,877	41,217	47,166	10	572	...	322,610	239,593	147,203
Imports to end of November												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
E. B. and Assam	40,040	85,288	85,629	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,040	85,288	85,629
Bengal	1,684,273	2,503,921	1,795,104	3,235	670	43	...	...	...	1,687,508	2,504,591	1,795,207
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	618,590	1,113,827	404,103	37,044	167,009	137,078	...	...	...	656,234	1,281,436	514,181
Panjab	494	586	...	4,135	653	215	1,831	1,516	696	6,460	2,755	911
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	26	...
Raj. & C. India	21,801	108,202	3,847	134,396	313,692	158,480	...	...	...	156,197	421,894	162,327
Bombay	...	...	...	363,348	426,102	164,684	...	...	...	363,348	406,102	164,084
Cent. Provs. and Berar	91,766	129,148	15,853	503,508	405,653	115,156	...	...	...	595,274	624,801	131,009
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	755,382	745,279	185,477	...	...	...	755,382	745,279	185,477
Madras	...	...	...	31,304	28,503	1,227	...	...	...	31,304	28,503	1,227
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	314	...	...	...	...	...	314
TOTAL	2,456,964	3,940,972	2,304,596	1,832,952	2,158,161	762,674	1,831	1,542	696	4,291,747	6,100,675	3,067,966
<i>By Sea—</i>												
E. B. and Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	304	99	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	304	99	25
Bombay	...	...	1,231	...	143	41	...	...	...	...	143	1,272
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	1,701	60	1,929	...	...	...	1,701	60	1,929
Madras	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	42,715	96,267	23,452	...	...	...	42,715	96,267	23,452
Foreign countries	500	26	...	5,437	3,400	6,316	...	...	...	5,937	3,426	6,316
TOTAL	874	125	1,256	49,853	99,870	31,738	...	...	...	50,727	99,695	32,994
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,457,838	3,941,097	2,305,852	1,882,805	2,258,031	794,412	1,831	1,542	696	4,342,474	6,200,670	3,100,960

QUANTITY (in hundredweights) of INDIGO imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in November 1908, and from 1st January to 30th November 1908, and in the corresponding periods of 1906 and 1907

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1906	1907	1908	1906	1907	1908	1906	1907	1908	1906	1907	1908
Imports in November												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
E. B. and Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	756	331	2,358	...	...	...	...	...	...	756	331	2,358
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	32	198	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	198	32
Panjab	...	...	...	7	...	...	462	279	80	469	279	80
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	30	63	86	30	63
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	...	21	4	...	...	...	...	21	4
Bombay	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	138	115	...	...	...	...	138	115	...
Madras	...	...	...	181	149	46	...	...	...	381	149	46
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	788	529	2,390	527	285	50	548	309	143	1,863	1,124	2,533
<i>By Sea—</i>												
E. B. and Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	923	...	156	...	...	...	923	...	156
Madras	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	126	52	206	...	20	...	126	72	206
Foreign countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	32	...	1,050	52	362	...	20	...	1,050	104	362
TOTAL IMPORTS	788	561	2,390	1,577	338	412	548	329	143	2,913	1,228	2,945
Imports to end of November												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
E. B. and Assam	...	...	...	...	18	9	...	...	...	7,162	3,291	6,700
Bengal	7,162	3,273	6,691	6	1	...	...	...	...	1,528	694	557
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	1,522	693	557	14	25	...	3,260	2,458	1,571	3,274	2,406	1,571
Panjab	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	108	44	1,543	863	491	1,543	863	491
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	54	40	24	...	...	...	54	40	24
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	650	710	288	...	...	...	650	716	288
Madras	...	...	35	678	1,954	375	...	...	...	678	1,954	410
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	8,684	3,969	7,283	1,493	2,863	740	4,803	3,326	2,062	14,890	10,138	10,085
<i>By Sea—</i>												
E. B. and Assam	...	...	...	66	216	62	...	...	...	66	210	62
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	9	...	50	9
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	3,480	1,687	937	...	...	...	3,480	1,688	937
Madras	...	457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	457	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	...	...	55	895	890	997	20	87	58	915	977	1,110
TOTAL	...	457	55	4,412	2,793	1,996	21	144	67	4,403	3,394	2,118
TOTAL IMPORTS	8,684	4,426	7,338	5,845	5,656	2,736	4,824	3,470	2,129	19,293	13,532	12,203

QUANTITY (in hundredweights) of **JUTE, TEA, and RICE** imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, in November 1908, and from 1st January to 30th November 1908, and in the corresponding periods of 1906 and 1907

Whence exported	JUTE			TEA			RICE		
	1906	1907	1908	1906	1907	1908	1906	1907	1908
Imports in November									
<i>By Rail and River—</i>									
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1,596,739	1,564,492	2,038,590	167,127	171,668	156,310	43	7,426	95,866
Bengal	1,255,730	819,177	958,064	22,401	12,307	18,953	301,153	190,795	353,013
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	4,939	2,843	3,082	9	71	74	6,305	1	4
Panjab	...	...	...	1	191	...	952	107	108
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	24	21	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	37	...	...	...	1	1	224	7,602	12,023
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3,414	560
TOTAL	2,857,445	2,386,512	2,999,736	189,563	184,259	175,347	308,679	209,345	462,174
<i>By Sea—</i>									
Eastern Bengal and Assam	26,769	...	...	2,496	1,230	867	...	664	14,741
Bengal	10,002	4,905	6,890	...	...	...	2,510	237	2,780
Bombay	...	...	...	11	...	3	12	23	12
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,666	1,467	...
Madras	...	...	...	37	...	66	735	420	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,782	183,314	106,558
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	...	...	...	82	105	13	2,015	119	2,715
TOTAL	36,771	4,905	6,890	2,626	1,335	949	51,720	186,250	126,806
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,894,216	2,391,417	3,006,626	192,189	185,594	176,296	360,399	395,595	589,080
Imports to end of November									
<i>By Rail and River—</i>									
Eastern Bengal and Assam	6,986,435	12,087,912	11,906,997	1,121,979	1,282,212	1,117,527	89,819	926,667	1,724,693
Bengal	4,409,300	5,103,482	5,100,908	167,643	98,005	138,207	7,739,358	4,615,618	2,538,408
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	32,634	15,941	13,135	391	2,516	851	34,094	7,237	729
Panjab	...	...	...	3	337	398	32,959	0,842	808
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	59	...	2	4	12
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	...	1	138	4	3,440	69	...
Bombay	...	...	...	47	78	75	...	21	26
Central Provinces and Berar	1,251	347	389	5	1	4	147,111	122,291	30,217
Nizam's Territory	...	40	...	...	...	2	...	4	...
Madras	30	159	...	2	...	10	21,301	38,748	33,279
TOTAL	15,429,710	17,207,881	17,021,429	1,290,071	1,383,346	1,251,078	8,069,014	5,717,501	4,328,232
<i>By Sea—</i>									
Eastern Bengal and Assam	69,509	12,729	2,510	7,690	9,073	6,496	117	689	44,586
Bengal	158,066	97,527	143,325	1,867	...	...	131,307	114,100	3,640
Bombay	...	...	...	11	94	82	120,731	166	158
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,570	102,691	...
Madras	81	...	162	406	463	185	32,288	65,302	13,356
Burma	...	...	...	29	4	94	2,464,251	3,333,965	8,615,119
Non-British Ports in India	...	17	...	...	64	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	29	816	469	1,258	782	391	87,302	6,393	103,429
TOTAL	2,8285	111,089	146,466	11,261	10,480	7,246	2,864,576	3,623,366	8,780,288
TOTAL IMPORTS	15,657,995	17,318,970	17,167,895	1,301,332	1,393,826	1,264,324	10,933,380	9,340,867	13,108,520

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON,

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

B. ROBERTSON,

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 21st January, 1909.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 16th January 1909, is published for general information:—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	16	13
		Dholera Port . . . . .	...	...
		Ahmedabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	10	4
		Panch Mahals District . . . . .	...	...
		Kaira District	32	17
		Broach Port . . . . .	...	...
		Broach District . . . . .	...	...
		Mahi Kantha Agency	4	6
		Rewa Kantha Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Palanpur	27	20
		Surat Town and Port . . . . .	...	...
		Dulmar Port	2	1
		Surat District	20	15
		Utari Port . . . . .	...	...
		Vesava . . . . .	...	...
		Kelve . . . . .	...	...
		Mahim . . . . .	...	...
		Trombay . . . . .	...	...
		Tarapur . . . . .	...	...
		Manori . . . . .	...	...
		Dahanu . . . . .	...	...
		Bhiwandi . . . . .	...	...
		Agachi . . . . .	...	...
		Raimurdha . . . . .	...	...
		Kuria	1	1
		Bassein . . . . .	...	...
		Kalyan	1	1
		Thana	1	1
		Bandra . . . . .	...	...
		Umbergaon Port	4	2
		Thana District . . . . .	...	...
	Central.	Ahmednagar District	1	1
		Poona City	36	24
		Poona District	96	61
		Satara	54	30
		East Khandesh District . . . . .	...	...
		Sholapur Town	1	1
		Sholapur District	39	29
		Nasik District	8	3

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Southern.	Alibag Port	2	...
		Thal " . . . . .	...	...
		Panvel "	1	1
		Mahad " . . . . .	...	...
		Nagothna Port . . . . .	...	...
		Roha " . . . . .	...	...
		Ashtami " . . . . .	...	...
		Revdanda " . . . . .	...	...
		Kolaba District	7	2
		Ratnagiri Port . . . . .	...	...
		Vijaydurg " . . . . .	...	...
		Harnai " . . . . .	...	...
		Vengurla "	3	2
		Malvan " . . . . .	...	...
		Jayapur " . . . . .	...	...
		Dabhol " . . . . .	...	...
		Jaggad " . . . . .	...	...
		Devgad " . . . . .	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	5	1
		Belgaum "	84	72
		Hubli Town . . . . .	...	...
		Dharwar District	56	41
		Karwar Port " . . . . .	...	...
		Savantvadi State . . . . .	...	...
		Bijapur District . . . . .	...	...
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	22	21
		Karachi District . . . . .	...	...
		Hyderabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Hyderabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Larkhans " . . . . .	...	...
		Thar and Parker District . . . . .	...	...
		Upper Sind Frontier District . . . . .	...	...
		Sukkar District . . . . .	...	...
		Khairpur State . . . . .	...	...
	Political Charges.	Akalkot State . . . . .	...	...
		Asudh " . . . . .	...	...
		Sholapur Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Phaltan State . . . . .	...	...
		Tuna!Port . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Political Charges.	Mundra Port . . . . .	...	...
		Bijapur Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Cambay Port . . . . .	...	...
		Cambay State . . . . .	...	...
		Mandvi Port . . . . .	...	...
		Jakhra Port . . . . .	...	...
		Ontoh State	5	5		
		Savagur „ . . . . .	...	...
		Bhor „ . . . . .	...	...
		Mangrol Port . . . . .	...	...
		Mahwa „ . . . . .	...	...
		Jafarabad „ . . . . .	...	...
		Vawania „ . . . . .	...	...
		Jamnagar Town and Port	15	15		
		Salaya Port	12	6		
		Bhavnagar Town and Port . . . . .	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	18	9		
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	42	22		
		Sachin State . . . . .	...	...
		Dharapur State . . . . .	...	...
		Shrivardhan Port . . . . .	...	...
		Murad „ . . . . .	...	...
		Nandgaon „ . . . . .	...	...
		Rajapuri „ . . . . .	...	...
		Janjira „ . . . . .	...	...
		Janjira State . . . . .	...	...
		Bot Port . . . . .	...	...
		Dwarka Port	1	1		
		Baroda City . . . . .	...	...
		Bilimora Port . . . . .	...	...
		Kodinar „ . . . . .	...	...
		Baroda State	45	31		
		Satara Agency	3	2		
		Jath State . . . . .	...	...
		Poona Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Surat Agency	6	3		
		Aden . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL			665	673

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		Madras City . . . . .	...	...
		Anantapur District . . . . .	...	...
		Salem District	39(b)	21(c)
		Bellary Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Bellary District	3(a)	4(c)
		Kurnool " . . . . .	...	...
		North Arcot District . . . . .	...	...
		Oddalore Port . . . . .	...	...
		Mangalore "	1	1
		Tinnevely District . . . . .	...	...
		Oddapah " . . . . .	...	...
		Madura " . . . . .	...	...
		Visagapatam Port . . . . .	...	...
		Visagapatam District . . . . .	...	...
		Coimbatore "	7	8
		Ganjam District . . . . .	...	...
		South Canara District . . . . .	...	...
		Ootacamund Town	10(a)	3
		Ootacoor Town . . . . .	...	...
		Nilgiris District	6	5
		Chingleput " . . . . .	...	...
		Godavari " . . . . .	...	...
		Cannanore Port . . . . .	...	...
		Tanjore District . . . . .	...	...
		Trichinopoly " . . . . .	...	...
		Cochin State . . . . .	...	...
		South Arcot District . . . . .	...	...
		Nellore District . . . . .	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port . . . . .	...	...
		Calicut " . . . . .	...	...
		Ocoonada " . . . . .	...	...
		Gopalpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Calicut " . . . . .	...	...
		Sandur State . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	66	82
BENGAL.	Presi- dency.	Calcutta	13(a)	10
		Jessore District . . . . .	...	...
		Nadia " . . . . .	...	...
		Murshidabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Khulna District . . . . .	...	...

(a) One imported.

(b) Four imported.

(c) Three imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Burdwan	Midnapore District . . . . .	...	...
		Burdwan " . . . . .	...	...
		Hooghly District . . . . .	...	...
		Howrah Town . . . . .	...	...
		Howrah District . . . . .	...	...
		Birbham " . . . . .	...	...
		Bankura " . . . . .	...	...
	Patna	Saran District	82	27
		Gaya Town . . . . .	...	...
		Gaya District . . . . .	...	...
		Muzaffarpur District	7	7
		Darbhanga District	50	85
		Shahabad "	10	8
		Dinapore . . . . .	...	...
		Patna City . . . . .	...	...
		Patna District	18	17
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	8	6
		Monghyr District	82	73
		Darjeeling District . . . . .	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bhagalpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Purnea " . . . . .	...	...
		Sonthal Parganas District . . . . .	...	...
	Chota Nagpur	Palamu District . . . . .	...	...
		Manbhum District . . . . .	...	...
		Singbhum District . . . . .	...	...
		Hazaribagh " . . . . .	...	...
		Gangpur State . . . . .	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District . . . . .	...	...
		Sambalpur " . . . . .	...	...
TOTAL			220	188

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut .	Dehra Dun District . . . . .	...	...
		Meerut City . . . . .	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Meerut District . . . . .	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar City . . . . .	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District . . . . .	...	...
		Aligarh City . . . . .	...	...
		Koll " . . . . .	...	...
		Hathras City . . . . .	...	...
		Aligarh District . . . . .	...	...
		Saharanpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Hardwar Union . . . . .	...	...
		Roorkee Town . . . . .	...	...
		Saharanpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Bulandshahr " . . . . .	...	...
	Agra	Etawah City . . . . .	...	...
		Etawah District . . . . .	...	...
		Fatehgarh . . . . .	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	5	4
		Mainpuri District	32	32
		Agra City	1	1
		Agra District . . . . .	...	...
		Ktah " . . . . .	...	...
		Muttra City . . . . .	...	...
		Muttra District	21	12
	Rohil- khand.	Bareilly City . . . . .	...	...
		Bareilly District . . . . .	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Budaon District	2	2
		Bijnor Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bijnor District . . . . .	...	...
		Moradabad City . . . . .	...	...
		Moradabad District	2	1
		Pilibhit District . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Allahabad	Allahabad City . . . . .	...	...
		Allahabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Cawnpur City	17	15
		Cawnpur District	8	6
		Fatehpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Banda " . . . . .	...	...
		Jhansi City . . . . .	...	...
		Jhansi District . . . . .	...	...
		Hamirpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Jalau " . . . . .	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Benares City . . . . .	...	...
		Benares District . . . . .	...	...
		Ballia "	142	93
		Jaunpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Jaunpur District	1	1
		Ghazipur " . . . . .	...	...
		Mirzapur City . . . . .	...	...
		Mirzapur District . . . . .	...	...
	Gorakhpur	Asansgarh City . . . . .	...	...
		Asansgarh District	42	42
		Gorakhpur City " . . . . .	...	...
		Gorakhpur District	8	8
		Basti District . . . . .	...	...
	Kumaun	Naini Tal District . . . . .	...	...
		Gazhwal . . . . .	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	8	8
		Lucknow City . . . . .	...	...
		Lucknow District . . . . .	...	...
		Hardoi "	20	11
		Rae Bareilly " . . . . .	...	...
		Sitapur " . . . . .	...	...
		Kheri " . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Fyzabad	Bahraich District . . . . .	...	...
		Gonda " . . . . .	...	...
		Partabgarh " . . . . .	...	...
		Sultanpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Ajodhya . . . . .	...	...
		Fyzabad City . . . . .	...	...
		Fyzabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Bara Banki Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bara Banki District . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	304	231
PUNJAB.	Delhi	Gurgaon District	6	3
		Hissar " . . . . .	...	...
		Karnal " . . . . .	...	...
		Simla " . . . . .	...	...
		Delhi District . . . . .	...	...
		Ambala " . . . . .	...	...
		Ludhiana "	23	20
		Rohtak " . . . . .	...	...
	Jallandar	Jallandar City . . . . .	...	...
		Jallandar District . . . . .	...	...
		Hoshiarpur "	86	86
		Ferozepur "	108	89
		Kangra " . . . . .	...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City . . . . .	...	...
		Amritsar District	1	1
		Gurdaspur " . . . . .	...	...
		Lahore City . . . . .	...	...
		Lahore District	23	23
		Gujranwala District	7	7
		Montgomery City . . . . .	...	...
		Montgomery District	40	40
		Sialkot "	15	10

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District . . . . .	...	...
		Gujrat " . . . . .	...	...
		Shahpur "	19	16
		Jhelum " . . . . .	...	...
		Attock " . . . . .	...	...
	Multan	Mianwali District . . . . .	...	...
		Lyallpur "	8	...
		Jhang "	10	6
		Muzaffargarh " . . . . .	...	...
		Multan " . . . . .	...	...
	...	Patiala City . . . . .	...	...
		Patiala State	99	79
		Maler Kotla State . . . . .	...	...
		Jind "	14	6
		Nalagarh " . . . . .	...	...
		Nabha " . . . . .	...	...
		Bahawalpur " . . . . .	...	...
	TOTAL		464	389
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	7	8
		Hanthawaddy District	8	8
		Pegu "	6	6
		Tharrawaddy "	8	4
		Prome " . . . . .	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Maubin District . . . . .	...	...
		Bassein "	7	6
		Houmada "	8	8
		Pyapon "	300	8
		Myaungmya " . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District	1	1
		Thaon " . . . . .	...	...
		Moulmein Town	1	1
		Amherst (Moulmein) District . . . . .	...	...
		Tavey District . . . . .	...	...
	Magwe.	Thayetmyo District . . . . .	...	...
		Pakokka " . . . . .	...	...
		Minbu " . . . . .	...	...
		Magwe " . . . . .	...	...
	Mandalay.	Mandalay Town	301	104
		Maymyo Town . . . . .	...	...
		Mandalay District	7	7
		Myitkyina " . . . . .	...	...
		Bhamo " . . . . .	...	...
	Sagaing.	Shwebo District	6	5
		Lower Chindwin (Monywa) District . . . . .	...	...
		Sagaing District	4	4
	Meiktila.	Myingyan District . . . . .	...	...
		Yamethin "	49	44
		Kyaukse "	2	2
		Meiktila "	16	16
		Northern Shan States . . . . .	...	...
	TOTAL		329	312
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi Assam Valley Districts.	Pabna District . . . . .	...	...
		Malda " . . . . .	...	...
		Goalpara " . . . . .	...	...
		Dacca Town . . . . .	...	...
	Dacca.	Dacca District . . . . .	...	...
		Faridpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Manipur State . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BEHAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Kamptee Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Kamptee Town . . . . .	...	...
		Nagpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Wardha Town . . . . .	...	...
		Wardha District . . . . .	...	...
		Chanda Town . . . . .	...	...
		Chanda District . . . . .	...	...
		Bhandara Town	18	8
		Bhandara District	24(a)	14(a)
		Balaghat Town . . . . .	...	...
		Balaghat District . . . . .	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town . . . . .	...	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Jubbulpore District . . . . .	...	...
		Damoh Town . . . . .	...	...
		Damoh District . . . . .	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Saugor Town . . . . .	...	...
		Saugor District . . . . .	...	...
		Chappara Town . . . . .	...	...
		Seoni Town . . . . .	...	...
		Seoni District . . . . .	...	...
		Mandla " . . . . .	...	...
	Nerbudda	Khandwa Town . . . . .	...	...
		Burhanpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Nimar District . . . . .	...	...
		Pachmar . . . . .	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Hoshangabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Narsingpur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Narsingpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Betul "	8	5
		Chhindwara Town . . . . .	...	...
		Chhindwara District . . . . .	...	...
	Chhattishgarh.	Drug Town . . . . .	...	...
		Drug District . . . . .	...	...
		Bilaspur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bilaspur District . . . . .	...	...
		Raipur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Raipur District . . . . .	...	...

(a) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BEHAR).	Berar	Akola Town	14	7
		Akola District	28	19
		Buldana Town . . . . .	...	...
		Buldana District	98	60
		Yeshmal Town . . . . .	...	...
		Yeshmal District . . . . .	...	...
		Ellichpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Amraoti Town	8(a)	8(a)
		Amraoti District	80	82
		TOTAL	279	198
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	9	5
		Bangalore City	10	12
		Bangalore District	5	5
		Mysore City	1	...
		Mysore District	20	15
		Hassan "	2	3
		Kadur "	15	6
		Kolar "	13	7
		Kolar Gold Fields . . . . .	...	...
		Tumkur District . . . . .	...	...
		Shimoga " . . . . .	...	...
		Chitaldroog " . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	75	53
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Umanabad District	19	12
		Raichur District	31 (b)	21 (b)
		Gulbarga " . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	50	33

(a) One imported.

(b) Figures for the period from 5th to 11th January 1909.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Indore City . . . . .	...	...
		Indore State	2(a)	1 } (a)
		Indore Residency . . . . .	...	2 } (a)
		Ujjain City . . . . .	...	...
		Gwalior " . . . . .	...	...
		Gwalior State (portion in Bhopal) . . . . .	...	...
		Dhar State . . . . .	...	...
		Pathari " . . . . .	...	...
		Malwa Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Sunderi Pergams (in the Bhopal Agency) . . . . .	...	...
		Nagode State . . . . .	...	...
		Bhopal City . . . . .	...	...
		Bhopal State . . . . .	...	...
		Shahjahanpur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Guaranteed Holding in Bhopal Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Makrudangark State . . . . .	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Neemach " . . . . .	...	...
		Orehha State . . . . .	...	...
		Rutlam City . . . . .	...	...
		Rutlam State . . . . .	...	...
		Dewas Town . . . . .	...	...
		Dewas State . . . . .	...	...
		Narsingarh State . . . . .	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India) . . . . .	...	...
		Baghalikhand Agency States . . . . .	...	...
		Rewa Town . . . . .	...	...
		Rewa State . . . . .	...	...
		Sehore Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Sehore State . . . . .	...	...
		Datta City . . . . .	...	...
		Datta State . . . . .	...	...
		Sailana Town . . . . .	...	...
		Sailana State . . . . .	...	...
		Sitaman " . . . . .	...	...
		Piploda " . . . . .	...	...
		Bagli " . . . . .	...	...
		Jhabua " . . . . .	...	...
		Jaora Town . . . . .	...	...
		Jaora State	7(a)	4(a)
		Agar Military Station . . . . .	...	...
		Manpur . . . . .	...	...
		Rajgarh State . . . . .	...	...

(a) Figures for the week ending 9th January 1909.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Kurwai State . . . . .	...	...
		Barwani " . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	9	7
		Mewar State . . . . .	...	...
		Parbhaggarh State . . . . .	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State . . . . .	...	...
		Tonk State . . . . .	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur) . . . . .	...	1
		Jaipur City . . . . .	...	} (a)
		Jaipur State	69 (a)	
		Kishangarh Town . . . . .	...	68
		Bikaner State . . . . .	...	...
		Jhalawar " . . . . .	...	...
		Kotah " . . . . .	...	...
		Sirohi " . . . . .	...	...
		Shahpura " . . . . .	...	...
		Dholpur . . . . .	...	...
		Alwar City . . . . .	...	...
		Alwar State . . . . .	...	...
		Deogarh . . . . .	...	...
		Karauli State . . . . .	...	...
		Banswara Town . . . . .	...	...
		Banswara State . . . . .	...	...
RAJ-PUTANA AND AJMER MERWARA	...	Bharatpur State . . . . .	...	...
		Ajmer City . . . . .	...	...
		Ajmer District . . . . .	...	...
		Deoli . . . . .	...	...
		Abu Road . . . . .	...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	69	69
		Abbottabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Hamir District . . . . .	...	...
		Bannu " . . . . .	...	...
		Kohat Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Kohat Town . . . . .	...	...
		Kohat District . . . . .	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan Town . . . . .	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District . . . . .	...	...
		Peshawar Town . . . . .	...	...
		Peshawar Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Nowaham " . . . . .	...	...
		Peshawar District . . . . .	...	...
		Khyber Agency . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL . . . . .	...	...
N.-W. P. PROVINCE
	

(a) Figures for the week ending 15th January 1900.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Soumiani . . . . .	...	...
		Hirok . . . . .	...	...
		Sibi . . . . .	...	...
		Fort Sandeman . . . . .	...	...
		Las Bela State . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL		
		GRAND TOTAL	2,530	1,991

H. A. STUART,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 663—683—15.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

COMMERCIAL EXHIBITIONS.

LIST OF AWARDS TO EXHIBITORS AT THE INDIAN SECTION OF THE
FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, 1908.

RESOLUTION.

Dated Calcutta, the 19th January 1909.

THE following list of awards to exhibitors at the Indian Section of the Franco-British Exhibition, 1908, is published for general information.

GROUP 2.

FINE ARTS.

Diploma of Honour.

Mr. John Begg, late Architect to Government of India.
(Black and white architectural drawings.)

Mr. Thomas E. Hardy, Westminster, S.W.
(Architect, Indian Pavilion.)

Gold Medal.

Messrs. Calastray & Sons, Secunderabad.
(Pastel studies of Indian life.)

Silver Medal.

Bhai Bishen Singh, Lahore.
(Water colour painting.)

Bronze Medal.

Mr. Sasi Bhushan Paul, Bengal.
(Oil paintings and miniatures.)

GROUP 3.

Class 11.—TYPOGRAPHY.—VARIOUS PRINTING PROCESSES.

Diploma of Honour.

Messrs. William Griggs & Sons, Ltd., Elm House, Hanover Street,
Peckham, S.E.

(Photo-chromo lithographs of Indian art.)

Silver Medal.

Mr. S. H. Contractor, Bombay.
(Chromo lithographs.)

Class 13.—BOOKS, BOOKBINDING, NEWSPAPERS, POSTERS, REVIEWS AND
OTHER PERIODICALS. APPLIANCES AND PRODUCTS.

Honourable Mention.

The Proprietor, *Industrial India*, Calcutta.

Class 14.—MAPS AND APPARATUS FOR GEOGRAPHY, COSMOGRAPHY AND
TOPOGRAPHY.

Grand Prix.

Director, Geological Survey of India, Government of India, Calcutta.
(Geological maps and photographs.)

GROUP 6A.

Class 29.—MODELS, PLANS, AND DRAWINGS OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Grand Prix.

Public Works Department, Government of Bombay.
(Plans, &c., Bombay Docks.)

GROUP 6B.

Class 30.—CARRIAGES AND WHEELWRIGHTS' WORK, AUTOMOBILES AND
CYCLES.

Gold Medal.

Mr. Pestonji B. Press, The Fort Coach Factory, Bombay.
(Electric motor car body.)

GROUP 6C.

Class 32.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY PLANT, ROLLING STOCK, MAPS AND
WORKS RELATING TO RAILWAYS, &c.

Grand Prix.

Assam Bengal Railway, Bishopsgate House, Bishopsgate Street London,
E.C.

(Photographs, &c.)

Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, India.

(Photographs, &c.)

Eastern Bengal State Railway, Calcutta.

(Photographs, &c.)

East Indian Railway, Calcutta.

(Photographs, &c.)

India, Government of—(Railway Board), Calcutta.

(Photographs, &c.)

North Western Railway, Lahore.

(Photographs, &c.)

Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Calcutta.

(Photographs, &c.)

GROUP 7.

Class 39.—FOOD PRODUCTS, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, &C.

Hors Concours.

Messrs. J. A. Sharwood & Co., St. George's House, Eastcheap, E.C.
(Indian condiments.)

Grand Prix.

Indian Tea Association, 21, Mincing Lane, London, E.C.
(Collective exhibit of Indian teas.)

Diploma of Honour.

Budla Beta Tea Company, Ltd. (R. G. Shaw & Co.), Winchester House,
Old Broad Street, E.C.

Moran Tea Company, Ltd., 29, Rood Lane, E.C.

Henry M. Lennox, Esq., Goomtee Tea Estate, Darjeeling.

Pabbojan Tea Company, Ltd., 1, Great Winchester Street, E.C.

W. S. Warren, Esq. (Sealkoti Tea Estate), Upper Assam.

Gold Medal.

Acme Tea Chest Company, Ltd., Glasgow Steel Works, Polmadie,
Glasgow.

The Amalgamated Tea Estates, Ltd., 45, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

Anglo-American Direct Tea Trading Company, Ltd., 45, Leadenhall
Street, E.C.

The Assam Company, 5, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.

The Assam Frontier Tea Company, Lakhimpur, Assam.

Badulipur Tea Company, Ltd., Assam.

Beheating Tea Estate, Assam.

Consolidated Tea and Lands Company, Ltd., Assam.

Kanan Devan Hills Produce Company, Ltd., Assam.

Majuli Tea Company, Ltd., Assam.

Moabund Tea Company, Ltd., Assam.

Soom Tea Company, Ltd., Darjeeling.

Suddia Road Tea Company, Ltd., Assam.

Messrs. Sreekissen, Dutt & Company, Calcutta.

(Indian chutneys and other condiments.)

Messrs. P. Vencatachellum & Co., Madras.

(Indian condiments.)

Venesta, Ltd., 20, Eastcheap, E.C.

(Tea boxes.)

Silver Medal.

The Amgoorie Tea Estates, Ltd., Assam.

The Anglo-American Direct Tea Trading Company, Ltd., Assam.

Attareekhat Tea Company, Ltd., Assam.

Baraocra (Sylhet) Tea Company, Ltd., Sylhet.

Burdubi Tea Company, Ltd., Assam.

Borelli Tea Company, Ltd., Assam.

Chubwa Tea Company, Ltd., Assam.

C. W. Craig, Esq.

(Indian food grains.)

Doom Dooma Tea Company, Ltd., Assam.
 Dooria Tea Company, Ltd., Assam.
 Jaipur Tea Company, Ltd., Assam.
 Jokai (Assam) Tea Company, Ltd., Assam.
 Jhanzie Tea Company, Ltd., Assam.
 Lukwa Tea Company, Ltd., Assam.
 Messrs. Merwanjee Poonjiajee & Sons, Bombay.
 (Condiments, chutneys, &c.)
 The Pioneer Condiment Company, Calcutta.
 (Condiments, chutneys, &c.)
 Rajmai Tea Company, Ltd., Assam.
 Tara Tea Company, Ltd., Assam.
 Tingri Tea Company, Ltd., Assam.
 Tukvar Tea Company, Ltd., Darjeeling.

Bronze Medal.

Amo Tea Estate, Sylhet.
 The Assam Frontier Tea Company, Ltd., Assam.
 Atrabari Tea Company, Ltd.
 Buxa Dooars Tea Company, Ltd., Dooars.
 Chargola Tea Association, Ltd., Sylhet.
 Craigpark Tea Company, Ltd., Cachar.
 Messrs. Thos. G. Hill & Co., 82, George Street, Manchester.
 Jetinga Valley Tea Company, Ltd., Cachar.
 Looksan Tea Company, Ltd., Sylhet.
 Lungla (Sylhet) Tea Company, Ltd., Sylhet.
 Nedeem Tea Company, Ltd., Dooars.
 The Pekin Condiment Company, Calcutta.
 (Condiments.)
 Mr. Gulbai Dorabji Umrigar, Bombay.
 (Condiments.)

Honourable Mention.

Messrs. M. M. Day & Co., Calcutta.
 (Tea.)
 Ellenbarrie Tea Company, Ltd., Dooars.
 Gungarum Tea Company, Ltd., Siliguri, Terai.
 Luskerpore Tea Company, Limited, Sylhet.
 Messrs. R. G. Shaw & Co., Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C.
 Teliapara Tea Company, Limited, Sylhet.

Class 41.—NON-EDIBLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Grand Prix.

India, Government of (Reporter on Economic Products.)
 (*Calotropis procera* floss, linseed, etc.)

Diploma of Honour.

The Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.
 (Indian ginned cottons.)
 Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens, Kirkee, Bombay.
 (Raw cottons and fibres.)

Miss Haswell, Gyaw, Amherst District, Burma.
(Long-stapled Pernambuco cotton.)

Gold Medal.

Agave Fibre Co., Bombay.
(Sisal hemp.)

Dharwar Farm, Bombay.
(Raw cottons.)

Dhulia Experimental Farm, Khandesh, Bombay.
(Cotton lint and seed.)

GROUP 9.

Class 49.—APPLIANCES AND PROCESSES USED IN FORESTRY.

Honourable Mention.

The Powell Wood Process Syndicate, Limited, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, London, E. C.
(Specimen of Powelized wood.)

Class 50.—PRODUCTS OF THE CULTIVATION OF FORESTS AND OF FOREST INDUSTRIES.

Grand Prix.

Messrs. D. Witt & Co., 168-176, Drummond Street, London, N.W.
(Bombay rosewood.)

Gold Medal.

India, Government of (Forestry Department.)
(Andaman padouk.)

Honourable Mention.

India, Government of (Reporter on Economic Products.)
(Boxwood.)

GROUP 11.

Class 63.—WORKING OF MINES AND QUARRIES.

Grand Prix.

The Burma Ruby Mines, Limited, Upper Burma.
(Collection of rubies and sapphires and tableau of mines.)
Director, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

Class 65.—METAL WORKING, PLANT, PROCESSES AND PRODUCTS OF FOUNDRIES.

Grand Prix.

Government of India, Aligarh Postal Workshops.
(Postal apparatus.)

Honourable Mention.

J. Chunga, Esq., Sparlings Patents, Aligarh.
(Padlocks.)

GROUP 12A.

Class 66.—FIXED DECORATION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND HOUSES. ORNAMENTAL JOINERY, IRONWORK AND LOCKSMITHS' WORK APPLIED TO FIXED DECORATION.

Grand Prix.

The Gas Light and Coke Company, Limited, Westminster.
(Gas installation, Indian Pavilion.)

Silver Medal.

Mr. Framji D. Daroowalla, Surat, Bombay.
Mr. Feroz-ud-Deen, Mayo School of Art, Lahore.
(Colour decoration, Indian Pavilion.)

GROUP 12B.

Class 69.—FURNITURE—TABLES, CHAIRS, BOOKCASES, BILLIARD TABLES, BEDS, ETC.

Diploma of Grand Prix.

H. H. The Maharajah of Mysore.
(Collection of exhibits, Mysore State.)

Diploma of Honour.

Mr. B. P. Raghavala Naidu, Mysore State.
(Mysore show case.)

Gold Medal.

Mr. Framji D. Daroowalla, Surat, Bombay.
(Sandalwood carvings.)
Mr. Gangula Ramalingam, Bengal.
(Sandalwood carvings.)

Silver Medal.

Mr. Maula Baksh, Chiniot, Punjab.
(Carved screen.)
Mr. Byramji Cursetji, 7, Nanabhoy Lane, Bombay.
Messrs. Habib Joo & Sons, Kashmir State.
(Carved furniture.)
Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy School of Art, Bombay.
(Carved furniture.)
Mr. Jabar Khan, Kashmir State.
Mr. Jairam Das Karm Chand, Hoshiarpur, Punjab.
(Inlay work.)
Madura Technical Institute, Madras.
(Furniture.)
School of Arts, Madras.
(Furniture.)
Mayo School of Art, Lahore.
(Carved screens and furniture.)
Mr. Fateh Singh, Uduke, Punjab.
(Carved screen.)

Bronze Medal.

Messrs. Ardeshir & Co., 22, Oxford Street, London, W.

Mr. L. Khanaya Lal Brij Lal, Hoshiarpur, Punjab.

(Inlay work.)

Mr. Alah Singh, Amritsar, Punjab.

Mr. Thakar Singh, Amritsar, Punjab.

Mr. Sorabji J. Bilimora, Bengal.

CLASS 70.—CARPETS, TAPESTRIS, OILCLOTHS AND LINOLEUM.

Grand Prix.

H. H. The Maharajah of Bikanir.

(Collection of carpets, etc.)

H. H. The Mir of Khairpur State, Sind, Bombay.

(Silk carpet.)

Messrs. Mitchell & Co., Srinagar, Kashmir.

(Woollen carpets.)

Superintendent, Central Prison, Yeravda, Bombay.

(Woollen carpets.)

Diploma of Honour.

Bikanir Central Jail, Rajputana.

(Woollen carpets and rugs.)

Gold Medal.

Messrs. Davee Sahai Chumiba Mull, Amritsar, Punjab.

(Silk and woollen carpets.)

Messrs. Pfisterer and Schäffer, 10, New Street, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

(Woollen carpets.)

Silver Medal.

Messrs. E. Hill & Co., Mirzapur.

(Woollen carpets.)

Madras, Government of, Coimbatore Jail.

(Aloe fibre rugs.)

Messrs. A. Tellèry & Co., Benares.

(Woollen carpets.)

CLASS 72.—CERAMICS, TILES AND VARIOUS PORCELAINS, POTTERY.

Diploma of Honour.

School of Art, Jaipur State, Rajputana.

(Pottery.)

Silver Medal.

Messrs. Ardeshir & Co., 22, Oxford Street, London, W.

(Pottery.)

Messrs. F. P. Bhamgara & Co., 135, London Wall, E. C.

(Pottery.)

GROUP 18.

CLASS 77.—PLANTS AND PROCESSES EMPLOYED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILE FABRICS.

Grand Prix.

Messrs. G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley.

(Hand power domestic looms.)

**Class 80.—MACHINERY EMPLOYED IN THE PROCESSES AND PREPARATION
IN SPINNING AND WEAVING OF COTTON, COTTON THREADS AND FABRICS.**

Gold Medal.

- The Buckingham Mills Company, Ltd., Madras.
(Collection of cotton fabrics.)
The Dunbar Mills, Ltd., Shamnagar, Bengal.
(Cotton yarns.)

Silver Medal.

- Messrs. Ardeshir & Co., 22, Oxford Street, London, W.
(Cotton prints.)
Messrs. F. P. Bhungara & Co., Bombay.
(Cotton prints.)

Class 81.—THREADS AND FABRICS OF FLAX, HEMP, etc.

Gold Medal.

- H. H. The Maharajah of Jaipur, Jaipur State, Rajputana.
(Collection of exhibits.)
Messrs. Thomas Duff & Co., Ltd., Calcutta.
(Collection of raw and manufactured jute.)
Madras, Government of—
(Department of Industrial and Technical Enquiries.)

Silver Medal.

- The Benefit Stores, Guddapore, Madras.
Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Bombay.
(Cotton yarns.)

Class 82.—WOOLLEN YARNS AND FABRICS.

Grand Prix.

- H. H. The Maharajah of Jaipur.
(Woollen fabrics.)

Class 83.—SILK AND SILK FABRICS.

Grand Prix.

- H. H. The Maharajah of Kashmir State.
(Cocoons and raw silk.)
Madras, Government of. (Department of Industrial and Technical
Enquiries.)
(Native made silk fabrics.)
India, Government of—(Reporter on Economic Products.)
Messrs. R. K. Sarasvati & Co., Assam.
Mr. D. S. Bhattacorti, Moorshidabad, Bengal.
(Native hand loom silks.)

Silver Medal.

- B. C. B. Das Gupta, Bengal.
(Silk fabrics.)

Class 84.—LACE, EMBROIDERY AND LACE-MAKING.

Grand Prix.

H. H. The Maharajah of Gwalior.
(Collection of Chanderi muslins.)

Diploma of Honour.

Messrs. Ardeshir & Co., 22, Oxford Street, London, W.

Gold Medal.

Messrs. Byramji, Oursetji, 7, Nanabhoy Lane, Bombay.
Mr. Ali Jan, Kashmir State.

Silver Medal.

A. D. Younghusband, Esq., I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind, Bombay.
(Collection of Sind Desert embroidery.)
Mrs. Banchode Das Lal Das Bakriwala, Bengal.
(Gold embroidery.)

Bronze Medal.

Messrs. Kidar Nath Ram Nath & Co., Lucknow.
Mrs. Pirojah Sharashaw Bhimadiwala, Bengal.
(Silk embroidery.)

GROUP 14.

Class 87.—APPLIED CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY.

Grand Prix.

The Superintendent, Royal Botanical Gardens, India.
(Cinchona bark, etc.)
India, Government of—(Salt Department.)
(Samples of salt crystal.)

Diploma of Honour.

India, Government of—(Reporter on Economic Products.)

Bronze Medal.

Mr. J. S. Bharucha, Bombay.
(Native medicines.)

Class 89.—LEATHER AND SKINS. LEATHER IN ALL VARIETIES.

Bronze Medal.

Messrs. Brown & Co., Madras.
(Leather.)

Messrs. Chambers & Co., Madras.
(Leather.)

The Chrome Tannery, Government School of Industrial Arts, Madras.
(Leather.)

The School of Art, Jaipur State, Rajputana.
(Saddlery.)

Messrs. Mungli Prasad & Co., Cawnpore.
(Saddlery.)

Class 90.—PERFUMERY.

Bronze Medal.

Mr. Sheik Ashgar Hosein, P. O., Nashipur, Bengal.

GROUP 14B.

Class 91.—TOBACCO AND CHEMICAL MATCHES.

Grand Prix.

Messrs. Spencer & Co., Ltd., Madras.
(Cigars.)

Gold Medal.

Messrs. McDowell & Co., Ltd., Madras.
(Cigars.)

Silver Medal.

Messrs. A. Scott & Co., Rangoon.
(Cigars.)

Honourable Mention.

Mr. B. Das, Bengal.

GROUP 15.

Class 92.—STATIONERY.

Bronze Medal.

Messrs. Allibhoy, Vallijee & Sons.
(Metal writing cases and despatch boxes.)

Class 94.—GOLDSMITHS' WORK AND JEWELLERY.

Silver Medal.

Messrs. B. & R. L. Pirale, Belgaum, Bombay.
(Silver and Gold Jewellery.)

Honourable Mention.

Burma, Government of—

Class 95.—SILVERSMITHS' WORK AND ENAMELLING.

Bronze Medal.

Mr. Gokul Chunder Nundon, Bengal.
(Embossed silver.)

Honourable Mention.

Mr. Byramji Cursetji, 7, Nanabhoy Lane, Bombay.

Mr. Maung Po Kin, Burma.

Mr. Maung Po Kyaw, Pegen, Burma.

Mr. Maung Yin Maung, Rangoon.

Mr. Saya Po, Toungoo, Burma.

Messrs. A. Ponuswamy Pathar & Co., Tanjore, Madras.

Mr. Maung Po Yin, Moulmein, Burma.

Class 97.—ART METAL WORK, CASTING IN BRONZE.

Gold Medal.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art, Bombay.
Jaipur School of Art, Rajputana.

Madras School of Art.
 Madura Technical Institute, Madras.
 Mayo School of Art, Lahore.
 Mysore State Durbar, Mysore.
 Mr. Gangula Ramalingam, Bengal.

Silver Medal.

Mr. Maung Po Zin, Burma.
 Mr. Po Kyaw, Burma.
 Mr. Maung Po Kyaw, Burma.

Bronze Medal.

Messrs. Ardeshir & Co., 22, Oxford Street, London, W.
 Messrs. F. P. Bhungara & Co., 135, London Wall, E.C.
 Mr. F. D. Daroowalla, Surat.

Honourable Mention.

Mr. Byramji Cursetji, 7, Nanabhoy Lane, Bombay.

**Class 98.—BRUSH MAKING, MOROCCO LEATHER MANUFACTURE, TURNERY,
 BASKET WORK, PIPES AND SMOKERS' REQUISITES.**

Gold Medal.

Jaipur School of Art, Rajputana.

Silver Medal.

Superintendent, Central Jail, Bikanir.
 Mr. Jabar Khan, Kashmir State.
 Messrs. M. Sufder Mogul & Sons, Kashmir State.

**Class 100.—TOYS, GAMES, CROQUET, BOWLS, LAWN TENNIS, CRICKET,
 FOOTBALL, GOLF, ETC. PHYSICAL CULTURE.**

Silver Medal.

Messrs. Ganda Singh Uberoi & Co., Punjab Sports Works, Sialkot City.
 (Tennis, badminton and cricket bats, etc.)

GROUP 16A.

Class 110.—VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

Silver Medal.

All Saints' Home, Mazagon, Bombay.
 (Collection of seed and beadwork.)

Class 111.—HYGIENE.

Diploma of Honour.

Bombay, Government of—(Public Works Department.)

Ordered that the list be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information,

The Government of Madras.

- " " " Bombay.
- " " " Bengal.
- " " " the United Provinces.
- " " " the Punjab.
- " " " Burma.
- " " " Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.

and that copies be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations named in the margin, to the Department of Revenue and Agriculture and the Home, Public Works, Finance and Railway Departments, to the Director, Geological Survey of India, the Director General of the Post Office of India and the Reporter on Economic Products

to the Government of India for information, and to the Foreign Department, for information and communication to Native States.

B. ROBERTSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian
Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(RAILWAY BOARD.)

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAYS.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.		Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for the first		Earnings per mile open for		Total earnings from 1st January to		Increase.		Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.		Results of working for special year.	
	During 1st-half of 1908.	During official year 1907-08.	1908.	1909.	11 days of January 1908.	9 days of January 1909.	11 days of January 1908.	9 days of January 1909.	11th January 1908.	9th January 1909.	Increase.	Decrease.	11th January 1908.	9th January 1909.	Increase.	Decrease.		
	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.																		
Bengal-Nagpur (including 3' 6" gauge lines)	265	264	2,117	2,304	8,68,367	7,45,000	410	323	8,68,367	7,45,000	...	1,23,367	2,16,37,781	1,99,90,000	...	16,47,781	...	...
Berwada Extension	340	288	21	21	8,428	7,700	401	367	8,428	7,700	...	728	2,37,562	2,59,000	21,738	...	...	...
Bombay, Paroda and Central India (including Viramgam-Wadhwan Section, 3' 3 1/2" gauge)	882	790	504	504	6,00,277	5,43,000	1,191	1,077	6,00,277	5,43,000	...	57,277	1,59,95,379	1,54,91,000	...	5,04,379	...	...
Nagda-Muttra	51	37	101	139	7,875	7,700	78	55	7,875	7,700	...	175	(a) 78,055	2,14,000	1,35,945	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3 1/2" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	364	399	1,274	1,379	7,35,266	6,81,000	577	494	7,35,266	6,81,000	...	54,266	2,97,26,089	2,16,60,000	9,33,911	...	...	...
East Indian	712	681	2,323	2,328	25,54,157	20,79,000	1,099	893	25,54,157	20,79,000	...	4,75,157	6,22,62,635	6,17,47,000	...	5,15,635	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula	623	626	1,569	1,606	18,42,286	16,29,000	1,174	1,014	18,42,286	16,29,000	...	2,13,286	3,86,73,071	3,40,85,000	...	40,88,071	...	...
Agra-Delhi Chord	230	233	120	126	40,059	33,700	318	267	40,059	33,700	...	6,359	11,70,151	11,22,000	6,200	48,151	...	...
Baran Kotah (S)	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	23	...	300	300	...	...	76,64,000	...	17,97,935	...	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itarsi)	258	257	914	916	4,36,126	2,56,000	477	279	4,36,126	2,56,000	...	1,80,126	94,61,025	76,64,000	...	25,64,227	...	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3 1/2" gauge lines)	219	220	2,838	2,871	8,39,924	7,61,000	296	265	8,39,924	7,61,000	...	78,924	2,66,82,227	2,35,18,000	...	...	...	...
North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	318	371	3,614	3,614	18,42,836	13,54,000	510	375	18,42,836	13,54,000	...	4,88,836	5,58,50,009	4,22,16,000	...	1,36,36,009	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore Barhwal 3' 3 1/2" link)	271	269	1,298	1,298	4,78,498	3,32,000	369	256	4,78,498	3,32,000	...	1,46,498	1,39,74,426	1,18,02,000	...	21,72,426	...	...
Hardwar-Dehra	247	235	32	32	8,740	5,800	265	181	8,470	5,800	...	2,670	3,06,321	2,79,000	...	27,321	...	...
Assam-Bengal	123	121	771	771	1,30,695	1,20,000	170	156	1,30,695	1,20,000	...	10,695	37,81,194	35,71,000	...	2,10,194	...	...
Berwada-Masuiputam (C)	133	...	...	49	...	8,300	...	169	...	8,300	...	...	...	2,41,000	...	...	...	...
Burma	286	240	1,475	1,527	6,84,919	5,12,000	464	335	6,84,919	5,12,000	...	1,72,919	1,24,59,961	1,21,69,000	7,09,961	...	...	...
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	129	128	124	124	25,111	15,000	202	121	25,111	15,000	...	10,111	6,32,267	5,39,000	...	93,267	...	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	178	146	237	200	52,988	46,400	224	232	52,988	46,400	...	6,588	12,43,512	11,70,000	...	73,512	...	...
Palaepur-Deera	64	50	17	17	1,276	1,300	75	76	1,276	1,300	...	...	33,359	35,800	2,441	...	...	...
Reputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Rutlam)	274	282	1,909	1,915	8,55,227	5,95,000	448	311	8,55,227	5,95,000	...	2,60,227	2,19,00,628	1,80,11,000	...	38,89,628	...	...
Nagda 5' 6" gauge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian (including 5' 6" and 4' 6" gauge lines)	283	295	1,374	1,396	5,39,576	4,56,000	393	327	5,39,576	4,56,000	...	83,576	1,20,61,399	1,56,69,000	96,07,601	...	...	...
Tanjore District Board	136	121	103	103	15,752	16,100	156	156	15,752	16,100	...	...	5,02,095	5,33,000	30,005	...	...	...
Travancore Branch	110	110	108	108	16,487	13,700	153	127	16,487	13,700	...	2,787	4,98,452	5,06,000	7,548	...	...	...
Tieroot State	226	212	763	774	2,36,509	1,95,000	310	252	2,36,509	1,95,000	...	41,509	58,61,357	62,47,000	3,75,643	...	...	...

All other Railways.		1910-11		1911-12		1912-13		1913-14		1914-15		1915-16		1916-17		1917-18		1918-19		1919-20		1920-21		1921-22		1922-23		1923-24		1924-25		1925-26		1926-27		1927-28		1928-29		1929-30		1930-31		1931-32		1932-33		1933-34		1934-35		1935-36		1936-37		1937-38		1938-39		1939-40		1940-41		1941-42		1942-43		1943-44		1944-45		1945-46		1946-47		1947-48		1948-49		1949-50		1950-51		1951-52		1952-53		1953-54		1954-55		1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		1961-62		1962-63		1963-64		1964-65		1965-66		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		1997-98		1998-99		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26		2026-27		2027-28		2028-29		2029-30		2030-31		2031-32		2032-33		2033-34		2034-35		2035-36		2036-37		2037-38		2038-39		2039-40		2040-41		2041-42		2042-43		2043-44		2044-45		2045-46		2046-47		2047-48		2048-49		2049-50		2050-51		2051-52		2052-53		2053-54		2054-55		2055-56		2056-57		2057-58		2058-59		2059-60		2060-61		2061-62		2062-63		2063-64		2064-65		2065-66		2066-67		2067-68		2068-69		2069-70		2070-71		2071-72		2072-73		2073-74		2074-75		2075-76		2076-77		2077-78		2078-79		2079-80		2080-81		2081-82		2082-83		2083-84		2084-85		2085-86		2086-87		2087-88		2088-89		2089-90		2090-91		2091-92		2092-93		2093-94		2094-95		2095-96		2096-97		2097-98		2098-99		2099-00		2100-01		2101-02		2102-03		2103-04		2104-05		2105-06		2106-07		2107-08		2108-09		2109-10		2110-11		2111-12		2112-13		2113-14		2114-15		2115-16		2116-17		2117-18		2118-19		2119-20		2120-21		2121-22		2122-23		2123-24		2124-25		2125-26		2126-27		2127-28		2128-29		2129-30		2130-31		2131-32		2132-33		2133-34		2134-35		2135-36		2136-37		2137-38		2138-39		2139-40		2140-41		2141-42		2142-43		2143-44		2144-45		2145-46		2146-47		2147-48		2148-49		2149-50		2150-51		2151-52		2152-53		2153-54		2154-55		2155-56		2156-57		2157-58		2158-59		2159-60		2160-61		2161-62		2162-63		2163-64		2164-65		2165-66		2166-67		2167-68		2168-69		2169-70		2170-71		2171-72		2172-73		2173-74		2174-75		2175-76		2176-77		2177-78		2178-79		2179-80		2180-81		2181-82		2182-83		2183-84		2184-85		2185-86		2186-87		2187-88		2188-89		2189-90		2190-91		2191-92		2192-93		2193-94		2194-95		2195-96		2196-97		2197-98		2198-99		2199-00		2200-01		2201-02		2202-03		2203-04		2204-05		2205-06		2206-07		2207-08		2208-09		2209-10		2210-11		2211-12		2212-13		2213-14		2214-15		2215-16		2216-17		2217-18		2218-19		2219-20		2220-21		2221-22		2222-23		2223-24		2224-25		2225-26		2226-27		2227-28		2228-29		2229-30		2230-31		2231-32		2232-33		2233-34		2234-35		2235-36		2236-37		2237-38		2238-39		2239-40		2240-41		2241-42		2242-43		2243-44		2244-45		2245-46		2246-47		2247-48		2248-49		2249-50		2250-51		2251-52		2252-53		2253-54		2254-55		2255-56		2256-57		2257-58		2258-59		2259-60		2260-61		2261-62		2262-63		2263-64		2264-65		2265-66		2266-67		2267-68		2268-69		2269-70		2270-71		2271-72		2272-73		2273-74		2274-75		2275-76		2276-77		2277-78		2278-79		2279-80		2280-81		2281-82		2282-83		2283-84		2284-85		2285-86		2286-87		2287-88		2288-89		2289-90		2290-91		2291-92		2292-93		2293-94		2294-95		2295-96		2296-97		2297-98		2298-99		2299-00		2300-01		2301-02		2302-03		2303-04		2304-05		2305-06		2306-07		2307-08		2308-09		2309-10		2310-11		2311-12		2312-13		2313-14		2314-15		2315-16		2316-17		2317-18		2318-19		2319-20		2320-21		2321-22		2322-23		2323-24		2324-25		2325-26		2326-27		2327-28		2328-29		2329-30		2330-31		2331-32		2332-33		2333-34		2334-35		2335-36		2336-37		2337-38		2338-39		2339-40		2340-41		2341-42		2342-43		2343-44		2344-45		2345-46		2346-47		2347-48		2348-49		2349-50		2350-51		2351-52		2352-53		2353-54		2354-55		2355-56		2356-57		2357-58		2358-59		2359-60		2360-61		2361-62		2362-63		2363-64		2364-65		2365-66		2366-67		2367-68		2368-69		2369-70		2370-71		2371-72		2372-73		2373-74		2374-75		2375-76		2376-77		2377-78		2378-79		2379-80		2380-81		2381-82		2382-83		2383-84		2384-85		2385-86		2386-87		2387-88		2388-89		2389-90		2390-91		2391-92		2392-93		2393-94		2394-95		2395-96		2396-97		2397-98		2398-99		2399-00		2400-01		2401-02		2402-03		2403-04		2404-05		2405-06		2406-07		2407-08		2408-09		2409-10		2410-11		2411-12		2412-13		2413-14		2414-15		2415-16		2416-17		2417-18		2418-19		2419-20		2420-21		2421-22		2422-23		2423-24		2424-25		2425-26		2426-27		2427-28		2428-29		2429-30		2430-31		2431-32		2432-33		2433-34		2434-35		2435-36		2436-37		2437-38		2438-39		2439-40		2440-41		2441-42		2442-43		2443-44		2444-45		2445-46		2446-47		2447-48		2448-49		2449-50		2450-51		2451-52		2452-53		2453-54		2454-55		2455-56		2456-57		2457-58		2458-59		2459-60		2460-61		2461-62		2462-63		2463-64		2464-65		246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C. F. ANDERSON, Captain, R.E.,
Asst Secretary, Railway Board.

(c) Opened from 4th February 1906.

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(c) From 15th July 1907.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
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No. 5.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1909.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 28th January 1909, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

Weather was unsettled at the commencement of the week in north-east India and rain was reported on the 22nd from Chota Nagpur and the east of the United Provinces and on the 23rd from Assam. The approach of a diffused area of low pressure from Persia on the 23rd inaugurated another period of disturbed weather in north-west India and precipitation fell during the next three days in Baluchistan, lower Sind, Kashmir and over nearly the whole of the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Provinces. As this disturbance moved eastwards, it caused thunderstorms in the central parts of the country and on the 28th a few light showers were recorded in Chota Nagpur. At the close of the week pressure rose very rapidly in north-west India and skies cleared from Baluchistan to Assam. The week has been one of feebly unsettled weather over the whole of northern India and light precipitation occurred in nearly every rainfall division in this region.

Burma.—Very little cloud was reported during the week, and temperature was normal, except for an excess in parts of upper Burma from the 23rd to the 25th.

North-east India including Orissa.—Thunderstorms in some cases accompanied by hail occurred in Chota Nagpur and the neighbouring districts on several days and on the 24th rainfall was reported as having been nearly general in Assam. Skies were moderately to heavily clouded at the beginning of the week, but on the 24th they cleared and then remained clear over the greater part of the division. Temperature was steadily in excess at night, but did not differ much from normal in the day time.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Thunderstorms gave local precipitation over a large part of the division on the 27th. The following stations reported amounts of over a tenth of an inch: Benares, Roorkee, Dehra Dun, Chakrata, Muktesar, Sutna, Seoni and Pendra. In the south of the Central Provinces skies were cloudless, but cloud was present on most days in the north of the Central Provinces, Central India and the United Provinces. Temperature was higher than usual on the last three days of the week.

North-west India.—On the 25th snowfall in the hills and rainfall in the plains were nearly general in the Frontier Province, the Punjab and Kashmir. During the week precipitation also occurred in Baluchistan and at Kurrachee. Skies were cloudy on most days, especially in the hills and submontane districts. Temperature was normal or in defect, the deficiency occurring chiefly during the latter part of the week and in the area of precipitation.

The Peninsula.—Skies were practically free from cloud except in the south, and temperature was approximately normal.

The following are the most important amounts of precipitation as reported at 8 hrs. each day, snow being expressed in equivalent amounts of rain:

January 22nd.	Hazaribagh 1·96" and Ranchi 0·69".
" 24th.	Dibrugarh 1·28", Sibsagar 0·86" and Minimarg 0·85".
" 25th.	Chakrata 0·90", Lahore 0·70", Ludhiana 0·35" and Sialkot 0·42".
" 27th.	Pendra 1·03".

The rainfall of the past week has made the seasonal rainfall normal in Assam, and has changed the defect shown at the close of the previous week in Chota Nagpur into an excess. These are the only changes of importance in the seasonal departures from normal.

DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 28TH JANUARY 1909			RAINFALL DATA FROM 4TH DECEMBER 1908 TO 28TH JANUARY 1909.				
	Average actual rainfall in inches.	Average normal rain- fall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	
							This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stations in the Bay	0	0.2	-0.2	7.8	6.3	+ 1.5	+ 24	+ 28
Lower Burma	0	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.4	- 0.2	- 50	- 33
Upper Burma	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.5	- 0.4	- 80	-100
Assam	0.5	0.3	+ 0.2	1.2	1.2	0	0	- 22
Eastern Bengal	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.6	- 0.5	- 83	-100
Bengal	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.5	- 0.4	- 80	- 100
Orissa	0	0.2	-0.2	0	0.6	- 0.6	-100	-100
Chota Nagpur	1.5	0.1	+1.4	1.5	0.4	+ 1.1	+275	-100
Bihar	0.2	0.2	0	0.3	0.6	- 0.3	- 50	- 75
United Provinces, East	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.4	1.0	- 0.6	- 60	- 71
United Provinces, West	0.3	0.4	-0.1	0.9	1.5	- 0.6	- 40	- 36
Punjab, East and North	0.3	0.5	-0.2	1.2	2.1	- 0.9	- 43	- 44
Punjab, South-west	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.1	1.0	- 0.9	- 90	-100
Kashmir	0.4	0.3	+0.1	3.3	1.9	+ 1.4	+ 74	+ 81
N.-W. Frontier Province	0.2	0.4	-0.2	0.6	1.1	- 0.5	- 45	- 50
Baluchistan	0.4	0.4	0	2.0	2.2	+ 0.4	+ 18	+ 22
Sind	0.1	0.1	0	0.3	0.4	- 0.1	- 25	- 33
Rajputana, West	0	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.5	- 0.3	- 60	- 33
Rajputana, East	0	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.6	- 0.4	- 67	- 60
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0.1	- 0.1	-100	-100
Central India, West	0	0.1	-0.1	0	0.4	- 0.4	-100	-100
Central India, East	0.3	0.2	+0.1	0.7	1.3	- 0.6	- 46	- 50
Berar	0	0.1	-0.1	0.5	1.0	- 0.5	- 50	- 50
Central Provinces, West	0.1	0.1	0	0.6	1.0	- 0.4	- 40	- 33
Central Provinces, East	0	0.1	-0.1	0	0.5	- 0.5	-100	-100
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0.2	- 0.2	-100	-100
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0.1	0.3	- 0.2	- 67	- 67
Hyderabad, North	0	0	0	0.8	0.4	+ 0.4	+100	+100
Hyderabad, South	0	0	0	0	0.2	- 0.2	-100	-100
Mysore	0	0	0	1.1	0.2	+ 0.9	+450	+450
Malabar	0	0.1	-0.1	2.5	1.4	+ 1.1	+ 79	+ 79
Madras, South-east	0	0.1	-0.1	5.0	5.3	- 0.3	- 0	- 4
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	1.4	0.5	+ 0.9	+180	+180
Madras Coast, North	0	0	0	1.8	1.2	+ 0.6	+ 50	+ 64

GEORGE C. SIMPSON,
for Director-General of Observatories.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 28th January 1909.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday,
23rd January 1909.

Burma.—Reaping of winter rice is nearly completed everywhere. Threshing and winnowing operations are proceeding. Cultivation of spring rice and other spring crops in Upper Burma is progressing satisfactorily. Ground-nuts have been gathered, *juar* reaped and the plucking of cotton is nearly finished. Standing crops are in good condition, but some damage to standing and reaped crops, both wet and dry, is now reported to have been caused in the Southern Shan States by the November rains. The price of unhusked rice has risen in five and has fallen in four districts.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—Light scattered showers have fallen almost in all districts and have done good to standing crops but more rain is needed. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Tea and tobacco promise a good outturn. Harvesting of rape crops and cotton is in progress. Gathering of pulses and transplantation of summer rice are still going on. The number on test relief works are :—2,708 in Dinajpur and 337 in Bogra. The number on relief works in Rangpur during the week ending the 23rd January was about 1,869. Total on relief 4,914. The average price of common rice has risen by about 2 per cent. Cattle disease prevails in Dacca, Backarganj, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Kamrup and Darrang.

Bengal.—Some rain fell in the Presidency, Patna and Chota Nagpur divisions and also in Birhum, Saran, Champaran and the Sonthal Parganas. The standing spring crops have been benefited and prospects have improved in these districts; but the crops are still suffering from want of moisture in North Bihar and in Jessore and Khulna. Early oilseeds and pulses are being harvested in Nadia, Darjeeling, Purnea, Cuttack, Balasore and Angul. Sugarcane pressing is in progress in Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Preparation of land for the next season's crops is going on in Nadia, Saran, Purnea, Sambalpur, Ranchi and Palamau. Famine has been declared in portions of the Darbhanga district. The price of common rice has risen in Hooghly and Singhbhum and has fallen in Burdwan, Bankura, Midnapur, the 24-Parganas, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Purnea, Angul and Hazaribagh. Cattle disease is reported from Midnapur, Nadia, Gaya, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Purnea, Angul, Sambalpur and from Chota Nagpur, Singhbhum excepted. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Monghyr, Purnea and the Sonthal Parganas. The water-supply is running short in parts of Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Purnea and the Sonthal Parganas. The number of persons on test works in Darbhanga and Bhagalpur was 28,949. Gratuitous relief was given to 1,896 persons in Darbhanga and Bhagalpur and to 1,018 persons in Balasore and Puri.

United Provinces.—Rain fell in all districts except Naini Tal, Unao, Fatehpur, Muttra, Sitapur and the three Bundelkhand districts. Except in Garhwal however the amounts received were light or insignificant. More rain is still generally and in some districts urgently required. Some damage to crops from frost is reported from Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Hardoi, Kheri and Bahraich. In Fyzabad unirrigated crops are withering and in Cawnpore the crops on dry areas are poor. Generally however standing crops are in good or fair condition. Cattle disease is reported from eleven districts but agricultural stock are mostly in good condition. Supplies of water and fodder are adequate except in Fyzabad where fodder is becoming scarce and the water available is not equal to the demands for irrigation. Malarial fever is almost extinct. Prices have fallen in three and have risen in two districts and are stationary elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Famine has been declared from the 21st January in Pargana Bijaigarh in Mirzapur and Kera Mangraur in the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares. The condition of those relieved is good to fair. Crime is normal. Three civil works and one poor-house are open in Bijaigarh and three civil works have been opened in Kera Mangraur since the close of the week. Proposals for remission of *takavi* and land revenue are being made. The numbers on relief are :—on civil works 7,727; on gratuitous relief 1,526; on poor-house relief 57; total 9,310. The numbers on civil works are increasing in both Parganas. Prices :—Bijaigarh 12½ and Kera Mangraur 13½ seers per rupee.

Punjab.—Light but useful showers have fallen in parts of Ambala, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujranwala and Rawalpindi. General rain is still holding

off. Sugarcane and *toria* are being harvested and their outturn is good. Spring crops are generally in good condition but are only fair in the south-east and on unirrigated land in Shahpur and Mianwali where rain is urgently needed. Extra spring crops are being sown in Gurgaon and Delhi. Fever is abating. Prices are high and have risen slightly in some districts. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in Lahore, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Mianwali, Lyallpur, Jhang and parts of Gurgaon and Amritsar.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rain averaging from 8 cents in Bannu to 63 cents in the Province, except in Kohat, was received and was very beneficial to the crops. More rain is badly wanted all over the Province. Standing spring crops are generally in good condition. Pressing of sugarcane continues in the Peshawar and Bannu districts and the outturn is expected to be average. Planting of sugarcane has commenced in the Bannu district. The supply of water and fodder is sufficient. Irrigation from the Paharpur canal in the Dera Ismail Khan district continues. The condition of cattle is generally good except in 1 village of the Swabi tahsil in the Peshawar district. The public health is generally good except that malarial fever is reported in the Swabi tahsil. Prices except that of wheat are fluctuating. Prices :—wheat 8½ to 10½; gram 9½ to 11; maize 13 to 17½ and *bajra* 12½ to 13½ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—Slight rain was received during the week. Prices are stationary. Wheat sells from 6½ to 14 and maize from 11½ to 22 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The weather was snowy and severely cold. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are unchanged. There is no disease.

Rajputana.—There was slight rain at Bikaner, Jhalrapatan and Bharatpur. Spring crops are being watered and are doing well. Some damage from frost is reported from the Hill tracts of Mewar and from hail in Kishangarh. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient. Prices have risen slightly in Ajmer-Merwara and by 1 to 2 seers in Bikaner, Sirohi, Dungarpur and Partabgarh. They show a tendency to fall in Tonk, Bundi, Jaipur, Kishangarh and Dholpur.

Central India.—There was slight rain in Gwalior, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand and *nil* elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress in Malwa and Bhopawar and is completed elsewhere. Some damage to crops is reported in parts of Indore, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Other reports are favourable. Agricultural stock are good except in parts of Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices are falling in Gwalior; elsewhere they are steady but high. Opium is doing well.

Central Provinces.—The nights and mornings are cool and the days warm and occasionally cloudy. Light showers not exceeding 54 cents were received at Mandla, Balaghat and Bilaspur during the week. Some rain was also received in the interior of the Damoh, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Seoni and Narsinghpur districts. Hail fell in Damoh, Jubbulpore and Mandla but did no damage. The rainfall was very beneficial to spring crops. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton continue. Wheat suffers slightly from blight in Seoni. Prospects are generally favourable but in Hoshangabad, Nimar, Wardha, Chanda and Buldana the condition of standing crops is only fair. The area placed under spring crops in Balaghat is unprecedented and a bumper crop is expected. Agricultural stock are in good condition. Fodder and water are ample everywhere. Prices :—wheat in Jubbulpore and Seoni and *juar* and wheat in Chhindwara and rice in Drug and Raipur rose by ½ to 1½ seers per rupee. Wheat in Betul and *juar* in Wardha, Chanda, Amraoti and Buldana sell cheaper by ½ to 2 seers; elsewhere prices remain steady. The number of weavers on relief is 1,630.

Feudatory States.—Rainfall *nil* during the week. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops are approaching completion and pressing of sugarcane is in progress. The condition of standing crops is generally good but a shower will benefit the crops in Kawardha, Chhuikhadan and Korea. Crops on light soil in Kawardha are withering in places. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices :—wheat fell and *kodon* rose in Raj-Nandgaon by ½ seer per rupee. Wheat sells cheaper by ½ seer in Sirguja.

Bombay.—There was slight rain during the week in parts of Sind, Cutch and Mahi Kantha. The rain was beneficial to standing spring crops in Sind. Crops have been damaged slightly by frost in Sind, Ahmedabad, Baroda and Mahi Kantha; by disease in parts of Poona and by insects in parts of Hyderabad and Bijapur and are suffering from want of moisture in parts of Thar and Parkar, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Sholapur. Cotton has been damaged by frost in parts of Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Baroda; crops are in fair to good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops is almost over in Nasik, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar and is in progress in parts of Broach, Surat, Kanara, West

Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Threshing is almost completed in Poona and continues in parts of the Konkan, East and West Khandesh, Nasik and Palanpur. Picking of cotton is in progress in parts of Hyderabad, Broach and East and West Khandesh. Spring sowings are almost over. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress in parts of the Karnatak and Kolhapur. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of West Khandesh, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Agricultural stock are sufficient except in parts of the Deccan and Cutch and generally in good condition. The supply of drinking water is sufficient except in parts of West Khandesh, Nasik, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation is sufficient except in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, West Khandesh and Nasik. Prices of food grains are high with a slight tendency to fall. The quantity purchasable per rupee is in Sind 29 to 40 per cent; in Gujarat 20 to 62 per cent; in the Konkan 14 to 27 per cent; in the Deccan 17 to 46 per cent and in the Karnatak 32 to 83 per cent less than the normal. Stocks of grain are adequate. Labourers get sufficient field employment and wages are normal. One test work is in progress in Bijapur. The cultivating and labouring classes are in fair condition.

Hyderabad.—There was no rain during the week. Picking of autumn cotton is nearing completion. The early rice harvest is nearly over. Spring crops are generally in fair condition except in parts of the Raichur district and other isolated parts. Late rice sowings continue and the crop is fair. It is reported to be damaged by insects in parts of Nalgunda. Cattle disease is prevalent in 6 talukas. Prices:—wheat $5\frac{1}{2}$, coarse rice 6 and *juar* $12\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee. White *juar* is selling in Hyderabad City at $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. The highest price in districts is $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers in the Paloncha taluka of the Warangal district and the lowest 24 seers in the Nagarkarnool taluka of the Mahbubnagar district.

Mysore.—Prices of food grains continue to be high. Paddy and minor dry crops are being harvested in parts of the State. Prospects of the season are not satisfactory. Cattle are generally healthy except in some localities. Difficulty is experienced in procuring fodder. Water is available in limited quantities and temporary wells have been sunk in several places in the Tumkur and Kolar districts.

Coorg.—Threshing of rice has commenced and picking of coffee continues. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras—There was light rain in Tinnevely and *nil* elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are insufficient except in Chingleput, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Malabar and the Nilgiris. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are generally fair but some in parts of Vizagapatam, Kistna, Tinnevely and South Canara require more rain and some in parts of Bellary, North Arcot, Salem and South Canara are withering or have withered. Harvests continue with outturn poor to bumper. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of the Circars, Bellary, Anantapur, Coimbatore, Tinnevely, Malabar and South Canara. Fodder is scanty in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, Nellore, South Arcot and North Arcot. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in eight districts; has fallen in twelve and has risen in three. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in ten districts; has fallen in six and has risen in five. *Cholam* is stationary in five districts; has fallen in six and has risen in three. *Cumbu* is stationary in five districts; has fallen in four and has risen in six. The public health is generally good and prospects are generally fair. The condition of the labouring classes is good and employment is procurable. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

Nepal.—*Report for the quarter ending 15th January 1909.*—The rain fall in the Nepal Valley for the period was 0.29 against 0.50 for the corresponding period in the previous year.

October 1908.—Pepper was gathered in, the outturn was very good. Garlic and onions were sown. Lands began to be prepared for the spring crop.

November 1908.—Spring sowings were commenced both in the Nepal Valley and in the Terai. Rice was harvested in the Terai and the outturn was below the average. Oranges began to ripen in Nepal.

December 1908.—The first crop of potatoes was dug and the outturn was very good. The orange crop was plucked and was a very good one. Winter vegetables began to be sown in Nepal.

January 1909.—Fields are being prepared and the second crop of potatoes being sown. The spring crops are doing well.

The health of live-stock is reported to be good. The market is well stocked and the prices of food grains continue normal.

Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of relief :—

Name of Province.	PRECEDING WEEK. (REVISED FIGURES.)			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or Decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous Relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>British Provinces.</i>							
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	3,593	...	3,593	4,914	...	4,914	+1,321
Bengal	22,663	3,511	26,174	28,949	2,914	31,863	+5,689
United Provinces .	...	...	...	7,724	1,583	9,310	+9,310
Central Provinces .	...	1,607	1,607	...	1,630	1,630	+23
TOTAL BRITISH PROV- INCES.	26,256	5,118	31,374	41,590	6,127	47,717	+16,343

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FAMINE.

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts and Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India—(District details).

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected details of totals reported in the telegraphic famine reports published weekly in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed under relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their houses. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "village doles or other relief."

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 9TH JANUARY 1909.												
No.	Name of Province, Districts and Native States.	Area in Sq. miles.	Population.	RELIEF WORKS.			Number on relief works.	Total on works.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.			GRAND TOTAL.
				Workmen.	Depend- ants.	Total.			Poor- houses or kitchens.	Village doles or other relief.	Total.	
Bengal.												
1	Cuttack	3,629	2,062,758	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	266	266
2	Balasore	2,059	1,071,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	783	783	783
3	Puri	2,472	1,017,284	...	...	...	...	...	376	...	376	376
4	Derbhanga	3,385	2,912,611	...	...	...	16,132	16,132	...	976	976	17,108
Total Bengal ...		11,495	7,063,850	...	...	...	16,132	16,132	376	1,974	2,349	18,451
Central Provinces.												
1	Nimar (portion) ...	2	33,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,390	1,390	1,390
2	Chanda (") ...	7	18,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	165	165
Total Central Provinces		9	51,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,555	1,555	1,555
Eastern Bengal and Assam.												
1	Rangpur	3,493	2,154,181	...	...	...	72	72	...	...	...	72
2	Dinajpur	3,946	1,567,030	...	...	...	2,010	2,010	...	...	...	2,010
3	Bogra	1,359	854,533	...	...	...	238	238	...	...	...	238
Total Eastern Bengal and Assam.		8,798	4,575,794	...	...	...	2,320	2,320	...	...	...	2,320
Total British Provinces		20,302	11,690,644	...	...	...	18,452	18,452	376	3,529	3,904	22,356

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF
DECEMBER 1908 OF:

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI

MAIZE
GRAM AND PULSE
LINSSEED
MUSTARD AND RAPHANSEED
SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinipli*)
GHI
SUGAR

SALT
TOBACCO
TURMERIC
GRAM AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
SHEEP AND BULLOCKS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	44.44	43.54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	32.19	34.59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amherst . . . . .	...	...	44.14	41.01	55.65	55.65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon . . . . .	...	...	50	28.57	47.41	33.33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin . . . . .	...	...	48.65	45.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	56.14	45.71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada . . . . .	...	...	44.14	44.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay . . . . .	...	...	53.78	47.76	60.28	52.46	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	42.11	42.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arahan—												
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and												
Assam*—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . . . .	...	...	45	47.5	50	60	...	...	33.5	...	...	...
Central—												
Pabna . . . . .	...	...	50	53.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur . . . . .	...	...	65	53.12	60	40.25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Golpara	28.75	27.5	50	51.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	25	22.5	42.5	47.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*—	26.25	30	42.5	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur . . . . .	...	...	40	51.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta . . . . .	...	...	56.25	65	55	58.75	...	...	33.75	45	...	...
Central—												
Hardwar . . . . .	...	...	47.5	53.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack . . . . .	...	...	38.07	50.78	56.59	30.78	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihār, south—												
Patna . . . . .	...	...	46.25	56.87	46.5	55	...	...	25.61	36.15	...	40
Bihār, north—												
Bhāgalpur . . . . .	...	...	55.94	51.5	48.12	48.75	...	...	30	31.87	...	...
Muzaffarpur . . . . .	...	...	66.66	44.37	44.37	53.12	...	...	33.23	33.41	...	...
United Provinces—												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Banaras	28.07	34.95	45.91	56.41	47.34	56.25	48.91	61.61	35.23	45.81	25.31	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	27.55	38.07	47.03	53.33	48.49	51.61	53.33	57.13	28.07	42.03	24.22	44.43
Jhānsi . . . . .	...	...	45.78	71.09	45.78	51.56	...	...	29.06	39.00	29.69	39.06
Western—												
Meerut . . . . .	...	...	57.13	69.69	46.44	54.37	53.23	59.09	29.06	36.25	26.67	40
Agra	33.33	50	30	30	51.61	55.10	61.51	64.01	28.59	42.18	37.34	44.43
Mathura, west—												
Banārahānpur	25	...	...	...	49.28	53.33	...	...	26.46	41.87	20.94	43.12
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	26.07	...	50	61.51	47.03	57.13	55.21	61.51	27.6	44.43	31.61	67.03
Northern—												
Lynbad	61.56	55.47	28.75	60.61	45	57.13	...	...	30.62	40	23.75	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten mounds)

BAJRA		RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DÁL		LINSÉED		DISTRICTS
1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	
...	Barma—
...	Tenasserim—
...	Mergui
...	Tavoy
...	40.76	40.76	50	50	...	...	Moulmein and
...	Amherst
...	45.71	24.62	51.26	32.32	...	...	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	63.87	...	68.82	...	...	...	Bangoon
...	58.64	47.06	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	Bassein
...	Pegu (inland)—
...	53.78	42.11	46.72	46.72	...	...	Hendaba
...	Toungoo
...	Upper Burma—
...	24.52	...	47.41	57.14	67.37	57.14	...	...	Mandalay
...	35.16	28.96	...	...	...	...	Pakokku
...	Arakan—
...	62.75	46.38	72.78	66.67	...	...	Akyab
...	Eastern Bengal and
...	Assam—
...	55	55	70	80	...	...	Eastern—
...	57.5	43.75	60	53.5	...	...	Chittagong
...	Dacca
...	51.25	40	...	...	51.25	50	Central—
...	Pabna
...	57.5	45	65	57.5	...	...	Northern—
...	Rangpur
...	Brahmaputra—
...	Goalpara
...	Gaubati
...	Bengal—
...	Dacca—
...	48.12	47.5	...	...	...	...	Milnapur
...	51.87	52.5	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
81.25	60	...	...	32.5	45	47.5	45	57.5	55	52.5	57.5	Central—
...	Bardwan
...	30	51.25	50.37	50.37	...	...	Orissa—
...	43.49	43.33	33.07	35.78	...	...	Cuttack
...	Bihar, south—
...	25.62	38.75	39.37	40	47.5	56.67	60	65	Patna
...	Bihar, north—
...	28.12	41.87	45	41.87	53.5	57.5	57.5	55.62	Bhagalpur
...	27.5	40	44.37	44.37	50	61.56	...	...	Manasgarpar
...	United Provinces—
...	(a) AGRA—
...	Eastern—
...	Benares
27.66	47.34	...	...	20.25	41.93	39.63	45.47	48.91	52.4	52.4	54.27	Central—
...	Cawnpore
26.2	45.78	...	...	23.54	42.08	40	42.08	50	47.03	51.61	50	Jhansi
20.16	42.97	...	...	25.94	38.91	41.41	40.47	...	...	...	...	Western—
26.12	42.19	...	...	27.4	42.19	40	42.19	51.56	50	...	...	Mearat
28.08	50	...	...	26.67	44.43	40.09	43.23	49.27	57.18	66.67	66.67	Agra
28.12	48.87	...	...	23.12	40	40	45.75	...	...	...	...	Submontane, west—
...	Shahjahanpur
...	(b) OODH—
...	Southern—
28.54	50	...	...	28.54	47.03	44.43	47.03	...	...	57.13	53.33	Lucknow
28.75	25.31	44.37	43.12	44.37	...	...	...	...	Northern—
...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER—continued

DISTRICTS	MUSTARD AND RAPSEED		SESAMUM (Til or jinjola)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (Gdr)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF	
	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	581.83	...	...	...	14.16	21.93	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	583.33	...	...	...	20.51	20.51	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	19.77	19.77	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	386.84	...	...	...	16.63	18.6	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	402.31	...	...	...	20.38	22.46	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	402.31	...	...	...	22.61	22.61	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Hennada	...	...	...	...	246.15	...	...	...	28.19	28.19	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	402.31	...	...	...	24.63	24.63	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	...	...	583.33	...	...	...	22.54	24.61	...	...
Pabokha	...	...	...	...	583.33	...	...	...	22.54	22.61	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab	...	...	...	...	457.14	...	...	...	28.57	28	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	65	70	...	...	320	450	60	60	15.63	16.87	70	40
Dacca	...	...	...	...	400	460	45	67.5	20	22.5	150	75
Central—												
Pabna	67.5	70	...	...	640	650	55	55	20	20	110.25	85
Northern—												
Rangpur	70	66.25	...	...	440	480	70	62.5	21.25	22.5	100	60
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	55	58.75	...	...	...	...	65	70	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	61.25	{ 60 to 61.25 }	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	{ 52.5 and 67.5 }	{ 62.5 and 80 }	...	...	{ 370 to 410 }	{ 460 to 470 }	72.5	57.5	17.5	17.5	{ 122.5 and 150 }	{ 85 and 102.5 }
Calcutta	57.5	70	52.5	70	410	480	50	50	19.37	16.25	60	80
Central—												
Bardwan	70	{ 67.5 to 80 }	...	...	350	400	50	45	17.5	16.87	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	68.12	68.12	65	65	475.63	475.63	53.24	53.24	14.37	14.37	62.5	62.5
Bihar, south—												
Patna	60	70	60	65	{ 300 to 320 }	{ 360 }	{ 42.5 to 45 }	45	20	21.25	{ 20 to 40 }	25
Bihar, north—												
Bhagalpur	{ 60 and 57.5 }	{ 71.25 and 75 }	...	...	322.5	430	52.5	41.87	19.06	19.14	110	125
Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	304.60	400	30.25	...	20	20.94	100	100
United Provinces—												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Banars	54.27	60.84	56.41	57.81	301.2	426.72	47.34	51.3	28.50	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	57.18	64.01	59.22	76.15	355.63	376.46	50	53.33	17.76	...	75	75
Jhansi	...	...	...	...	320	376.25	57.19	56.28	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	64.22	100	355.67	419	50	50	17.81	...	...	...
Agra	72.71	80	...	...	328.21	376.46	61.51	66.67	17.76	...	100	100
Swamitana, east—												
Bhahjatapur	...	...	...	...	350	340	...	...	20	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	66.67	75.24	57.13	...	365	360	50	40	20	...	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	370	355	42.5	45	20.94	...	...	...

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER—concluded

DISTRICTS	MUSTARD AND RAPSEED		SESAMUM (Til or Jangili)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (Gdr)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF	
	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907
Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer	60.82	98.75	350.25	358	65.73	59.06	..	..	..	..
Punjab— Southern— Ferozpur	80	..	376.46	400	55.16	50	18.18	..	80	100
Central— Lahore	45.73	66.67	66.67	88.91	426.67	457.13	53.23	53.83	15.68	..	68.59	66.67
South-eastern— Delhi	59.27	69.55	66.67	84.23	400	457.5	51.61	51.61	17.4	..	70.2	94.11
Submontane— Amritsar	57.13	66.67	80.25	480	480	43.23	50	16.69	..	..	..
Northern— Rawalpindi	79.37	61.51	94.06	94.11	400	400	44.43	44.48	15.99	..	..	..
Western— Multan	61.56	90.16	..	..	..	..	15.47	..	..	..
Lyallpur	45.62	..	..	..	370	..	48.75	..	15.62	..	80	..
Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi	40	48.75	73.12	..	..	447.5	90	97.5	..	..	..	..
Shikarpur	62.5	..	..	375	405	59.69	87.5	..	..	..	..
Quetta	{ 350 to 450 }	{ 480 to 480 }	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay— Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar
Sholapur	63.76	60.68	..	..	..	..
Poona	75.42	..	..	113.29	101.77
Khandesh and N.E. Deccan— Ahmednagar
Dhulia
Gujarat— Surat	92.24	400	475.68	..	54.06	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	360	430	78.75	..	..	..	..	..
Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur	66.12	102.5	406.62	533.25	..	..	21.62	23.5	100	116.62
Central— Jubbulpore	47	..	53.37	69.5	330	330	..	..	22.25	23.25	80	146.62
Eastern— Raipur	340	410	..	..	20	20	200	100
Benar— Akola	66	..	422	436	..	..	20	18.37	78	76.28
Aunrioti	68.62	62	360	420	..	..	19	20	120	175
Madras— South, central— Coimbatore	82.8	77.6	487.9	497.6	52.8	51.2	..	..	..	..
Salem	410.9	376.7	..	..	..	..	154.1	111.3
Central— Bellary	66.2	66.3	412.7	412.7	47.7	47.6	..	..	..	..
Chidambaram	394.8	394.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnul	74.1	74.1
East Coast, central— Nellore
East Coast, south— Madras	63.6	74.6	411.5	403.7	60.9	57.6	..	..	72.3	82.3
Tanjore	149.1	77.1
Trichinopoly
Southern— Madura	72.5	84.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	106.8	106.8
Mysore— Mysore	79.25	87.85	428.59	411.25	94.37	67.5	..	..	205.68	205.68
Bangalore	56	58	480	505.68	60	64.27	..	..	205.68	205.68

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 108 per 10 maunds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

TUMBERIC		GRASS		STRAW		JAWAR STALKS		SHEEP, PER SCORE		PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		DISTRICTS
1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	
...	...	4.9	10.62	4.09	6.87	4.60	7.97	125	127.5	85	85	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
133.33	...	5.62	5	10	8.62	...	...	60	60	90	90	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur
123.07	133.33	10	13.33	12.92	7.81	...	12.5	180	150	200	200	Central— Lahore
114.37	145.47	8.02	11.41	...	10	10	11.41	80	80	150	120	South-eastern— Delhi
...	...	...	...	11.41	5.31	...	...	...	125	...	...	Submontane— Amritsar
133.33	114.27	10	13.33	11.41	8.02	10	13.33	90	90	70	70	Northern— Rawalpindi
100	...	...	...	8.12	...	...	...	100	...	140	...	Western— Multan Lyallpur
...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	10.0	6.25*	...	...	{ 129 to 220 }	{ 100 to 200 }	...	...	Quetta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay— Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar Sholapur Poona
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khandesh and N.W. Deccan— Ahmadnagar Dhulia
81.25	120	...	11.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujarat— Surat Ahmadabad
12.0	133.33	10	8.75	...	...	...	16	50	50	90	100	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
80	114.23	5	6.43	3.37	...	...	...	55	55	70	60	Central— Jubbulpore
74	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	35	Eastern— Raipur
88.12	95.23	...	9	...	...	5.5	9	57	50	60	60	Berar— Akola Amritoti
180	120	6	10	...	...	9	15	50	55	70	70	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore Salem
64.1	96	...	...	7.8	10.3	4.8	3.2	80†	75†	...	50	Central— Bellary Cuddapah Karnal
51.5	94.3	...	...	...	...	5.2	6.9	80†	80†	100	100	East Coast, central— Nellore
49	89.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	East Coast, south— Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly
49.4	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Southern— Madura
57.7	83.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	63.76†	61.23†	...	...	Mysore— Mysore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90†	85†	...	...
...	
102.5	102.84	11.25	12.19	10	8.34	8.75	5.36	90	100	100	70	
120	120	3.65	4.43	7.34	5.86	4.27	...	100	160	{ 120 to 150 }	{ 120 to 150 }	Bangalore

* Bunch

† Sheep or goats

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence
B. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, January 20, 1909

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1908 [The figures

Districts	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR JUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui					7 13	7 13	8 3	8 3				
Tavoy					10 5	9 9	11 13	10 14				
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13			7 9	7 9	8 8	8 8				
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu					8 14	8 14	9 8	9 8				
Bangoon	8 —	7 3			7 —	7 1	7 14	7 14				
Maubin					6 14	6 14	7 12	7 12				
Bassien					6 10	6 10	6 12	6 12				
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi					8 13	7 6	11 14	10 12				
Benzada					6 15	6 15	8 5	8 5				
Pyaw							9 2	8 —				
Toungoo					7 14	7 14	11 13	8 3				
Thayetmyo					8 4	8 —	10 3	9 14				
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	6 1	6 1			6 3	6 7	7 2	8 2				
Bamo					8 15	8 15	9 12	9 12				
Pakokku					7 14	7 14	8 14	8 14				
Meiktila					11 8	10 2	12 6	10 10	16 9	16 6		
Arakan—												
Sandoway					10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —				
Kyaukpada					6 —	6 —	7 —	6 8				
Akyab					6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8				
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Chittagong							8 —	8 —				
Noakhali							8 —	7 —				
Baekerganj							8 8	8 8				
Maimensingh	5 —	4 13	11 7	11 7			8 6	8 8				
Tippura							9 4	8 6				
Dacca	7 12	7 12	12 8	13 —			9 —	9 —				
Faridpur	8 —	8 —	13 —	16 —			8 4	8 —				
Central—												
Pabna							7 14	7 8				
Rajshahi	7 8	6 4	12 —	12 —			8 4	7 2				
Mulda	7 4	8 4	12 —	10 8			7 —	7 —				
Dogra	7 8	7 8					7 11	8 4				
Northern—												
Jalpaiguri	7 —	7 —			5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —				
Dinajpur	6 —	7 4	10 12	9 12			7 13	7 4				
Bangpur	6 12	6 12			4 4	4 4	6 —	5 8				
Burma—												
Sylhet					6 8	6 —	12 4	10 8				
Cachar	5 5	5 5			8 8	7 7	14 14	13 13				
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	5 —	5 —			4 —	4 —	7 —	6 8				
Garo Hills					3 8	3 8	7 —	6 8				
Manipur	8 —	8 —			24 —	24 —	28 —	28 —				
Naga Hills					10 10	10 —	11 —	10 8				
Lushai Hills						4 —		5 —				
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	6 8	6 8			5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8				
Kamrup	6 —	6 —			5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —				
Darrang	6 —	6 —			5 4	5 4	9 —	9 —				
Nowgong					4 4	4 —	10 —	10 —				
Bibakpur					4 8	4 8	13 —	12 —				
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 8			4 8	4 8	10 8	10 —				

(a) Current quotations not yet received.

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittucks sold for one rupee]

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Sesaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	18 14	18 14	Burma—
...	17 12	17 12	Tenasserim—
...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Mergui
...	10 3	10 3	...	...	6 12	6 12	18	18	Tavoy
...	7 10	6 1	...	...	5 15	5 15	14 3	14 3	Moulmein and
...	5 11	5 11	...	...	5 6	5 6	17 4	17 4	Amherst
...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Pegu (deltoid)—
...	Pegu
...	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	14 15	14 5	Rangoon
...	6 9	6 9	...	...	7 8	7 8	12	12	Maubin
...	6 10	6 10	...	...	7 14	7 14	16 2	16 2	Bassein
...	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	Pegu (inland)—
...	22 8	22 8	8 10	8 2	14 8	14 8	Tharawadi
...	8 2	7 10	14 4	...	5 6	5 7	16 12	16 12	Honzada
...	10 6	10 6	...	...	4 12	4 12	14 3	14 3	Prome
...	16 8	16 8	22	21 15	9 2	9 2	16 3	16 2	Toungoo
...	Thayetmyo
...	Upper Burma—
...	Mandalay
...	Bamo
...	Pakokku
...	Moulala
...	14	14	Arakan—
...	6	6	Sandoway
...	6	6	...	...	5	5	11	11	Kyaukpada
...	Akyab
...	Eastern Bengal and
...	Assam—
...	7	6 8	...	...	5 8	6	25	23	Eastern—
...	7	7	...	...	...	...	20	20	Chittagong
...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...	16	16	Noakhali
...	7 4	7	...	...	6 2	6 2	17	17	Bacherganj
...	7	7 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	20	20	Maimonaingh
...	8	8	...	...	8	8	16	16	Tippera
...	Dacca
...	Faridpur
...	7 10	7 10	...	...	6 8	6	19	19	Central—
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 12	6	18 12	18 12	Pabna
...	7 8	7 4	12 8	12	7	7	18	18	Rajshahi
...	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 12	9 12	19 8	19 8	Mulda
...	Bohga
...	7	7	...	...	6 8	6 8	17	17	Northern—
...	8	8	...	...	7	7	17	18	Jalpaiguri
...	7	6 12	...	...	5 14	5 14	18	18	Dinajpur
...	Rangpur
...	6 4	6	...	...	6	6	17	17	Burma—
...	7 8	6 12	...	...	6 10	6 10	19	20	Sylhet
...	Cachar
...	Hill tracts—
...	5 8	5 8	...	...	5	5	10	10	Khás and Jaintia
...	6	6	...	...	4 8	4 8	10	10	Hills
...	4	4	18	16	5	4	13	12	Garo Hills
...	5 11	5 4	...	...	5 4	5	11 7	10	Mamrup
...	4 8	...	...	...	4 8	...	8	Naga Hills
...	Lushai Hills
...	8	7 8	...	...	6	6	16	16	Brahmaputra—
...	7	7	...	...	6 6	6 8	16	16	Goalpara
...	7	7	...	...	5 8	5 12	16	16	Kamrup
...	5 8	5 8	...	...	6	6	16	16	Darrang
...	Nowgong
...	7	7	...	...	6 8	6 8	16	16	Sibsagar
...	7	6 10	...	...	6 4	14	15	15	Lakhimpur

state the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one [rupee]

MARUA OR BAGI (<i>Eleusine corodana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN WILLET (<i>Betaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR DÁL		SALT		Districts
Half month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	...	...	...	8 — 8 8 7 8 to 8 8	8 — 8 8 7 8 8 8	...	...	6 8 7 8	6 8 7 8	16 — 24 —	16 — 21 —	Bengal— Dacca— Khulna 24 Parganas
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Howrah
...	...	8 8	8 8	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	7 12	5 12	...	...	6 8	5 10	20 —	20 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	6 9	16 —	16 —	Neila (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	...	21 —	21 —	Jessore
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Central— Bankura
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	21 —	21 —	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	10 8	10 8	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Santal Parganas
11 —	11 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	14 —	14 —	5 4	5 4	14 —	14 —	Hills— Darjeeling
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 9	6 3	26 —	26 —	Orissa— Puri
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	10 8	10 8	22 —	22 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	21 —	21 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	to 7 —	to 7 —	...	...	5 3 to 6 —	5 3 to 6 —	16 —	16 —	Bambalpur
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Chota Nagpur— Singbhum
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	16 —	Mánbham
14 —	16 —	...	...	8 4	8 —	11 8	11 8	to 7 8	to 10 —	17 —	17 —	Bánchi
...	...	...	...	9 9	9 —	12 6	11 18	7 5	6 12	18 9	18 9	Paláman
12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	11 8	11 —	6 —	6 4	16 —	16 —	Hazáribágh
...	...	...	...	10 8	9 —	18 —	12 —	7 4	6 —	20 —	20 —	Bihar, south— Monghyr
...	15 —	10 —	...	9 8	10 8	13 8	13 12	7 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	Gaya
...	...	9 8	...	10 —	11 —	15 4	15 —	8 4	8 4	19 —	19 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	14 —	12 —	8 —	7 8	20 —	20 —	Shahabad
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 —	11 —	6 8	6 2	16 —	16 —	Bihar, north— Furnes
...	...	...	...	8 6	9 —	13 14	14 —	7 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	Bhagalpur
13 8	13 3	...	...	9 14	9 14	14 4	13 —	7 11	7 11	19 12	19 12	Darbhanga
12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 8	14 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	Muzaffarpur
13 —	13 —	13 —	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	14 6	9 4	9 4	20 8	20 8	Saran
15 —	16 —	...	...	9 12	10 —	15 8	14 8	7 13	8 —	17 —	17 —	Champaran
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	United Provinces: (a) AGRA— Eastern— Mirzapur
...	...	10 —	10 —	8 4	8 —	14 —	14 —	7 4	7 —	16 —	16 —	Benares
...	...	13 11	13 11	9 3	9 3	14 10	14 10	7 13	8 11	16 14	16 14	Ghanipur
...	...	11 13	11 7	9 15	9 13	14 6	15 5	8 11	8 6	17 —	17 —	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 8	15 —	7 4	7 4	17 —	17 —	Allahabad
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	15 —	14 8	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Central— Bánda
...	...	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	19 8	19 8	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	19 —	19 —	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Jalaun
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	14 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	19 —	19 —	Cawnpore
15 8	15 8	15 2	15 8	9 12	9 8	16 8	16 8	7 12	7 8	22 —	22 —	Jhansi
...	8 6	...	...	8 4	8 4	15 4	16 —	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Etawah
12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	8 12	8 12	14 6	14 6	7 4	7 4	20 —	20 —	Farukhabad
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 8	17 —	6 4	6 4	20 —	20 —	Mainpuri
24 —	22 —	...	...	9 —	8 12	17 8	14 —	8 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Etah
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	19 —	19 —	7 —	7 —	20 8	20 8	Western— Meerut
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 4	14 4	7 12	7 12	23 8	23 8	Agra
...	...	...	...	9 6	9 8	14 10	14 8	7 13	8 —	23 —	23 —	Muttra
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 12	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 10	22 —	22 —	Aligarh
...	...	11 —	11 —	9 12	9 12	15 6	15 8	7 —	7 —	23 —	23 —	Bulandshahr
...	...	10 —	...	9 4	9 4	14 12	14 8	8 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	Submontane, east— Ballia
...	...	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 4	13 12	13 12	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 —	Assamgarh
...	10 —	...	...	8 14	8 14	14 —	14 —	8 4	8 4	17 —	17 —	Gorakhpur
18 —	18 —	16 4	16 4	9 3	9 3	15 10	15 10	8 —	8 —	18 4	18 4	Basti
16 —	15 8	14 —	14 —	9 —	8 12	15 6	15 8	7 14	7 14	19 —	19 —	

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1908—continued (The four s)

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUN (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR OUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Best sort		Common		Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
					Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month				
United Provinces— continued												
(a) Agra—continued												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 —	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	18 8	18 8	17 —	17 —
Budaun	8 8	8 12	14 4	14 4	4 —	4 —	6 14	6 13	18 4	18 —	16 4	15 12
Pilibhit	9 14	9 14	14 4	16 14	5 3	5 3	9 64	9 64	18 3	18 3	16 14	16 2
Bareilly	8 10	8 10	13 12	13 12	4 —	3 10	7 12	7 6	17 8	16 6	16 8	16 2
Moradabad	8 10	8 10	13 2	13 2	3 4	3 4	6 1	6 1	15 8	15 8	15 14	13 8
Bijnor	8 4	8 2	14 —	13 8	3 4	3 4	8 8	8 4	...	...	14 —	13 12
Muzaffarnagar	8 8	8 8	14 5	13 12	7 2	7 2	7 11	7 11	14 5	14 5	13 42	13 8
Baharainpur	8 8	8 8	13 13	13 13	4 8	4 8	7 3	7 3	14 14	14 14	14 6	13 13
Dehra-Dun	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	3 4	3 4	8 —	8 —	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8
Hills—											9 —	9 —
Naini Tal	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	3 —	3 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Almora	6 10	6 12	8 8	8 8	3 8	3 8	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Garnwali	5 8	5 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	8 8	8 8	14 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	8 8	7 4	16 —	15 —	14 —	13 —
Sultampur	9 4	9 —	13 8	12 8	7 4	7 4	6 12	8 12	17 8	17 8	16 —	16 —
Bac-Bareilly	6 12	8 12	15 —	15 —	6 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	17 4	18 8	16 4	16 8
Unao	9 —	8 12	14 4	14 —	4 —	...	8 —	7 8	18 —	18 —	17 —	17 —
Lucknow	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 8	4 —	4 —	7 8	6 —	18 8	18 —	17 —	16 8
Hardoi	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	6 —	18 8	18 —	17 —	16 8
Northern—												
Faizabad	6 4	8 4	12 8	12 8	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 —	16 8	15 12	14 —	13 8
Barabanki	8 8	8 —	11 —	11 —	6 —	6 —	7 7	7 —	16 —	17 —	16 —	16 —
Gonda	8 14	9 —	13 4	13 —	5 14	5 12	8 4	8 —	17 —	18 —	16 —	15 —
Bahraich	9 —	9 4	17 —	15 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 —	19 8	19 —	17 8	16 8
Sitapur	9 —	8 12	16 —	15 —	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	19 8	19 —	17 8	17 —
Kheri	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	3 4	3 4	7 8	7 8	20 —	21 —	17 12	16 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	8 15	9 2	14 8	15 —	4 14	5 —	6 —	6 —	15 8	...	...	...
Kanwar	11 —	11 4	14 —	14 —	3 4	3 4	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	9 5	9 2	14 —	13 15	5 6	5 6	5 13	5 13	13 3	13 1	9 9	9 9
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dangarpur)	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	3 8	3 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Alwar	8 4	8 4	14 4	14 4	5 —	5 —	6 1	6 14	15 —	13 8	12 9	12 —
Aishangarh	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	15 —	13 8	13 4
Bundi	11 14	12 4	16 4	18 12	8 2	7 8	10 —	10 —	17 8	20 —	12 8	12 8
Kotah	8 10	8 10	10 12	10 12	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	12 4	12 —	11 —	10 —
Jhalawar	7 8	7 8	10 8	12 12	5 12	5 —	8 —	7 4	12 5	11 5	11 15	11 8
Tonk	8 2	8 1	15 10	15 5	8 7	8 7	4 —	4 —	18 —	16 12	15 10	15 9
Jasur	7 15	8 10	13 15	15 4	5 3	5 4	5 3	5 4	15 5	15 9	13 11	13 16
Karauli	7 13	8 2	13 2	13 2	8 12	8 12	9 6	10 —	15 —	15 —	14 1	14 1
Dholpur	8 —	8 —	12 4	13 4	4 8	4 8	5 —	5 —	14 —	14 13	13 4	13 4
Bharatpur	5 —	8 2	13 12	13 12	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	14 1	13 12	12 15	12 12
Alwar	8 6	8 8	14 2	14 8	5 1	5 1	5 4	5 4	15 12	16 9	13 15	13 13
Deoli	9 14	9 6	15 13	15 12	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	15 4	16 4	15 4	13 4
Nagarabad	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —
Shamprata	10 —	9 14	17 —	16 12	4 8	4 8	6 1	6 —	19 6	18 4	11 —	11 —
Western—												
Bikaner	7 —	7 2	13 —	13 —	3 —	3 —	5 —	4 104	13 14	13 —	15 6	13 134
Jaisalmer	7 12	7 9	...	...	4 7	4 10	6 2	6 3	13 14	13 —	12 11	11 —
Jodhpur	9 4 and 9 14	9 3 and 9 13	13 8	14 1	5 3	5 13	6 8	6 8	14 15	14 15	12 1 and 13 —	11 10 and 12 5
Balmer	9 14	9 7	...	...	4 8 and 5 —	6 —	9 —	7 5	...	...	12 14	12 7
Eripura	9 —	8 12	16 —	15 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	10 8
Sirohi	9 12 and 11 —	9 4 and 10 8	15 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	15 —
Anadra	9 8 and 11 —	9 8 and 11 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	...	...	10 4	10 4
Aba	8 5 and 9 —	8 4 and 9 —	13 15	13 6	5 —	5 —	6 2	6 2	...	...	10 8	10 4
Central India—												
Indore	7 8	7 8	11 —	10 —	4 8	4 4	5 8	5 8	14 8	13 —	11 8	11 —
Nimach	8 12	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	16 —	14 8	12 —	12 —
Gwalior	7 8	7 6	...	...	4 8 to 5 —	4 8 to 5 —	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	6 —	17 8	18 —	16 —	15 4
Karnal	8 8	8 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	14 —	13 —	13 8	13 —
Central—												
Lahore	8 4	8 4	13 4	13 —	...	...	6 2	6 2	13 4	13 —	13 —	12 —
Gujratwala	8 4	8 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 8	7 4	13 12	13 12	13 4	13 —
Gujrat	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 —	11 8	11 4
Jhelam	8 8	8 8	12 12	12 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	12 —	11 12

state the number of sars (of 50 talas) and chittams sold for opium

MABUA OR BAGI (Eleusine coracana)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica)		GRAM, OHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (Oler aristinum)		MAISE (Zea Mays)		ABHAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	...	18 —	18 —	9 8	9 8	17 —	17 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	United Provinces— continued
...	...	20 —	20 —	8 10	8 11	17 12	17 8	6 12	6 12	20 —	20 —	(a) AGRA—continued
...	9 6	9 6	17 9	17 9	7 7	7 7	20 12	21 —	Submontane, west—
...	...	18 —	15 8	9 4	9 6	16 12	16 2	7 4	7 6	20 —	19 8	Shahjahanpur
...	9 4	9 4	...	15 10	7 —	7 —	20 14	20 14	Budama
...	9 4	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	20 —	19 —	Pilibit
...	9 5	9 5	14 5	13 12	6 1	6 1	22 —	20 14	Bareilly
13 13	13 13	13 13	13 13	9 9	9 9	14 14	14 14	6 6	6 6	21 4	21 4	Moradabad
13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 8	14 8	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 —	Bijnor
...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	Muzaffarnagar
11 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	Saharanpur
...	8 8	8 8	15 —	15 —	7 —	7 —	19 —	19 —	Dehra-Dun
...	9 —	8 12	...	...	7 12	7 12	20 —	20 —	Hills—
19 —	19 —	12 —	12 —	8 8	8 —	13 8	13 8	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Naini Tal
...	...	18 —	14 —	8 8	8 4	17 8	14 8	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Almora
...	...	17 —	18 —	9 —	6 12	16 8	16 8	6 12	6 12	19 —	19 —	Garhwal
18 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	9 4	9 4	17 8	17 12	7 —	—	20 —	20 —	(b) OUDH—
...	...	16 8	16 8	9 —	9 —	15 8	15 —	7 12	7 12	18 8	18 8	Southern—
...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Partabgarh
16 —	16 —	15 —	15 —	9 4	9 —	16 4	16 —	7 4	7 —	18 12	18 12	Sultanpur
...	...	13 —	11 —	10 —	9 —	17 8	17 —	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	Rae-Bareilly
18 —	17 8	20 —	20 —	9 8	9 8	17 8	17 —	7 —	7 —	15 8	20 —	Unao
17 8	17 8	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	17 8	17 8	7 —	7 —	15 8	20 —	Lucknow
...	11 12	12 —	17 4	18 —	6 —	6 —	19 6	20 —	Hardoi
...	12 —	13 4	19 —	19 —	5 —	5 —	18 —	18 —	Northern—
...	...	8 5	8 5	9 2	9 2	13 3	12 11	6 3	5 13	18 5	18 2	Fyzabad
...	14 —	14 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	16 —	15 12	Barabanki
...	...	4 8	4 8	9 12	9 12	14 —	12 8	...	...	25 —	25 —	Gonda
...	10 —	10 —	14 —	13 8	...	...	25 —	25 —	Bahraich
...	17 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	19 11	19 6	Sitapur
...	11 —	11 8	14 4	14 4	5 4	5 8	18 —	18 —	Kheri
...	9 12	9 2	15 6	15 —	5 12	6 12	16 —	16 —	
...	10 8	11 1	14 6	14 15	...	...	23 8	20 8	
...	9 13	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7 5	9 7	and 13 2	and 14 7	14 4	14 7	11 8	11 11	26 4	26 11	
...	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	7 —	7 —	20 10	20 10	
...	8 14	8 12	...	...	6 —	6 4	23 8	22 8	
...	...	7 12	7 12	9 —	9 —	13 12	13 12	6 —	6 —	23 8	22 8	
...	...	13 —	13 —	9 14	9 12	13 15	14 10	14 —	14 —	24 13	24 13	
...	10 12	10 12	13 12	13 6	6 8	6 8	23 4	23 4	
...	9 —	9 —	13 10	13 8	...	...	25 —	25 —	
...	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	
...	11 4	11 4	...	...	5 8	5 8	22 —	22 —	
...	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	
...	12 11	...	...	5 10	5 10	16 6	16 8	
...	9 —	9 10	...	...	5 10	...	16 —	16 —	
...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	24 —	24 —	
...	...	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 8	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	
...	10 —	10 —	10 12	10 12	...	...	20 —	20 —	
...	9 15	9 9	11 14	11 15	6 8 and 6 6	6 6	20 —	20 —	
...	8 12	8 12	16 —	15 8	6 —	5 4	19 8	19 —	
...	9 —	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	24 —	24 —	
...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 1	7 2	20 —	20 —	
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	
...	10 8	10 8	13 —	12 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	
...	...	14 8	14 8	10 —	10 2	12 12	11 8	6 6	6 6	23 8	23 8	
...	10 4	9 12	13 —	12 —	...	...	27 —	27 —	
...	9 —	9 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	25 —	25 —	
...	9 4	9 8	11 8	11 8	6 —	6 —	25 —	20 —	

United Provinces—
continued

(a) AGRA—continued

Submontane, west—

Shahjahanpur

Budama

Pilibit

Bareilly

Moradabad

Bijnor

Muzaffarnagar

Saharanpur

Dehra-Dun

Hills—

Naini Tal

Almora

Garhwal

(b) OUDH—

Southern—

Partabgarh

Sultanpur

Rae-Bareilly

Unao

Lucknow

Hardoi

Northern—

Fyzabad

Barabanki

Gonda

Bahraich

Sitapur

Kheri

Rajputana—

Eastern—

Partabgarh

Banswara

Mewar (Udaipur)

Hilly Tracts of

Mewar (Dungargarh)

Ajmer

Kishangarh

Bundi

Kota

Jhalawar

Tonk

Jaipur

Karauli

Dhoopur

Bharatpur

Alwar

Deoli

Nasirabad

Shanpura

Western—

Bikaner

Jaisalmer

Jodhpur

Balmer

Eriapara

Sirohi

Anadra

Abu

Central India—

Indore

Nunach

Gwalior

Panjab—

Southern—

Hisar

Ferozpur

Central—

Lahore

Quetta

Gujarat

Jharkhand

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1908—continued (The figures)

Districts	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort	Common	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—continued												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	8 2	8 2	13 14	13 14	...	...	6 4	6 4	16 —	15 —	1 12	13 2
Delhi	8 —	8 2	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 8	15 —	14 —	13 2
Rohtak	8 4	8 4	13 —	13 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	17 8	17 —	15 12	15 8
Karnal	8 4	8 4	16 —	14 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 8	15 12	13 8	12 4
Submontane—												
Ambala	8 12	8 10	12 12	12 12	...	...	7 12	8 —	18 12	19 —	12 8	11 12
Ludhiana	9 4	8 12	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 8	6 —	16 8	15 —	13 —	10 —
Jalandhar	8 4	9 —	13 8	12 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 8	12 —	13 —
Hoshiarpur	8 12	8 8	12 —	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	9 —
Gurdaspur	8 10	8 12	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	...	...
Amritsar	9 —	9 —	13 —	12 8	...	...	7 4	7 —	13 8	13 8	14 —	13 8
Sialkot	8 8	8 4	13 —	11 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 —	...	12 8	12 —
Hills—												
Simla	6 9	6 2	8 8	9 —	...	...	5 10	5 3	11 4	9 6	9 —	9 6
Kangra	8 —	8 8	10 —	11 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Hawalpindi	8 8	8 8	13 4	13 4	...	...	4 12	4 12	12 4	12 4	12 8	12 4
Attock	8 12	8 12	13 —	13 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Western—												
Shahpur	8 12	8 12	13 —	13 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	12 —	11 8
Jhang	8 10	8 10	13 —	12 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 8	10 —	11 —	11 —
Lyalpur	9 6	8 10	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	11 —	11 —
Multan	8 4	8 4	13 4	13 4	...	...	7 4	7 4	12 8	13 —	12 —	12 4
Montgomery	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 —	12 2	...	12 6	12 —
Muzaffargarh	9 4	9 4	...	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 4	11 4	11 8	11 8
Dera Ghazi Khan	8 12	8 12	13 —	13 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 8	13 —	12 8	13 —
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Rawala	8 —	7 10	11 8	11 6	3 7	3 7	5 14	5 13	...	...	9 8	9 8
Peshawar	8 6	8 8	15 —	15 —	4 9	4 9	6 7	4 13	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Kohat	9 —	8 13	14 10	15 4	4 5	4 4	8 6	8 6	15 4	15 4	14 6	14 6
Bannu	11 —	11 2	14 1	14 4	3 8	3 7	9 1	9 1	18 12	18 12	13 7	14 6
Dera Ismael Khan	10 —	10 —	13 1	13 1	3 7	3 7	5 5	5 5	15 8	15 8	13 5	13 5
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	8 —	7 12	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8
Hyderabad	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 —	13 —	12 8
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	12 8	13 8
Shikarpur	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	12 —	14 —	13 —
Upper Sind Frontier	8 8	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 —	6 8	5 8	13 —	12 —	14 —	14 —
Quetta	8 6	8 6	10 —	10 —	3 2	3 2	4 10	4 10	10 10	10 2	10 10	10 10
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 4	6 4	...	...	7 6	7 14	9 2	9 2	9 14	10 6	9 14	9 14
Ratnagiri	6 1	6 1	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 9	7 13	9 12	9 12	10 10	10 10
Alibag	5 12	5 12	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 2	8 2	...	...	9 4	9 4
Bombay	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 6	5 12	7 12	7 2	10 7	9 13	11 4	10 10
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 6	7 5	10 3	10 3	10 8	9 10
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar	6 10	6 10	...	...	7 13	7 13	8 5	8 5	11 11	10 13	11 15	11 8
Bolgaum	6 5	7 1	...	...	7 14	7 14	8 6	8 6	12 7	12 7	11 3	11 11
Satara	6 6	8 12	...	...	7 3	7 9	8 9	8 14	10 4	10 10	11 —	11 —
Sholapur	6 9	6 9	...	...	5 15	5 15	7 8	7 —	12 15	13 14	14 13	14 13
Bijapur	6 10	6 10	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	12 —	13 —	13 14	13 14
Poona	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 15	7 15	12 15	12 15	11 12	11 12
Khandesh and N.E.—												
Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 9	7 9	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10
Nashik	8 1	8 1	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 11	6 11	...	...	13 —	13 —
Dhulia	7 7	7 7	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 9	6 9	11 13	11 13	11 12	11 12
Jalgaon	7 2	7 2	...	...	5 5	5 5	6 4	6 4	13 8	12 8	12 6	11 1
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 9	6 9	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 14	6 —	10 15	10 3	10 10	10 10
Broach	7 —	7 2	...	...	6 —	5 8	5 —	8 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	10 8
Kaira	7 6	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	13 8	13 8	11 —	11 —
Baroda	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Ahmadabad	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8
Godhra	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	9 8	9 8
Dasa	9 8	9 4	...	...	5 8	5 12	6 —	6 4	...	...	10 8	10 —
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 8
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	7 14	7 14	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 14	6 14	13 8	13 8	...	...
Hoshangabad	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	12 8	12 8	...	...
Betul	8 8	8 2	...	...	...	...	6 11	6 11	12 —	12 —	...	...
Chhindwara	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 10	7 —	10 —	10 —	12 10	12 11	...	...
Nagpur	8 14	8 6	...	...	6 8	5 8	10 6	9 2	12 6	11 8	...	...
Wardha	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 2	7 —	9 9	11 —	12 10	12 11	...	...

MARUA OR BAOI (Khesiwo corasana)		KANGNI OR BAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (Sotaria itakas)		GRAM, ORHNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (Cicor arisnum)		MAIZE (Zea Mays)		ARHAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
				9 14	9 10	15 —	14 8	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Panjab—continued
				10 —	10 —	15 —	14 8	5 8	5 8	21 —	21 —	South-eastern—
				10 —	10 —	15 —	14 8	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Gurgaon
				10 4	9 8	14 —	13 —	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Delhi
												Rohtak
												Karnal
				9 14	9 14	15 —	14 8	6 —	6 —	25 —	25 —	Submontane—
				10 —	10 —	13 8	13 4	6 8	6 4	26 12	26 12	Ambala
		10 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	13 8	13 4	...	...	24 —	24 —	Ludhiana
		11 —	11 —	9 8	9 4	12 12	12 6	...	...	24 —	24 —	Jalandhar
		7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Hoshiarpur
				9 12	9 12	13 —	12 8	5 12	6 —	26 —	26 —	Gurdaspur
		13 —	13 —	9 4	9 —	12 —	11 8	...	...	27 —	27 —	Amritsar
												Shaikot
				8 7	8 4	10 5	9 6	5 8	5 8	12 3	12 3	Hills—
				8 8	9 —	11 —	11 8	...	...	20 —	20 —	Simla
												Kangra
		12 12	12 12	9 8	9 4	12 4	12 4	6 4	6 4	24 —	24 —	Northern—
				9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	25 —	25 —	Rawalpindi
				10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	24 —	24 —	Attock
15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	9 8	9 8	11 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	22 —	22 —	Western—
				9 8	9 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	25 —	25 —	Shahpur
		13 —	13 4	9 12	9 12	13 8	13 4	...	...	24 12	24 —	Jhang
				10 6	10 4	10 —	10 —	7 —	6 —	22 —	22 —	Lyallpur
		12 —	12 —	9 10	9 10	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Multan
				9 4	9 4	...	...	6 8	6 4	22 8	24 —	Montgomery
												Muzaffargarh
												Dera Ghazi Khan
		13 —	13 —	8 6	8 6	13 —	12 8	7 8	7 8	19 —	19 —	N.-W. Frontier Province
		13 —	13 —	9 8	9 8	14 —	13 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Hazara
				9 6	9 9	14 1	14 6	...	...	25 8	26 2	Peshawar
				10 10	10 12	18 —	17 2	...	...	30 —	31 4	Kohat
				11 1	10 14	10 7	9 11	6 8	6 8	27 2	27 2	Banna
												Dera Ismael Khan
				9 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	26 —	26 —	Sind and Baluchistan
				8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	Karachi
				8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	26 —	26 —	Hyderabad
				9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	22 —	22 —	Thar and Parkar
				8 8	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	14 —	14 —	(Unarkot)
												Shikarpur
				7 13	7 11	10 7	10 —	5 —	5 4	16 —	16 —	Upper Sind Frontier
												Quetta
				7 13	7 5	...	...	6 9				

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1908—concluded [The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (Andropogon corymbosus)		KAPPA OR GUMBU (Pennisetum typhodesum)	
	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Best sort		Common		Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
					Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month				
Central Provinces—												
<i>continued</i>												
Central—												
Narsinghpur . . .	7 14	7 14	...	...	5 8	...	7 9	7 10	13 —	14 —	...	...
Raipur . . .	8 11	8 —	...	...	5 6	4 —	8 —	7 2	14 13	12 13	...	...
Damoh . . .	7 15	7 14	...	...	8 2	7 12	8 15	8 8	15 10	14 8	...	...
Jubbulpore . . .	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	5 —	8 8	8 —	15 —	14 —	...	...
Mandla . . .	9 —	8 12	...	...	9 —	8 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni . . .	8 8	8 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Balaghat . . .	6 6	6 6	...	...	5 10	5 9	11 11	10 6	...	...	...	...
Bhandara . . .	7 6	7 6	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 4	11 4	11 4	10 2	...	...
Chanda . . .	7 4	7 4	...	...	8 —	6 11	8 14	8 —	11 6	11 6	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur . . .	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...
Raipur . . .	8 4	8 4	...	...	7 8	6 8	11 4	10 —	...	...	...	...
Deog . . .	9 1	8 8	...	...	11 2	8 14	11 14	8 14	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Balasa . . .	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 9	5 9	7 14	7 14	15 —	15 —	...	...
Akola . . .	7 7	7 7	...	...	5 6	5 6	6 6	6 6	15 1	15 1	...	...
Amravati . . .	7 6	6 13	...	...	4 6	4 6	5 7	5 7	13 2	13 2	...	...
Yavatmal . . .	7 13	7 13	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 2	7 2	16 —	16 —	...	...
Nizam's Territories—												
<i>Hyderabad</i> . . .	5 13	5 12	9 2	8 2	5 1	5 4	6 14	7 —	11 9	11 10	13 13	14 —
Madras—												
<i>Malabar Coast—</i>												
Malabar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	...	...	...	...
S. Canara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
<i>South, central—</i>												
Coimbatore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	10 10	10 10	8 14	9 9
Nilgiris . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...
Salem . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	9 —	10 3	8 3	8 14
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	10 15	10 15	...	...
Anantapur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	13 —	13 —	...	...
Cuddapah . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	11 —	11 —	11 9	11 13
Karnul . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 7	13 12	14 11	...	...
<i>East Coast, north—</i>												
Ganjam . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...
Vinayapatnam . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	12 1	13 13
Godavari . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	9 3	10 5	...	...
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Kistna . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 11	11 10	12 8	...	...
Guntur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	11 8	11 8	13 —	13 —
Nellore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	9 1	11 15	12 8	11 13	12 —
<i>East Coast, south—</i>												
Madras . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	...	...
Chingleput . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	10 15	12 4
S. Arcot . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	7 7	...	...	...	...
Tanjore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 9	10 15
<i>Trichinopoly</i> . . .												
Trichinopoly . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	9 —	9 —	8 3	8 9
<i>Southern—</i>												
Thiruvallur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	7 —	9 7	11 —	8 14	9 9
Madurai . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3	7 4	9 7	11 —	8 3	9 12
Mysore—												
Mysore . . .	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 1	5 8	7 6	6 4	11 10	11 —	...	...
Bangalore . . .	6 —	6 —	5 12	5 12	4 8	4 8	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Kolar . . .	6 —	6 —	5 12	5 12	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 8	...	...
Tumkur . . .	6 —	6 —	5 12	5 12	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Hassan . . .	5 8	5 8	6 —	5 12	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur . . .	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	5 8	5 8	7 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...
Shimoga . . .	5 —	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	...	...
Chitaldrug . . .	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	11 —	12 —	11 —
Coorg—												
Coorg . . .	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 8	6 4	5 —	7 8	6 12	...	...	...	...
Aden . . .	6 3	6 3	...	...	5 1	5 1	6 3	6 3	10 3	10 3	11 3	11 3

* Including Bolaram

state the number of sars (of 50 tolas) and mottacks sold for one rupee)

MAGGI OR MAGI (Khasia sarcina)		KANCHI OR KANUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Sarcia taken)		GRAM, CHENNA, KADALA, OR SURAGA (Cicer aristinum)		MAISE (Eos Mays)		ANBAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	8 2	8 2	16 —	16 —	Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	9 2	8 9	...	...	7 2	6 12	16 4	16 5	continued
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	6 6	6 6	16 —	16 —	Central—
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	17 —	17 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	8 11	8 8	...	...	6 6	6 6	18 —	18 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	5 —	5 —	16 8	16 8	Damoh
...	...	...	...	7 10	7 9	...	...	6 4	6 4	20 —	20 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	8 12	7 9	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	Mandla
...	...	...	...	7 4	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	Seoni
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balaghat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhandara
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chanda
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	5 13	5 13	13 13	13 —	Eastern—
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	Bilaspur
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Drug
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Barar—
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 2	6 2	18 —	18 —	Baloda
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	6 8	6 8	17 2	17 2	Akola
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	19 —	20 —	Amroli
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Yestmal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nizam's Territories—
14 5	14 3	...	...	6 12	7 9	...	...	8 10	8 14	14 —	14 —	Secunderabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 7	19 6	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 14	22 3	S. Canara
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	South, central—
12 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	Coimbatore
10 8	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Nilgiris
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 6	19 10	Salem
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Central—
13 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	Bellary
11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	Anantapur
11 13	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	Cuddapah
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 11	14 11	Karnul
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	East Coast, north—
12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Onjan
12 6	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Vizagapatnam
11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Godavari
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	East Coast, central—
12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	Kistna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	Guntur
11 18	11 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	Nellore
11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 3	30 2	Madras
11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 13	26 13	Chingleput
10 10	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	24 8	N. Arcot
10 12	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 11	23 11	S. Arcot
11 10	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
10 6	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 7	23 4	Trichinopoly
10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 10	21 12	Southern—
10 6	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 10	27 10	Tinnevely
10 6	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	23 13	Madura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore—
11 10	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 3	6 3	17 11	18 14	Mysore
10 —	10 —	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	5 4	5 4	15 —	15 —	Bangalore
10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	20 —	20 —	Kolar
11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	19 —	19 —	Tumkur
10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	16 —	16 —	Hassan
9 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	5 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	15 —	15 —	Channarayana
11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 12	4 12	16 —	16 —	Channarayana
12 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	6 —	5 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	13 —	12 —	Channarayana
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ooorg—
12 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	18 —	18 —	Ooorg
...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	...	...	7 7	7 7	22 —	22 —	Aden

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

B. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta January 29, 1909

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 28th January, 1909.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 23rd January 1909, is published for general information:—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	18	15
		Dholera Port . . . . .	...	...
		Ahmedabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	4	4
		Panch Mahals District . . . . .	...	...
		Kaira District	32	14
		Broach Port . . . . .	...	...
		Broach District . . . . .	...	...
		Mahi Kantha Agency	7	8
		Rawa Kantha Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Palanpur	50	37
		Surat Town and Port . . . . .	...	...
		Dulax Port . . . . .	...	1
		Surat District	11	12
		Utta Port . . . . .	...	...
		Vesava . . . . .	...	...
		Kelve . . . . .	...	...
		Makha . . . . .	...	...
		Trombay . . . . .	...	...
		Tarapur . . . . .	...	...
		Mancori . . . . .	...	...
		Dahanu . . . . .	...	...
		Bhiwadi . . . . .	...	...
		Agashi . . . . .	...	...
		Raimurda . . . . .	...	...
		Kure . . . . .	...	...
		Bacala	3	3
		Kalyan . . . . .	...	...
		Thane	2	1
		Bandra	1	1
		Umbergaon Port . . . . .	...	...
		Thana District	2	2
	Central.	Ahmednagar District . . . . .	...	...
		Poona City	32	25
		Poona District	102	60
		Satara	55	30
		East Khandesh District . . . . .	...	...
		Sholapur Town	3	4
		Sholapur District	30	21
		Nasik District	1	1

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Southern.	Alibag Port	8	2
		Thal " . . . . .	...	...
		Panvel " . . . . .	...	...
		Mahad " . . . . .	...	...
		Nagothna Port . . . . .	...	...
		Roha " . . . . .	...	...
		Ashtami " . . . . .	...	...
		Revanda " . . . . .	...	...
		Kolaba District	7	6
		Ratnagiri Port . . . . .	...	...
		Vijaydurg " . . . . .	...	...
		Barnal " . . . . .	...	...
		Vengurla "	8	5
		Malvan " . . . . .	...	...
		Jaytapur " . . . . .	...	...
		Dabhol " . . . . .	...	...
		Jaygad " . . . . .	...	...
		Devgad " . . . . .	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	6	8
		Belgaum "	127	79
		Hubli Town	4	4
		Dharwar District	98	69
		Karwar Port . . . . .	...	...
		Savantvadi State . . . . .	...	...
		Bijapur District . . . . .	...	...
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	38	31
		Karachi District . . . . .	...	...
		Hyderabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Hyderabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Larkhama " . . . . .	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District . . . . .	...	...
		Upper Sind Frontier District . . . . .	...	...
		Sukkur District . . . . .	...	...
		Khairpur State . . . . .	...	...
	Political Charges.	Akalkot State . . . . .	...	...
		Aundh " . . . . .	...	...
		Sholapur Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Phaltan State . . . . .	...	...
		Tuna! Port . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Political Charges.	Mandra Port . . . . .	...	...
		Bijapur Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Cambar Port . . . . .	...	...
		Cambar State . . . . .	...	...
		Mandvi Port	1	1
		Jakhon Port . . . . .	...	...
		Orich State	13	13
		Savner " . . . . .	...	...
		Bhor " . . . . .	...	...
		Mangrol Port . . . . .	...	...
		Mahuva " . . . . .	...	...
		Jafarabad " . . . . .	...	...
		Vavunia " . . . . .	...	...
		Jamnagar Town and Port	18	17
		Salaya Port	14	9
		Bhavnagar Town and Port . . . . .	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	13	10
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	58	40
		Sachin State . . . . .	...	...
		Dharampur State . . . . .	...	...
		Shrivardhan Port . . . . .	...	...
		Murad " . . . . .	...	...
		Nandgaon " . . . . .	...	...
		Rajapuri " . . . . .	...	...
		Janjira " . . . . .	...	...
		Janjira State . . . . .	...	...
		Bot Port . . . . .	...	...
		Dwarka Port . . . . .	...	...
		Baroda City . . . . .	...	...
		Bilimora Port . . . . .	...	...
		Kodinar " . . . . .	...	...
		Baroda State	53	37
		Satara Agency	8	6
		Jath State . . . . .	...	...
		Poona Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Surat Agency	2	6
		Aden . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	323	360

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Madras City . . . . .	...	...
		Anantapur District . . . . .	...	...
		Salem District	31(a)	25(b)
		Bellary Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Bellary District	4	2
		Kurnool " . . . . .	...	...
		North Arcot District . . . . .	...	...
		Ouddalore Port . . . . .	...	...
		Mangalore "	1	...
		Tinnevely District . . . . .	...	...
		Ouddapah " . . . . .	...	...
		Madura " . . . . .	...	...
		Visagapatam Port . . . . .	...	...
		Visagapatam District . . . . .	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	1(c)	1(d)
		Coimbatore District	7(b)	5(b)
		Ganjam District . . . . .	...	...
		South Canara District	1(d)	...
		Ootacamund Town	4	1
		Coonoor Town . . . . .	...	...
		Nilgiris District	6(a)	4(a)
		Chingleput " . . . . .	...	...
		Godavari " . . . . .	...	...
		Cannanore Port . . . . .	...	...
		Tanjore District . . . . .	...	...
		Trichinopoly " . . . . .	...	...
		Cochin State . . . . .	...	...
		South Arcot District . . . . .	...	...
		Nellore District . . . . .	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port . . . . .	...	...
		Oalingapatam " . . . . .	...	...
		Ooonada " . . . . .	...	...
		Gopalpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Oallout " . . . . .	...	...
		Sandur State . . . . .	...	...
				TOTAL	55	33
BENGAL.	Presi- dency.	Calcutta	13	13
		Jessore District . . . . .	...	...
		Nadia " . . . . .	...	...
		Murshidabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Khulna District . . . . .	...	...

(a) One imported.

(b) Two imported.

(c) Suspicious

(d) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Burdwan	Midnapore District . . . . .	...	...
		Burdwan " . . . . .	...	...
		Hooghly District . . . . .	...	...
		Howrah Town . . . . .	...	...
		Howrah District	1	1
		Birbham " . . . . .	...	...
		Bankura " . . . . .	...	...
	Patna	Saran District	43	34
		Gaya Town . . . . .	...	...
		Gaya District	10	8
		Muzaffarpur District	17	17
		Darbhanga District	37	27
		Shahabad "	14	10
		Dinapore . . . . .	...	...
		Patna City . . . . .	...	...
		Patna District	24	24
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	23	10
		Monghyr District	63	39
		Darjeeling District . . . . .	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	2	2
		Purnea " . . . . .	...	...
		Southal Parganas District . . . . .	...	...
	Chota Nagpur	Palamna District . . . . .	...	...
		Manbhum District . . . . .	...	...
		Singhbhum District . . . . .	...	...
		Hazaribagh " . . . . .	...	...
		Gangpur State . . . . .	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District . . . . .	...	...
		Sambalpur " . . . . .	...	...
TOTAL			247	205

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts States and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seisures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Meerut.	Dehra Dun District	...	...
		Meerut City	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment	3	2
		Meerut District	...	...
		Musaffarnagar City	...	...
		Musaffarnagar District	...	...
		Aligarh City	...	...
		Koll "	...	...
		Hathras City	...	...
		Aligarh District	...	...
		Saharanpur City	...	...
		Hardwar Union	...	...
		Roorkee Town	...	...
		Saharanpur District	...	...
		Bulandshahr "	...	...
	Agra	Etawah City	4	4
		Etawah District	...	...
		Fatehgarh	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	6	4
		Farrukhabad District	8	8
		Mainpuri District	...	...
		Agra City	16	16
		Agra District	6	4
		Etah "	...	...
		Muttra City	11	11
		Muttra District	...	...
	Bohli- khand.	Bareilly City	...	...
		Bareilly District	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	...	...
		Budaun District	8	3
		Bijnor Town	...	...
		Bijnor District	...	...
		Moradabad City	...	...
		Moradabad District	1	...
		Philibhit District	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Allahabad	Allahabad City . . . . .	...	...
		Allahabad District	17	18(a)
		Cawnpur City	42	88
		Cawnpur District	1	2
		Fatehpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Banda " . . . . .	...	...
		Jhansi City . . . . .	...	...
		Jhansi District . . . . .	...	...
		Hamirpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Jaloun " . . . . .	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Benares City . . . . .	...	...
		Benares District . . . . .	...	...
		Balla "	156	112
		Jaunpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Jaunpur District	23	17
		Ghazipur " . . . . .	...	...
		Mirzapur City . . . . .	...	...
		Mirzapur District . . . . .	...	...
	Gorakhpur	Amangarh City . . . . .	...	...
		Amangarh District	73	65
		Gorakhpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Gorakhpur District	20	16
		Basti District . . . . .	...	...
	Kannau	Naini Tal District . . . . .	...	...
		Gashwal " . . . . .	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	19	12
		Lucknow City . . . . .	...	...
		Lucknow District . . . . .	...	...
		Hardoi "	14	9
		Rae Bareilly " . . . . .	...	...
		Sitapur " . . . . .	...	...
		Kheri " . . . . .	...	...

(a) Includes one death of previous week

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Bahraich District . . . . .	...	...
		Gonda " . . . . .	...	...
		Partabgarh " . . . . .	...	...
		Sultanpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Ajodhya . . . . .	...	...
		Fyzabad City . . . . .	...	...
		Fyzabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Bara Banki Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bara Banki District . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	422	334
PUNJAB.	Delhi	Gurgaon District	20	20
		Hissar " . . . . .	...	...
		Karnal " . . . . .	...	...
		Simla " . . . . .	...	...
		Delhi District	14	10
		Ambala " . . . . .	...	...
		Ludhiana "	45	25
		Rohtak "	8	4
	Jullundur	Jullundur City . . . . .	...	...
		Jullundur District . . . . .	...	...
		Hoshiarpur "	70	70
		Ferozepur "	89	71
		Kangra " . . . . .	...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City . . . . .	...	...
		Amritsar District	2	2
		Gurdaspur "	1	1
		Lahore City . . . . .	...	...
		Lahore District	27	21
		Gujranwala District	38	38
		Montgomery City . . . . .	...	...
		Montgomery District	48	48
		Sialkot " . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District . . . . .	...	...
		Gujrat " . . . . .	...	...
		Shahpur "	33	22
		Jhelum " . . . . .	...	...
		Attock " . . . . .	...	...
	Multan	Mianwali District . . . . .	...	...
		Lyalpur "	16	24
		Jhang "	15	9
		Muzaffargarh " . . . . .	...	...
		Multan " . . . . .	...	...
	...	Patiala City . . . . .	...	...
		Patiala State . . . . .	...	...
		Malwa Kotla State . . . . .	...	...
		Jind "	16	11
		Nalagarh " . . . . .	...	...
		Nabha "	43(a)	43(a)
		Bahawalpur " . . . . .	...	...
	TOTAL		435	419
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	13	10
		Banbhawaddy District	6	5
		Pegu "	9	9
		Tharrawaddy "	31	30
		Prome " . . . . .	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Maubin District . . . . .	...	...
		Bassien "	7	7
		Hennada "	13	8
		Pyapon " . . . . .	...	...
		Nyaungmya " . . . . .	...	...

(a) Figures for the two weeks ending 23rd January 1909.

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tennes- serim.	Toungoo District	5	3
		Thaon " . . . . .	...	...
		Moulmein Town . . . . .	...	...
		Amherst (Moulmein) District . . . . .	...	...
		Tavoy District . . . . .	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District . . . . .	...	...
		Pakokku " . . . . .	...	...
		Minbu " . . . . .	...	...
		Magwe " . . . . .	...	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	230	214
		Maymyo Town . . . . .	...	...
		Mandalay District	4	4
		Myitkyina " . . . . .	...	...
		Bhamo " . . . . .	...	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo District . . . . .	...	...
		Lower Chindwin (Monywa) District . . . . .	...	...
		Sagaing District	1	1
	Mektila	Myingyan District . . . . .	...	...
		Yamethin "	55	49
		Kyaukse " . . . . .	...	...
		Mektila "	20	17
		Northern Shan States . . . . .	...	...
	TOTAL		394	357
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District . . . . .	...	...
		Malda " . . . . .	...	...
		Goalpara " . . . . .	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town . . . . .	...	...
		Dacca District . . . . .	...	...
		Faridpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Manipur State . . . . .	...	...

Presidency (or Province)	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BENAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	1(a)	1(a)
		Kamptee Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Kamptee Town . . . . .	...	...
		Nagpur District	2	2
		Wardha Town . . . . .	...	...
		Wardha District	1(a)	1(a)
		Chanda Town . . . . .	...	...
		Chanda District . . . . .	...	...
		Bhandara Town	25	17
		Bhandara District	13(b)	13(b)
		Balaghat Town . . . . .	...	...
		Balaghat District . . . . .	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town . . . . .	...	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Jubbulpore District . . . . .	...	...
		Damoh Town . . . . .	...	...
		Damoh District . . . . .	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Saugor Town . . . . .	...	...
		Saugor District . . . . .	...	...
		Chappara Town . . . . .	...	...
		Seoni Town . . . . .	...	...
		Seoni District . . . . .	...	...
		Mandla " . . . . .	...	...
	Nerbudda	Khandwa Town . . . . .	...	...
		Burhanpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Nimar District . . . . .	...	...
		Pachmar . . . . .	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Hoshangabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Narsingpur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Narsingpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Betul "	2	1
		Chhindwara Town . . . . .	...	...
		Chhindwara District . . . . .	...	...
	Chhattishgarh.	Drug Town . . . . .	...	...
		Drug District . . . . .	...	...
		Bilaspur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bilaspur District . . . . .	...	...
		Raipur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Raipur District . . . . .	...	...

(a) Imported.

(b) Two imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BEHAR).	BEHAR	Akola Town	18	10
		Akola District	28(a)	23(a)
		Buldana Town . . . . .	...	...
		Buldana District	147	181
		Yeotmal Town . . . . .	...	...
		Yeotmal District . . . . .	...	...
		Ellichpur City	2	3
		Amraoti Town	70	58
		Amraoti District . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	304	344
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	8	9
		Bangalore City	13	11
		Bangalore District	4	4
		Mysore City	1	1
		Mysore District	35	28
		Hassan "	8	4
		Kadur "	9	8
		Kolar "	14	12
		Kolar Gold Fields . . . . .	...	...
		Tumkur District	8	6
		Shimoga " . . . . .	...	...
		Chitaldroog "	5	3
		TOTAL	105	86
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Umanabad District	11	5
		Raichur District	27	25
		Gulbarga " . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	38	30

(a) One imported.

(b) Figures for the period from 12th to 18th January 1909.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.		Indore City . . . . .	..	..
		Indore State	6 } (a)	6 } (a)
		Indore Residency	2 } (a)	2 } (a)
		Ujjain City . . . . .	..	..
		Gwalior .. . . .	..	..
		Gwalior State (portion in Bhopal) . . . . .	..	..
		Dhar State . . . . .	..	..
		Pathari .. . . .	..	..
		Malwa Agency . . . . .	..	..
		Sunderi Pargana (in the Bhopal Agency) . . . . .	..	..
		Nagode State . . . . .	..	..
		Bhopal City . . . . .	..	..
		Bhopal State . . . . .	..	..
		Shahjahanpur Town . . . . .	..	..
		Guaranteed Holding in Bhopal Agency . . . . .	..	..
		Makrudangarh State . . . . .	..	..
		Mhow Cantonment . . . . .	..	..
		Neemach .. . . .	..	..
		Orehia State . . . . .	..	..
		Rutlam City . . . . .	..	..
		Rutlam State . . . . .	..	..
		Dewas Town . . . . .	..	..
		Dewas State . . . . .	..	..
		Narsingarh State . . . . .	..	..
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency . . . . .	..	..
		Toank State (portion in Central India) . . . . .	..	..
		Baghelkhand Agency States . . . . .	..	..
		Bawa Town . . . . .	..	..
		Bawa State . . . . .	..	..
		Behore Cantonment . . . . .	..	..
		Behore State . . . . .	..	..
		Datta City . . . . .	..	..
		Datta State . . . . .	..	..
		Sailana Town . . . . .	..	..
		Sailana State . . . . .	..	..
		Sitaman .. . . .	..	..
		Piploda .. . . .	..	..
		Bagli .. . . .	..	..
		Jhabua .. . . .	..	..
		Jaura Town . . . . .	..	..
		Jaura State	3(a)	3(a)
		Agar Military Station . . . . .	..	..
		Manpur . . . . .	..	..
		Rajgarh State . . . . .	..	..

(a) Figures for the week ending 16th January 1909.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Kurwai State . . . . .	...	...
		Barwani " . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	17	18
(a) RAJ- PUTANA AND AJMER MERWARA	...	Mewar State . . . . .	...	...
		Partabgarh State . . . . .	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State . . . . .	...	...
		Tonk State . . . . .	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur) . . . . .	...	...
		Jaipur City . . . . .	...	...
		Jaipur State . . . . .	...	...
		Kishangarh Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bikaner State . . . . .	...	...
		Jhalawar " . . . . .	...	...
		Kotah " . . . . .	...	...
		Sirohi " . . . . .	...	...
		Shahpura " . . . . .	...	...
		Dholpur . . . . .	...	...
		Alwar City . . . . .	...	...
		Alwar State . . . . .	...	...
		Beawar . . . . .	...	...
		Karauli State . . . . .	...	...
		Banswara Town . . . . .	...	...
		Banswara State . . . . .	...	...
		Bharatpur State . . . . .	...	...
		Ajmer City . . . . .	...	...
		Ajmer District . . . . .	...	...
		Deoli . . . . .	...	...
		Abu Road . . . . .	...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL . . . . .	...	...
N.-W. P. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Hazara District . . . . .	...	...
		Bannu " . . . . .	...	...
		Kohat Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Kohat Town . . . . .	...	...
		Kohat District . . . . .	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan Town . . . . .	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District . . . . .	...	...
		Peshawar Town . . . . .	...	...
		Peshawar Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Nowshera " . . . . .	...	...
		Peshawar District . . . . .	...	...
		Khyber Agency . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL . . . . .	...	...

(a) Return not received.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
BALU- CHISTAN.	---	Sonmiani . . . . .	..	...
		Hirok . . . . .	...	...
		Sibi . . . . .	...	...
		Fort Sandeman . . . . .	...	...
		Las Bela State . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL .		
		GRAND TOTAL .	2,000	2,306

H. A. STUART,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian
Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(RAILWAY BOARD.)

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAYS.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.		RESULTS OF WORKING DURING 1ST HALF OF YEAR.										RESULTS OF WORKING FOR OFFICIAL YEAR.			
	During 1st-half of 1908.	During official year 1907-08.	Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week		Total earnings from 1st January to		Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
			1908.	1909.	18th January 1908.	16th January 1909.	11 days of January 1908.	9 days of January 1909.	18th January 1908.	16th January 1909.			18th January 1908.	16th January 1909.		
	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	265	264	2,304	2,304	5,14,416	5,52,000	243	240	13,82,783	12,97,000	...	85,783	2,21,52,197	2,05,31,000	...	16,21,197
Bezwada Extension	340	388	21	21	5,249	5,600	250	267	19,577	13,400	...	277	2,42,511	2,64,000	21,489	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg. Viramgam-Wadhwan Section, 3' 3 1/2" gauge)	882	790	504	504	3,51,571	4,14,000	698	821	9,51,848	9,57,000	5,152	...	1,63,16,950	1,59,37,000	...	4,09,950
Nagda-Muttra	51	37	101	139	5,382	6,600	53	47	13,257	14,300	1,043	...	(a) 83,437	2,21,000	1,37,563	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. 3' 3 1/2" and 2' gauge lines)	364	399	1,274	1,379	4,26,881	5,36,000	335	384	11,62,147	12,11,000	48,853	...	2,11,53,970	2,22,23,000	10,69,030	...
East Indian	712	681	2,323	2,328	15,26,439	15,95,000	657	686	40,80,596	36,75,000	...	4,05,596	6,37,89,074	6,34,65,000	...	3,23,074
Great Indian Peninsula	623	626	1,566	1,566	11,20,951	13,94,000	718	868	29,68,331	30,43,000	54,669	...	3,91,99,122	3,54,78,000	...	37,21,122
Agra-Delhi Chord	250	233	126	126	20,440	20,800	210	165	66,499	54,600	600	...	11,96,591	11,42,000	...	54,591
Baran Kotab (b)	...	...	13	13	...	403	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	6,300	...	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	258	257	914	916	2,87,562	2,41,000	314	262	7,23,438	4,96,000	...	2,27,438	97,48,397	79,28,000	...	18,20,397
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3 1/2" gauge lines)	219	220	2,838	2,871	5,05,256	5,66,000	178	197	13,45,150	13,26,000	...	19,150	2,65,87,453	2,40,81,000	...	25,06,453
North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	318	371	3,614	3,614	11,27,945	11,18,000	312	309	29,70,781	24,72,000	...	4,98,781	5,69,77,954	4,32,25,000	...	1,37,52,954
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. Cawnpore Burhwal 3' 3 1/2" link)	271	269	1,298	1,298	3,63,527	2,88,000	280	222	8,42,025	6,20,000	...	2,22,025	1,43,37,953	1,21,06,000	...	22,31,953
Hardwar-Dehra	247	235	32	32	6,321	6,500	198	203	14,791	12,300	...	2,491	3,12,642	2,97,000	...	15,642
Assam-Bengal	123	121	771	771	76,495	90,000	99	117	2,07,150	2,10,000	2,810	...	38,57,689	36,70,000	...	1,87,689
Bezwada-Masulipatam (c)	133	...	49	...	...	5,300	...	108	...	13,500	...	...	...	2,45,000	...	...
Burma	286	240	1,475	1,527	4,51,668	4,29,000	366	281	11,35,987	9,40,000	...	1,95,987	1,29,11,029	1,35,67,000	...	6,75,971
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	129	128	124	124	16,067	12,100	130	98	41,178	27,100	...	14,078	6,48,334	5,50,000	...	98,334
Lucknow-Bareilly	178	148	237	237	34,293	35,900	145	151	87,281	82,300	...	4,981	12,77,865	12,06,000	...	71,865
Palampur-Deesa	64	50	17	17	933	900	55	53	2,209	2,200	...	9	34,292	36,900	2,608	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda, 5' 6" gauge)	274	282	1,909	1,915	5,30,897	4,90,000	278	256	13,86,054	10,85,000	...	3,01,054	2,24,31,455	1,85,62,000	...	38,69,455
South Indian (including 5' 6" and 4' 6" gauge lines)	283	235	1,374	1,396	3,00,115	3,38,000	218	242	8,39,691	7,94,000	...	45,691	1,23,61,514	1,60,07,000	36,45,486	...
Tanjore District Board	121	121	103	103	8,445	12,000	82	116	24,197	28,200	4,003	...	5,11,440	5,45,000	...	...
Travancore Branch	110	110	108	108	9,370	10,200	86	94	25,757	23,900	...	1,857	5,07,722	5,16,000	...	...
Tirhoot State	226	212	774	774	1,29,337	1,59,000	170	205	3,65,846	3,54,000	...	11,846	59,99,694	64,02,000	4,11,306	...

All other Railways.

	110	113	28	28	28	2,507	2,900	90	104	6,100	...	6	1,38,547	1,52,000	12,453	...
Anritsar-Patti	110	113	28	114	114	15,849	12,500	139	110	28,000	...	10,802	6,20,993	5,91,000	...	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	133	129	148	148	148	7,566	7,700	51	52	15,500	...	5,364	4,38,037	2,92,000	...	29,993
Bina-Goon-Beras	77	73	162	162	162	31,623	39,900	196	26	76,600	...	4,167	17,42,219	16,39,000	...	1,46,637
Delhi-Umballa-Kalra	29	28	16	16	16	1,408	1,000	88	100	4,100	...	...	63,327	69,800	6,473	1,03,219
Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	107	97	10	10	10	2,763	4,100	277	410	11,400	3,883	...	1,64,024	1,77,000	12,976	...
Kolar Gold-fields	345	383	10	79	79	9,231	10,700	117	135	23,000	...	1,367	5,15,808	5,10,000	...	...
Ladhiana-Dhuri-Jakhai	154	154	34	34	34	2,535	4,000	75	118	8,600	2,252	...	1,52,378	1,46,000	...	5,808
Nagda-Ujjain	117	109	34	34	34	93,368	84,000	280	251	1,85,000	...	49,898	39,47,405	35,31,000	...	6,378
Nizam's Guaranteed State	301	289	34	34	34	3,249	3,700	96	109	9,400	...	...	1,70,132	1,84,000	13,868	4,16,405
Petlad-Cambay	150	123	107	107	107	31,738	20,600	207	193	47,400	...	35,585	12,45,462	9,67,000	...	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	211	229	425	425	425	130,279	69,600	307	164	1,51,000	...	1,54,126	41,87,913	30,92,000	...	2,78,468
Southern Punjab	115	112	155	155	155	16,630	15,500	107	100	23,000	...	4,549	7,43,170	6,52,000	...	10,95,913
"Ladhiana" extension	141	124	155	155	155	23,824	28,600	154	185	66,800	7,042	...	7,68,933	7,33,000	...	91,170
Tapti Valley	377	323	22	22	22	4,994	5,500	227	250	12,700	...	1,255	2,69,112	2,65,000	...	45,933
Tarakeswar	66	68	34	34	34	3,320	1,800	98	53	4,300	...	2,759	95,172	97,900	1,728	4,112
Ahmedabad-Dholka	121	95	55	55	55	5,660	4,200	103	76	9,700	...	4,622	2,10,252	2,22,000	...	...
Ahmedabad-Faranti	155	163	101	101	101	150,961	1,62,000	149	159	3,59,000	...	48,736	68,60,968	61,36,000	...	...
Bengal Doon	119	130	153	153	153	22,595	15,400	148	161	40,300	...	11,821	8,43,393	8,35,000	...	7,54,668
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Jungad-Portbandar	140	118	455	455	455	47,697	50,700	105	110	1,12,000	...	14,133	21,48,896	22,06,000	...	8,393
Birur-Shimoga	81	73	38	38	38	3,162	3,000	83	79	7,000	...	...	1,08,653	1,25,000	...	...
Dibru-Sadiya	245	257	78	78	78	17,519	15,400	225	197	38,100	640	7,410	8,31,293	8,07,000	...	...
Gakwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol)	92	78	134	134	134	9,957	8,300	74	48	21,000	...	3,249	4,39,549	4,54,000	...	24,293
Kedi	114	126	51	51	51	6,726	6,300	133	124	14,800	...	3,464	2,75,529	2,53,000	...	...
Hindupur	193	160	392	392	392	82,909	79,500	212	203	1,67,000	...	4,0475	24,30,049	23,07,000	...	22,539
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	33	42	73	73	73	2,309	2,400	32	29	4,000	...	1,442	84,251	83,500	...	63,049
Jodhpur-Bikaner	83	80	709	709	709	53,213	47,400	75	60	94,700	...	40,735	23,96,835	20,23,000	...	751
Kolhapur	172	130	29	29	29	3,665	3,800	126	131	8,700	...	1,402	1,42,320	1,67,000	...	3,13,855
Morvi (including Vanhaner-Morvi & G' gauge)	117	92	95	95	95	8,207	7,300	86	78	16,100	...	5,685	3,50,570	3,95,000	...	...
Mymensingh-Jamulpur-Jagannathganj	121	121	54	54	54	5,243	11,100	97	206	25,900	9,681	...	2,58,721	3,32,000	...	...
Mysore-Nanjangud	67	52	10	10	10	845	900	53	56	2,300	...	...	32,264	45,800	...	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon	96	147	210	210	210	18,330	24,200	87	113	55,300	6,017	...	9,71,313	10,54,000	...	...
Sangli	148	112	5	5	5	482	600	96	120	1,500	...	1	21,686	25,900	...	...
Shoranur-Cochin	135	126	65	65	65	7,790	7,500	120	115	17,600	...	2,919	3,35,763	3,41,000	...	...
Udaipur-Chitor	82	70	67	67	67	3,951	4,800	59	72	10,694	...	494	1,91,561	1,83,000	...	8,561
Barri	119	125	78	78	78	11,275	8,700	145	112	25,462	...	7,762	4,11,934	3,23,000	...	...
Cooch-Bihar	111	102	34	34	34	4,327	4,200	127	124	8,400	...	1,032	1,41,624	1,58,000	...	88,994
Gachwar's Dabhoi	120	95	34	34	34	7,222	6,600	77	70	15,000	...	4,752	3,58,235	3,46,000	...	...
Rajpura	52	43	37	37	37	1,617	1,200	44	32	2,700	...	1,170	61,955	59,300	...	12,235
Darjeeling-Himalayas	352	350	51	51	51	11,356	10,000	223	196	24,000	...	4,575	7,79,692	7,86,000	...	2,658
TOTAL	155	150	5,845	5,891	5,891	8,68,211	7,92,900	149	135	17,56,800	...	4,45,868	3,59,00,868	3,28,24,200	...	30,76,668
GRAND TOTAL	309	308	29,489	30,096	30,096	86,99,376	91,14,800	295	303	2,04,92,800	...	23,64,427	36,86,33,098	34,11,22,300	...	2,75,02,758

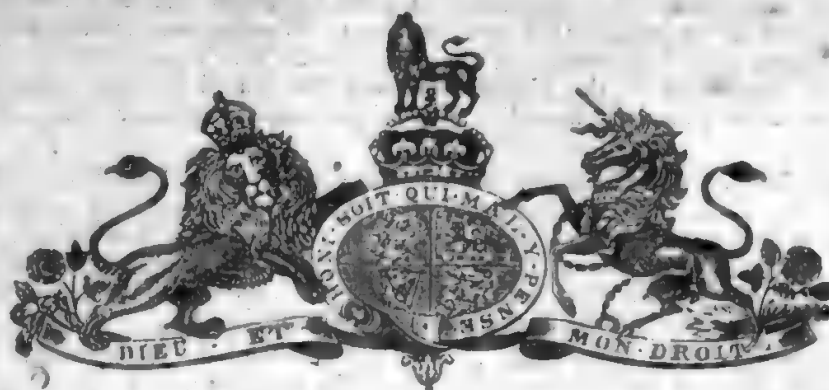
(a) From 15th July 1907.

(b) Opened from 1st July 1908.

(c) Opened from 4th February 1908.

C. F. ANDERSON, Captain, R.E.,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 6.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1909.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday,
the 4th February 1909, based on the Indian Daily Weather
Reports of the period.**

The weather of the past week in northern India has been marked by large and sudden barometric changes indicating instability in pressure conditions. There was a considerable amount of cloud present, but in the absence of any well marked depression the resulting precipitation was in most cases light and local. The heaviest rain occurred on the Orissa coast and was due to a shallow low pressure area shown over the east of the Peninsula on the 31st January. The rainfall due to this disturbance occurred only in Orissa and the adjacent districts of Chota Nagpur and Bengal and did not extend into Eastern Bengal or Burma. On the 1st February a feeble disturbance from Persia entered Sind and passed rapidly across north-west India to the neighbourhood of the Simla hills, causing precipitation in Baluchistan and Kashmir and along the western Himalayas as far east as Muktesar. A few local falls of rain also occurred in Gujarat on the 2nd. Temperature was on the whole somewhat below normal and in the central parts of the country the air was drier than usual.

Burma.—Skies were clear or only lightly clouded and temperature was approximately normal.

North-east India including Orissa.—Moderately heavy rain was reported on the 1st February from the Orissa coast and light rain from the neighbouring districts and on the 2nd Saugor Island and Balasore each reported a quarter of an inch. While this period of disturbed weather lasted, there was heavy cloud in the south of the division, but during the remainder of the week skies were generally clear. Temperature was normal or in defect.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Muktesar, Chakrata, Dehra Dun and Roorkee reported light precipitation on the 2nd February and snowfall continued at Chakrata for the next two days. Weather was dry and colder than usual during the first part of the week, but the disturbance which gave the precipitation in the extreme north-west of the United Provinces also caused the appearance of cloud accompanied by a rise in both humidity and night temperature over almost the whole division.

North-west India.—The disturbance from Persia gave snow in Baluchistan, Kashmir and the Punjab Himalayas, and on the 1st and 2nd was the cause of light scattered rain in the plains, falls of a tenth of an inch or over being reported from Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Lahore, Bhuj, Dwarka and Rajkot. Skies were generally clear or only lightly clouded in the southern half of the division, and moderately to heavily clouded in the northern. Temperature was on the whole lower than usual, especially in Kashmir.

The Peninsula.—Skies were clear or only lightly clouded. Temperature was in slight defect in the north of the Peninsula and normal in the south.

There was no rain in Assam, and the seasonal rainfall there, which up to the 19th January was normal, is now in defect. The deficiency hitherto shown in Orissa has been changed into a large excess and the rainfall of the past week in Gujarat was equal to the small amount usually expected in that division up to 4th February.

DIVISION;	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 4TH FEBRUARY 1909.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 4TH DECEMBER 1908 TO 4TH FEBRUARY 1909.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAS.	
	Average actual rainfall in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stations in the Bay	0	0'1	—0'1	7'8	6'3	+ 1'3	+ 20	+ 24
Lower Burma	0'1	0'1	0	0'3	0'6	— 0'3	— 50	— 50
Upper Burma	0	0	0	0'1	0'5	— 0'4	— 80	— 80
Assam	0	0'3	—0'3	1'2	1'5	— 0'3	— 20	0
Eastern Bengal	0	0'2	—0'2	0'1	0'8	— 0'7	— 88	— 83
Bengal	0'1	0'1	0	0'2	0'6	— 0'4	— 61	— 80
Orissa	1'1	0'1	+ 1'0	1'1	0'6	+ 0'5	+ 83	—100
Chota Nagpur	0'1	0'1	0	1'6	0'5	+ 1'1	+ 220	+ 275
Bihar	0	0'2	—0'2	0'3	0'8	— 0'5	— 63	— 50
United Provinces, East	0	0'2	—0'2	0'4	1'1	— 0'7	— 63	— 60
United Provinces, West	0'1	0'3	—0'2	1'0	1'7	— 0'7	— 41	— 40
Punjab, East and North	0'1	0'4	—0'3	1'3	2'4	— 1'1	— 46	— 43
Punjab, South-west	0	0'2	—0'2	0'1	1'2	— 1'1	— 94	— 90
Kashmir	0'1	0'4	—0'3	3'4	2'3	+ 1'1	+ 46	+ 74
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0'3	—0'3	0'6	1'4	— 0'8	— 51	— 45
Baluchistan	0'4	0'6	—0'2	3'1	2'8	+ 0'3	+ 11	+ 18
Sind	0	0'1	—0'1	0'3	0'5	— 0'2	— 40	— 25
Rajputana, West	0	0'1	—0'1	0'2	0'5	— 0'3	— 60	— 63
Rajputana, East	0	0	0	0'2	0'6	— 0'4	— 07	— 07
Gujarat	0'1	0	+ 0'1	0'1	0'1	0	0	—100
Central India, West	0	0	0	0	0'4	— 0'4	—100	—100
Central India, East	0	0'1	—0'1	0'7	1'4	— 0'7	— 50	— 46
Berar	0	0	0	0'5	1'0	— 0'5	— 50	— 50
Central Provinces, West	0	0'1	—0'1	0'6	1'0	— 0'4	— 40	— 40
Central Provinces, East	0	0	0	0	0'0	— 0'6	—100	—100
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0'2	— 0'2	—100	—100
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0'1	0'3	— 0'2	— 67	— 67
Hyderabad, North	0	0	0	0'8	0'4	+ 0'4	+ 100	+ 100
Hyderabad, South	0	0	0	0	0'2	— 0'2	—100	—100
Mysore	0	0	0	1'1	0'2	+ 0'9	+ 450	+ 450
Malabar	0	0'1	—0'1	2'5	1'5	+ 1'0	+ 67	+ 79
Madras, South-east	0	0'1	—0'1	5'0	5'4	— 0'4	— 7	— 6
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	1'4	0'5	+ 0'9	+ 180	+ 180
Madras Coast, North	0	0	0	1'8	1'2	+ 0'6	+ 50	+ 50

GEORGE C. SIMPSON,
for Director-General of Observatories.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 4th February 1909.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday,
30th January 1909.

Burma.—Small amounts of rain fell in three of the northern districts. Reaping of winter rice is nearly finished in the last few districts while threshing and winnowing operations are proceeding in the other districts. In Upper Burma the cultivation of spring rice and of other spring crops is progressing satisfactorily and the standing crops are in good condition. The price of unhusked rice has risen in four and has fallen in six districts.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—There was very little rain during the week. Only a few very light showers have fallen in some places. Prospects of standing crops are fair but they are likely to suffer from want of moisture. Gathering of pulses and transplantation of summer rice still continue and reaping of cotton and rape crops is going on. The numbers on test relief works are :—Dinajpur 2,458; Rangpur 4,553 and Bogra 330; total 7,341. The average price of common rice has fallen by about 2 per cent. Cattle disease prevails in Backarganj, Rajshahi, Kamrup and Darrang.

Bengal—Light showers fell in Chota Nagpur and in Lower Bengal and Orissa, except Hooghly, Jessore, Khulna and Cuttack. In Bihar there was practically no rain. A few scattered showers have been received in Shahabad, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur and the Sonthal Parganas. Ploughing of land has been facilitated and standing crops have been benefited by the recent rain. More rain is wanted in Bihar for spring crops. Prospects are not favourable in North Bihar, in Birbhum, Midnapore, Jessore and Khulna. Harvesting of early oilseeds and pulses is still going on in Nadia, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Purnea, Balasore and Angul. Sugarcane pressing continues in Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The condition of the poorer classes in North Bihar is affected by the scarcity. The price of common rice has risen in Burdwan, Bankura, Midnapore, Nadia, Murshidabad, Jessore, Saran and Manbhum; and has fallen in Patna, Shahabad, Bhagalpur, the Sonthal Parganas, Balasore, Puri and Singhbhum. Cattle disease is reported from Burdwan, Midnapore, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Purnea, Sambalpur and Chota Nagpur, Singhbhum excepted. The fodder and water-supply is reported to be insufficient in parts of Purnea and the Sonthal Parganas. The number of persons on test and famine relief works in Darbhanga and Bhagalpur was 33,586. Gratuitous relief was given to 1,495 persons in Darbhanga, Bhagalpur and Purnea and 1,157 persons in Balasore and Puri.

United Provinces.—Rain has fallen in all districts except Mainpuri, Unao, Jalaun and Jhansi. Save in Dehra Dun and Garhwal the falls were mostly light but they have benefited standing crops. More rain is however urgently required in Fyzabad, Hardoi, Kheri, Jaunpur and Basti. Standing crops are in good or fair condition except in the dry tracts of Kheri and Fyzabad. Cattle disease is reported from nine districts. Water and fodder are adequate except in the Bikapur tahsil of the Fyzabad district. Prices have fallen in eleven districts and are stationary elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The condition of workers is fair to good. Crime is normal. Three civil works and one poor house are open in Bijaigarh and four civil works in Kera Mangraur. People are resorting freely to works. The numbers on relief are :—On civil works 8,834; on gratuitous relief 1,526; in poor houses 66; dependants 950; total 11,376. Prices:—Bijaigarh 12½ and Kera Mangraur 13½ seers per rupee.

Punjab.—Light to moderate rain has fallen in all districts except Hissar, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Gujranwala and Jhang. More rain is urgently needed. Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of *toria* still continue. The outturn of sugarcane is good and that of *toria* average. Spring crops are generally in good condition but only fair in the south-east in Lahore and Gujranwala and on unirrigated land in Shahpur and Mianwali for want of rain. The crops on unirrigated areas in Rohtak have been damaged slightly by frost. Extra spring crops are being sown in Gurgaon, Delhi and Mianwali. Prices are high and have risen slightly in some districts. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in Hissar, Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Lyallpur, Jhang and parts of Gurgaon.

North-West Frontier Province.—No rain fell during the week except showers in the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts. Rain is now badly wanted all over the Province for standing crops. The condition of standing crops is generally good. Pressing of sugarcane is still in progress in the Peshawar and Bannu districts and the outturn is reported to be average. Planting of sugarcane continues in Bannu. The water-supply in [canals] is sufficient. Fodder is procurable except in *Barani* tracts of the Bannu district. Cattle are generally in good condition except in 4 villages of the Nowshera tahsil in the Peshawar district. The public health is generally good but fever is still prevalent in the Swabi tahsil of the Peshawar district. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from $8\frac{1}{8}$ to $20\frac{1}{2}$; gram from 10 to 11; maize from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $17\frac{1}{2}$ and *bajra* from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—There was slight rain. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 7 to 14 and maize from 13 to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The weather was snowy and severely cold. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are unchanged. There is no disease.

Rajputana.—Light showers not exceeding 15 cents are reported in parts of Bikaner, Jaipur, Alwar and Bharatpur. Standing crops have been damaged slightly by frost in parts of Mewar and by rats in the Beawar tahsil in Merwara. The season's prospects are favourable. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder is sufficient. Prices on the whole are steady but high in many places.

Central India.—Slight rain fell during the week in Bundelkhand and *ni* elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress in Malwa and is completed elsewhere. Sowing of spring crops is in progress in Gwalior, Bhopal, Malwa and Bhopawar and is completed elsewhere. Slight damage has been caused to crops by frost in Indore and by insects in Bhopal, Bundelkhand, Malwa and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock are satisfactory except in parts of Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices are stationary but high. Opium is doing well except for slight damage in Malwa.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been warmer and occasionally cloudy. Light showers were received in Jubbulpore, Mandla, Seoni, Chhindwara and Nagpur during the week. Some rain also fell in the interior of the Damoh, Seoni and Drug districts. These showers benefited the spring crops. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton are completed in most districts. The condition of standing crops is fair only in Nimar, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, Chanda, Raipur, Bilaspur, Akola and Amraoti but generally satisfactory elsewhere. Cattle are doing well. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices:—wheat in Jubbulpore; *juar* in Wardha and Akola; and rice in Drug and Raipur fell by $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 seer per rupee. *Juar* in Chanda; rice in Bilaspur and wheat in Mandla, Hoshangabad and Chhindwara became dearer by $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers. Elsewhere prices remained stationary or fluctuated slightly exhibiting a tendency to fall. The number of weavers on relief was 1,630.

Feudatory States.—During the week Kawardha, Khairagarh, Raigarh, Sarangarh, Sakti, Sirguja and Korea received rain not exceeding 40 cents. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and pressing of sugarcane continue. Prospects are generally favourable. Fodder and water are adequate. Prices:—rice and *kodon* in Kawardha; wheat in Raigarh and rice in Sakti and Sirguja rose by $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. There are no marked variations elsewhere.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in parts of Sind, Kathiawar and Cutch. The rain was beneficial to standing spring crops. Crops have been damaged slightly by frost in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals and Mahi Kantha and by disease in parts of Poona. They are suffering from want of moisture in parts of Thar and Parkar, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Sholapur. Cotton has been damaged by frost in parts of Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Kathiawar. Crops are in fair to good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops is completed in Belgaum; is almost over in Nasik, Satara and Dharwar and is in progress in parts of Broach, Surat, Ahmednagar, Baroda, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Threshing is almost completed in Thana and Colaba and continues in parts of Kanara, East and West Khandesh and Palanpur. Picking of cotton has commenced in parts of Cutch and is in progress in parts of Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Kathiawar. Spring sowings are almost over. Harvesting of spring crops has commenced in parts of Nasik, Poona and Sholapur and is in progress in parts of West Khandesh and the Karnatak. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of West Khandesh, Bijapur and Belgaum. Agricultural stock are sufficient except in parts of the Deccan and Cutch and generally in good condition. The supply of drinking water is sufficient except in parts of West Khandesh, Nasik and Belgaum. Water for irrigation is sufficient except in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, West Khandesh and Nasik. Prices of food grains continue

high. The quantity purchasable per rupee is in Sind 18 to 40 per cent; in Gujarat 20 to 62 per cent; in the Konkan 14 to 27 per cent; in the Deccan 17 to 46 per cent and in the Karnatak 32 to 83 per cent less than the normal. Stocks of grain are adequate. Labourers get sufficient field employment and wages are normal. One test work is in progress in Bijapur with about 700 workers. The cultivating and labouring classes are in fair condition.

Hyderabad.—There was no rain during the week. Picking of autumn cotton is nearing completion. The spring crop is being weeded in parts. The crop is generally in fair condition except in parts of the Raichur district and other isolated tracts. Suspension of revenue is being granted in the Raichur district. Late rice sowings are still in progress. The crop is fair but is reported to have been damaged by insects in parts of the Nalgunda district. Cattle disease is prevalent in three talukas. Prices:—wheat 5½; coarse rice 6½ and *juar* 13 seers per rupee. White *juar* is selling in Hyderabad at 11½ seers per rupee. The highest price in districts is 8½ seers in the Paloncha taluka of the Warangal district and the lowest 24 seers in the Nagarkarnool taluka of the Mahboobnagar district.

Mysore.—Prices of food grains have fallen slightly in Hassan but are steady elsewhere. Paddy and minor dry crops are being harvested. Prospects of the season have not improved. Cattle are generally healthy except in some localities. Difficulty is experienced in procuring fodder in parts of the State. Scarcity of water is being felt in places and needful steps are being taken to deepen existing wells and sink new ones wherever necessary.

Coorg.—Threshing of rice and picking of coffee continue. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—There was no rain during the week. Irrigation supplies are insufficient except in Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Malabar and the Nilgiris. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are generally fair but some in parts of Vizagapatam, Kistna and Tinnevely require more rain and some in parts of Bellary, Salem, Madura, Malabar and South Canara are withering or have withered. Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, Tinnevely, Malabar and South Canara. Fodder is scanty in parts of Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore and North Arcot. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in six districts and has fallen in seventeen. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in seven districts; has fallen in ten and has risen in four. *Cholam* is stationary in six districts; has fallen in four and has risen in four. *Cumbu* is stationary in four districts; has fallen in ten and has risen in one. The public health is generally good but cholera prevails in South Canara. Prospects are generally fair. The condition of the labouring classes is good and employment is procurable. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of relief:—

Name of Province.	PRECEDING WEEK. (REVISED FIGURES.)			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or Decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous Relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>British Provinces.</i>							
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	4,914	...	4,914	7,341	...	7,341	+2,427
Bengal	28,949	2,914	31,863	33,586	2,652	36,238	+4,375
United Provinces .	7,727	1,583	9,310	9,784	1,592	11,376	+2,066
Central Provinces .	...	1,630	1,630	...	1,630	1,630	...
Bombay . . . .	...	...	...	700	...	700	+700
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES.	41,590	6,127	47,717	51,411	5,874	57,285	+9,568

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FAMINE.

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts and Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India—(District details).

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected details of the as reported in the telegraphic famine reports published weekly in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed under relief works when distinguished in the local returns from those gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their houses. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "village doles or relief."

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 10TH JANUARY 1909.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 10TH JANUARY 1906.											
Name of Provinces, Districts and Native States.	Area in Sq. miles.	Population.	RELIEF WORKS.			Number on last works.	Total on works.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.			GRAND TOTAL.
			Workers.	Depend- ants.	Total.			Poor- houses or kitchens.	Village doles or other relief.	Total.	
Bengal.											
Bhagalpur ...	4,226	2,068,953	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,125	1,125	1,125
Balasore ...	2,059	1,071,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	762	762	762
Puri ...	2,472	1,017,284	...	...	...	...	...	383	...	383	383
Darbhanga ...	3,335	2,912,611	...	...	...	22,663	22,663	...	1,241	1,241	23,904
Total Bengal ...	12,092	7,090,045	..	...	...	22,663	22,663	383	3,128	3,511	26,174
Central Provinces.											
Nimar (portion) ...	2	23,000	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,442	1,442	1,442
Chanda (") ...	7	18,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	165	165
Total Central Provinces	9	51,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,607	1,607	1,607
Eastern Bengal and Assam.											
Rangpur ...	3,493	2,154,181	...	...	...	175	175	...	...	...	175
Dinajpur ...	3,946	1,567,080	...	...	...	3,181	3,181	...	...	...	3,181
Bogra ...	1,359	854,533	...	...	...	237	237	...	...	...	237
Total Eastern Bengal and Assam.	3,798	4,575,794	...	...	...	3,593	3,593	..	...	...	3,593
Total British Provinces	21,899	11,716,839	...	...	...	26,256	26,256	383	4,736	5,119	31,374

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.
SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 4th February, 1909.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 30th January 1909, is published for general information:—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	80	24
		Dholera Port . . . . .	...	...
		Ahmedabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	9	4
		Panch Mahals District . . . . .	...	...
		Kaira District	80	27
		Broach Port . . . . .	...	...
		Broach District . . . . .	...	...
		Mahi Kantha Agency	15	9
		Rewa Kantha Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Palanpur	72	48
		Surat Town and Port . . . . .	...	...
		Dulmar Port	8	1
		Surat District	7	7
		Utari Port . . . . .	...	...
		Vesava . . . . .	...	...
		Kelve . . . . .	...	...
		Mahim . . . . .	...	...
		Trombay . . . . .	...	...
		Tarapur . . . . .	...	...
		Manori . . . . .	...	...
		Dahanu . . . . .	...	...
		Bhiwadi . . . . .	...	...
		Agachi . . . . .	...	...
		Rajmudha . . . . .	...	...
		Kurli . . . . .	...	...
	Central.	Bassein	15	78
		Kalyan	1	1
		Thana . . . . .	...	1
		Bandra	2	2
		Umbargaon Port . . . . .	...	...
		Thana District	1	1
		Ahmednagar District	1	1
		Poona City	28	20
		Poona District	1	58
		Satan	60	41
		East Khandesh District . . . . .	...	...
		Sholapur Town	6	5
		Sholapur District	25	7
		Nasik District	1	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Southern.	Ahmednagar Port	4	2
		Thal " . . . . .	...	...
		Panvel " . . . . .	...	...
		Mahad " . . . . .	...	...
		Nagothna Port . . . . .	...	...
		Roha " . . . . .	...	...
		Ashrafi " . . . . .	...	...
		Bevdanda " . . . . .	...	...
		Kolaba District	15	18
		Ratnagiri Port . . . . .	...	...
		Vijaydurg " . . . . .	...	...
		Harnai " . . . . .	...	...
		Vengurla "	16	9
		Malvan " . . . . .	...	...
		Jaytapur " . . . . .	...	...
		Dabhol " . . . . .	...	...
		Jaygad " . . . . .	...	...
		Devgad " . . . . .	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	5	1
		Belgaum "	135	88
		Habli Town . . . . .	...	...
		Dharwar District	34	27
		Karwar Port . . . . .	...	...
		Savantvadi State . . . . .	...	...
		Bijapur District	1(a)	1(a)
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	20	25
		Karachi District	28	23
		Hyderabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Hyderabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Larkhans " . . . . .	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District . . . . .	...	...
		Upper Sind Frontier District . . . . .	...	...
		Sukkur District . . . . .	...	...
		Khairpur State . . . . .	...	...
	
	Political Charges.	Akalkot State . . . . .	...	...
		Aundh " . . . . .	...	...
		Bholapur Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Phaltan State . . . . .	...	...
		Tuna Port . . . . .	...	...

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Political Charges.	Mundra Port . . . . .	...	...
		Bilapur Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Cambay Port . . . . .	...	...
		Cambay State . . . . .	...	...
		Mandvi Port	5	5
		Jakhau Port . . . . .	...	...
		Outch State	11	11
		Savanur " . . . . .	...	...
		Bhor " . . . . .	...	...
		Mangrol Port . . . . .	...	...
		Mahuwa " . . . . .	...	...
		Jafarabad " . . . . .	...	...
		Vavanla " . . . . .	...	...
		Jamnagar Town and Port	19	19
		Salaya Port	8	4
		Bhavnagar Town and Port . . . . .	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	18	11
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	83	22
		Saohin State . . . . .	...	...
		Dharampur State . . . . .	...	...
		Shrivardhan Port . . . . .	...	...
		Murud " . . . . .	...	...
		Nandgaon " . . . . .	...	...
		Rajapuri " . . . . .	...	...
		Janjira " . . . . .	...	...
		Janjira State . . . . .	...	...
		Bet Port . . . . .	...	...
		Dwarka Port . . . . .	...	...
		Baroda City . . . . .	...	...
		Billimora Port . . . . .	...	...
		Kodinar " . . . . .	...	...
		Baroda State	73	43
		Satara Agency	3	2
		Jath State . . . . .	...	...
		Poona Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Surat Agency	4	2
		Aden . . . . .	...	...
TOTAL .			853	519

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.	
Madras Presidency.		Madras City . . . . .	...	...
		Anantapur District . . . . .	...	...
		Salem District	35(a)	28(b)	
		Bellary Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Bellary District	1	2	
		Kurnool " . . . . .	...	...
		North Arcot District . . . . .	...	...
		Cuddalore Port . . . . .	...	...
		Mangalore " . . . . .	...	1
		Tinnevely District . . . . .	...	...
		Cuddapah " . . . . .	...	...
		Madura " . . . . .	...	...
		Visagapatam Port . . . . .	...	...
		Visagapatam District . . . . .	...	...
		Coimbatore Town . . . . .	...	...
		Coimbatore District	10(c)	4(c)	
		Ganjam District . . . . .	...	...
		South Canara District . . . . .	...	...
		Ootacamund Town	5	1	
		Ootacoor Town . . . . .	...	...
		Nilgiris District	5(c)	3(c)	
		Chingleput "	1(d)	1(d)	
		Godavari " . . . . .	...	...
		Cannanore Port . . . . .	...	...
		Tanjore District	1(d)	...	
		Trichinopoly " . . . . .	...	...
		Cochin State . . . . .	...	...
		South Arcot District . . . . .	...	...
		Nellore District . . . . .	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port . . . . .	...	...
		Calingsapatam " . . . . .	...	...
		Ocoonda " . . . . .	...	...
		Gopalpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Calicut " . . . . .	...	...
		Sandur State . . . . .	...	...
				TOTAL	58	40
Bengal.	Presi- dency.	Calcutta	14	14	
		Jessore District . . . . .	...	...
		Nadia " . . . . .	...	...
		Murshidabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Khulna District . . . . .	...	...
(a) Five imported.			(b) Three imported.	(c) One imported	(d) Imported

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL.	Burdwan	Midnapore District . . . . .	...	...
		Burdwan " . . . . .	...	...
		Hooghly District . . . . .	...	...
		Howrah Town . . . . .	...	...
		Howrah District . . . . .	...	...
		Birbhum " . . . . .	...	...
		Bankura " . . . . .	...	...
	Patna	Saran District	80	25
		Gaya Town . . . . .	...	...
		Gaya District	14	12
		Muzaffarpur District	17	15
		Darbhanga District	59	44
		Shahabad "	30	25
		Dinapore . . . . .	...	...
		Patna City . . . . .	...	...
		Patna District	84	33
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	30	24
		Monghyr District	36	42
		Darjeeling District . . . . .	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	13	17
		Purnea " . . . . .	...	...
		Sonthal Pargannas District . . . . .	...	...
	Chota Nagpur	Palamau District . . . . .	...	...
		Manbhum District . . . . .	...	...
		Singhbhum District . . . . .	...	...
		Hasaribagh " . . . . .	...	...
		Gangpur State . . . . .	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District . . . . .	...	...
		Sambalpur " . . . . .	...	...
TOTAL			337	250

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts States and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Meerut.	Dehra Dun District . . . . .	...	...
		Meerut City . . . . .	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Meerut District . . . . .	...	...
		Musaffarnagar City . . . . .	...	...
		Musaffarnagar District . . . . .	...	...
		Aligarh City . . . . .	...	...
		Koil " . . . . .	...	...
		Hathras City . . . . .	...	...
		Aligarh District . . . . .	...	...
		Saharanpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Hardwar Union . . . . .	...	...
		Roorkee Town . . . . .	...	...
		Saharanpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Bulandshahr " . . . . .	...	...
	Agra.	Etawah City . . . . .	...	...
		Etawah District	5	5
		Fatehgarh . . . . .	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	1	1
		Farrukhabad District	6	6
		Matopuri District	18	18
		Agra City	1	...
		Agra District . . . . .	...	...
		Etah "	2	2
		Muttra City . . . . .	...	...
		Muttra District	7	7
	Rohil- khand.	Bareilly City . . . . .	...	...
		Bareilly District . . . . .	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Budaun District	3	2
		Bijnor Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bijnor District . . . . .	...	...
		Moradabad City . . . . .	...	...
		Moradabad District . . . . .	...	1
		Pilibhit District . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague Deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Allahabad	Allahabad City	5	4
		Allahabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Cawnpur City	48	45
		Cawnpur District	2	2
		Fatehpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Banda " . . . . .	...	...
		Jhansi City . . . . .	...	...
		Jhansi District . . . . .	...	...
		Hamirpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Jaloun " . . . . .	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Benares City . . . . .	...	...
		Benares District . . . . .	...	...
		Ballia "	167	147
		Jaunpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Jaunpur District	40	28
		Ghazipur "	6	3
		Mirzapur City . . . . .	...	...
		Mirzapur District . . . . .	...	...
	Gorakhpur	Asansgarh City . . . . .	...	...
		Asansgarh District	46	40
		Gorakhpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Gorakhpur District	7	8
		Basti District . . . . .	...	...
	Kumaon	Naini Tal District . . . . .	...	...
		Garhwal " . . . . .	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	43	28
		Lucknow City	2	2
		Lucknow District . . . . .	...	...
		Hardoi "	12	12
		Rae Bareilly "	4	2
		Sitapur " . . . . .	...	...
		Kheri " . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Bahraich District . . . . .	...	...
		Gonda " . . . . .	...	...
		Partabgarh " . . . . .	...	...
		Sultanpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Ajodhya . . . . .	...	...
		Fyzabad City . . . . .	...	...
		Fyzabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Bara Banki Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bara Banki District	4	2
		TOTAL	429	259
	Delhi	Gurgaon District	18	18
		Hissar "	4(a)	3(a)
		Karnal " . . . . .	...	...
		Simla " . . . . .	...	...
		Delhi District	2	5
		Ambala " . . . . .	...	...
		Ludhiana "	38	25
		Rohtak "	59	11
PUNJAB.	Jullundur	Jullundur City . . . . .	...	...
		Jullundur District . . . . .	...	...
		Hoshiarpur "	75	75
		Ferozepur "	87	75
		Kangra " . . . . .	...	...
	Lahore			
		Amritsar City	1(b)	1(b)
		Amritsar District	3	3
		Gurdaspur "	7	7
		Lahore City . . . . .	...	...
		Lahore District . . . . .	...	...
		Gujranwala District	59	55
		Montgomery City . . . . .	...	...
		Montgomery District	41	41
		Sialkot "	1	2

(a) Figure for week ending 23rd January 1909.
(b) Imported

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District . . . . .	...	...
		Gujrat " . . . . .	...	...
		Shahpur "	46	39
		Jhelum " . . . . .	...	...
		Attock " . . . . .	...	...
	Multan	Mianwali District . . . . .	...	...
		Lyalpur "	26	26
		Jhang "	15	14
		Muzaffargarh " . . . . .	...	...
		Multan " . . . . .	...	...
	...	Patiala City . . . . .	...	...
		Patiala State	191(a)	155(a)
		Malerkotla State . . . . .	...	...
		Jind "	11	6
		Nalagarh " . . . . .	...	...
		Nabha "	27	26
		Bahawalpur " . . . . .	...	...
	TOTAL		713	587
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	20	21
		Hanthawaddy District	6	6
		Pegu "	11	11
		Tharrawaddy "	25	21
		Prome "	4	4
	Irrawaddy	Naubin District . . . . .	...	...
		Bassein "	17	14
		Hensada "	13	10
		Pyaon " . . . . .	...	...
		Myaungmya " . . . . .	...	...

(a) Figures for the two weeks ending 30th January 1909.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tensasrim.	Toungoo District	13	10
		Thabon " . . . . .	...	...
		Moulmein Town	4	6
		Amherst (Moulmein) District . . . . .	...	...
		Tavoy District . . . . .	...	...
	Magwe.	Thayetmyo District . . . . .	...	...
		Pakokku " . . . . .	...	...
		Minba " . . . . .	...	...
		Magwe " . . . . .	...	...
	Mandalay.	Mandalay Town	272	255
		Maymyo Town . . . . .	...	...
		Mandalay District	7	6
		Myithyina " . . . . .	...	...
		Bhamo " . . . . .	...	...
	Sagging.	Shwabo District . . . . .	...	...
		Lower Chindwin (Monywa) District . . . . .	...	...
		Sagging District	1	...
	Meiktila.	Myingyan District . . . . .	...	...
		Yamethin "	37	36
		Kyaukse "	4	4
		Meiktila "	18	16
		Northern Shan States . . . . .	...	...
		Southern Shan States	3	3
	TOTAL		454	419
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi.	Pabna District . . . . .	...	...
		Malda " . . . . .	...	...
		Goalpara " . . . . .	...	...
	Dacca.	Dacca Town . . . . .	...	...
		Dacca District . . . . .	...	...
		Faridpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Manipur State . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	000	000
		Kamptee Cantonment	000	000
		Kamptee Town	000	000
		Nagpur District	8	2
		Wardha Town	000	000
		Wardha District	000	000
		Chanda Town	000	000
		Chanda District	000	000
		Bhandara Town	13	16
		Bhandara District	9	9
		Balaghat Town	000	000
		Balaghat District	000	000
		Jubbulpore Town	000	000
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	000	000
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore District	000	000
		Damoh Town	000	000
		Damoh District	000	000
		Saugor Cantonment	000	000
		Saugor Town	000	000
		Saugor District	000	000
		Chappara Town	000	000
		Seoni Town	000	000
		Seoni District	000	000
		Mandla "	000	000
		Khandwa Town	000	000
		Burhanpur "	000	000
	Nerbudda	Nimar District	000	000
		Pachmar	000	000
		Hoshangabad Town	000	000
		Hoshangabad District	000	000
		Narsingpur Town	000	000
		Narsingpur District	000	000
		Betul "	3	3
		Chhindwara Town	000	000
		Chhindwara District	000	000
		Drug Town	000	000
	Chhattishgarh.	Drug District	000	000
		Bilaspur Town	000	000
		Bilaspur District	000	000
		Raipur Town	000	000
		Raipur District	000	000

(a) Imported.

(b) Two imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BEHAR).	BEHAR	Akola Town	17	13
		Akola District	29(a)	20(a)
		Buldana Town . . . . .	...	...
		Buldana District	87(a)	78(a)
		Yectmal Town . . . . .	...	...
		Yectmal District . . . . .	...	...
		Ellichpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Amraoti Town	1	1
		Amraoti District	89	71
		TOTAL	251	213
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	10	10
		Bangalore City	11	8
		Bangalore District	13	12
		Mysore City	3	2
		Mysore District	57	27
		Hassan "	9	7
		Kadur "	5	4
		Kolar "	9	6
		Kolar Gold Fields . . . . .	...	...
		Tumkur District	6	5
		Shimoga "	1	...
		Chitaldroog "	1	...
		TOTAL	145	81
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Umanabad District	15 } (b)	15 } (b)
		Raichur District	30 } (b)	23 } (b)
		Gulbarga " . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	45	37

(a) Two imported.

(b) Figures for the period from 18th to 25th January 1909.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Indore City . . . . .	...	...
		Indore State	8 } (a)	5 } (a)
		Indore Residency	8 } (a)	1 } (a)
		Ujjain City . . . . .	...	...
		Gwalior „ . . . . .	...	...
		Gwalior State (portion in Bhopal) . . . . .	...	...
		Dhar State . . . . .	...	...
		Pathari „ . . . . .	...	...
		Malwa Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Sundersi Pergana (in the Bhopal Agency) . . . . .	...	...
		Nagode State . . . . .	...	...
		Bhopal City . . . . .	...	...
		Bhopal State . . . . .	...	...
		Shahjahanpur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Guaranteed Holding in Bhopal Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Makendangarh State . . . . .	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Neemach „ . . . . .	...	...
		Orchha State . . . . .	...	...
		Rutlam City . . . . .	...	...
		Rutlam State . . . . .	...	...
		Dewas Town . . . . .	...	...
		Dewas State . . . . .	...	...
		Narsingarh State . . . . .	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India) . . . . .	...	...
		Baghelkhand Agency States . . . . .	...	...
		Rewa Town . . . . .	...	...
		Rewa State . . . . .	...	...
		Sehore Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Sehore State . . . . .	...	...
		Datia City . . . . .	...	...
		Datia State . . . . .	...	...
		Sailana Town . . . . .	...	...
		Sailana State . . . . .	...	...
		Sitaman „ . . . . .	...	...
		Piploda „ . . . . .	...	...
		Bagli „ . . . . .	...	...
		Jhabua „ . . . . .	...	...
		Jaora Town . . . . .	...	...
		Jaora State	7(a)	4(a)
		Agar Military Station . . . . .	...	...
		Maunpur . . . . .	...	...
		Rajgarh State . . . . .	...	...

(a) Figures for the week ending 23rd January 1909.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.	
CENTRAL INDIA.	{	Karwal State	
		Barwahi „	
		TOTAL		18	10
		Mewar State	
		Partabgarh State	
		Chitor (Udaipur) State	
		Tonk State	
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	
		Jaipur City	
		Jaipur State	316(a)	312(a)	
		Kishangarh Town	
		Bikaner State	
		Jhalawar „	
		Kotah „	
		Sirohi „	
		Shahpura „	
		Dholpur	
		Alwar City	
		Alwar State	
		Beawar	
		Karauli State	
		Banswara Town	
		Banswara State	
		Bharatpur State	14(a)	11(a)	
Ajmer City			
Ajmer District			
Deoli			
Abu Road			
Ajmer-Merwara District			
TOTAL		330	323		
{	Abbottabad Town		
	Hamra District		
	Baara „		
	Kohat Cantonment		
	Kohat Town		
	Kohat District		
	Dera Ismail Khan Town		
	Dera Ismail Khan Cantonment		
	Dera Ismail Khan District		
	Peshawar Town		
	Peshawar Cantonment		
	Nowahera „		
	Peshawar District		
	Khyber Agency		
	TOTAL		
{	Abbottabad Town		
	Hamra District		
	Baara „		
	Kohat Cantonment		
	Kohat Town		
	Kohat District		
	Dera Ismail Khan Town		
	Dera Ismail Khan Cantonment		
	Dera Ismail Khan District		
	Peshawar Town		
	Peshawar Cantonment		
	Nowahera „		
	Peshawar District		
	Khyber Agency		
	TOTAL		
{	Abbottabad Town		
	Hamra District		
	Baara „		
	Kohat Cantonment		
	Kohat Town		
	Kohat District		
	Dera Ismail Khan Town		
	Dera Ismail Khan Cantonment		
	Dera Ismail Khan District		
	Peshawar Town		
	Peshawar Cantonment		
	Nowahera „		
	Peshawar District		
	Khyber Agency		
	TOTAL		
{	Abbottabad Town		
	Hamra District		
	Baara „		
	Kohat Cantonment		
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	Dera Ismail Khan Cantonment		
	Dera Ismail Khan District		
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	Peshawar Cantonment		
	Nowahera „		
	Peshawar District		
	Khyber Agency		
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	Hamra District		
	Baara „		
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	Kohat District		
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	Dera Ismail Khan District		
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	Peshawar Cantonment		
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	Peshawar District		
	Khyber Agency		
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	Kohat District		
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	Dera Ismail Khan Cantonment		
	Dera Ismail Khan District		
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	Peshawar Cantonment		
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	Peshawar District		
	Khyber Agency		
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	Peshawar Cantonment		
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	Peshawar District		
	Khyber Agency		
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	Baara „		
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	Kohat District		
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	Dera Ismail Khan Cantonment		
	Dera Ismail Khan District		
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	Peshawar Cantonment		
	Nowahera „		
	Peshawar District		
	Khyber Agency		
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	Hamra District		
	Baara „		
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	Peshawar District		
	Khyber Agency		
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	Hamra District		
	Baara „		
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	Dera Ismail Khan Cantonment		
	Dera Ismail Khan District		
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	Peshawar Cantonment		
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	Peshawar District		
	Khyber Agency		
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	Peshawar Cantonment		
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	Peshawar Cantonment		
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	Kohat District		
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	Dera Ismail Khan Cantonment		
	Dera Ismail Khan District		
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	Peshawar Cantonment		
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	Peshawar District		
	Khyber Agency		
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	Peshawar Cantonment		
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	Peshawar District		
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	Dera Ismail Khan Cantonment		
	Dera Ismail Khan District		
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	Peshawar Cantonment		
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	Dera Ismail Khan Cantonment		
	Dera Ismail Khan District		
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	Peshawar Cantonment		
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	Peshawar District		
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	Dera Ismail Khan Cantonment		
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	Peshawar Cantonment		
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	Peshawar Town		
	Peshawar Cantonment		
	Nowahera „		
	Peshawar District		
	Khyber Agency		
	TOTAL		
{	Abbottabad Town		
	Hamra District		
	Baara „		
	Kohat Cantonment				

(1) Figures for the week ending 22nd January 1909.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Bombiani . . . . .	...	...
		Hirok . . . . .	...	...
		Sibi . . . . .	...	...
		Fort Sandeman . . . . .	...	...
		Las Bela State . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL		
		GRAND TOTAL	2,403	2,897

H. A. STUART,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian
Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(RAILWAY BOARD.)

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAYS.		AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.		MEAN MILEAGE WORKED.		TOTAL EARNINGS FOR WEEK ENDING.		EARNINGS PER MILE OPEN FOR WEEK.		TOTAL EARNINGS FROM 1st JANUARY TO.		Increase.		Decrease.		RESULTS OF WORKING DURING 1ST HALF OF YEAR.				RESULTS OF WORKING FOR OFFICIAL YEAR.																				
		R	R	1908.	1909.	25th January 1908.	23rd January 1909.	1908.	1909.	25th January 1908.	23rd January 1909.	R	R	25th January 1908.	23rd January 1909.	R	R	R	R	R	R																			
State and Guaranteed Railways.																																								
Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)		265	264	2,117	2,304	6,17,075	5,96,000	291	259	19,99,858	18,93,000	...	1,06,858	2,27,69,272	2,11,27,000	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Bezawada Extension		340	288	21	21	6,062	6,800	289	324	19,739	20,300	461	...	2,48,573	2,71,000	...	22,427	...	...	...	...															
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (inclg. V'ramgam-Wadhwan Section, 3' 3 1/2" gauge)		882	790	504	504	4,03,233	4,29,000	794	851	13,32,061	13,86,000	33,919	...	1,67,17,183	1,64,40,000	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Nagda-Muttra		51	37	101	139	5,164	6,700	51	48	18,421	21,000	2,579	...	88,601	2,28,000	...	1,39,399	...	...	...	...															
Eastern Bengal (inclg. 3' 3 1/2" and 2' 6" gauge lines)		364	399	1,274	1,379	5,28,374	5,24,000	415	380	16,99,521	17,35,000	44,479	...	2,16,81,344	2,27,02,000	...	10,20,656	...	...	...	...															
East Indian		712	681	2,323	2,328	16,36,531	17,24,000	702	741	57,11,127	53,99,000	...	3,12,127	6,54,19,605	6,52,71,000	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Great Indian Peninsula		623	626	1,569	1,606	12,60,679	13,72,000	803	854	42,29,010	43,91,000	1,66,990	...	4,04,59,811	3,66,98,000	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Agra-Delhi Chord		250	233	126	126	30,426	24,200	241	192	96,925	78,800	...	18,125	12,27,017	11,65,000	...	5,500	...	...	...	...															
Baran Kotah (?)		...	...	...	13	...	1,000	...	77	...	1,600	...	...	...	5,500	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Indian Midland (inclg. Bhopal-Itarsi)		258	257	914	916	2,79,776	2,21,000	306	245	10,03,264	7,20,000	...	2,83,264	1,00,28,173	81,59,000	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3 1/2" gauge lines)		219	220	2,838	2,871	5,27,964	5,95,000	186	207	18,73,114	19,20,000	46,886	...	2,71,15,417	2,46,89,000	...	...	...	...	...	...													
North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)		318	371	3,614	3,614	11,90,329	12,19,000	329	337	41,61,108	36,91,000	...	4,70,108	5,81,68,281	4,44,43,000	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Oudh and Rohilkhand (inclg. Cawnpore)		271	269	1,298	1,298	3,53,599	3,51,000	272	270	11,95,534	9,71,000	...	2,24,534	1,46,91,462	1,24,44,000	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Burhwal 3' 3 1/2" link		247	235	32	32	7,821	5,400	244	169	22,612	17,700	...	4,912	3,20,463	3,03,000	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Hardwar-Dehra		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam-Bengal		123	121	771	771	89,017	94,500	115	123	2,96,207	3,04,000	7,793	...	39,46,706	37,74,000	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Bezawada-Masulipatam (c)		133	...	...	52	...	5,200	...	100	...	18,800	...	...	...	2,49,000	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Burma		286	240	1,475	1,527	4,97,466	4,27,000	337	280	16,33,447	13,68,000	...	2,65,447	1,34,08,489	1,40,24,000	...	6,15,511	...	...	...	...															
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)		129	128	124	124	17,406	11,800	140	95	58,184	38,900	...	19,684	6,65,740	5,64,000	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Lucknow-Bareilly		178	148	237	237	36,889	35,600	156	150	1,24,170	1,18,000	...	6,170	13,16,694	12,42,000	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Palanpur-Deem		64	50	17	17	1,105	1,000	65	59	3,314	3,200	...	114	35,397	37,300	...	1,903	...	...	...	...															
Rajputana-Malwa (inclg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda, 5' 6" gauge)		274	282	1,909	1,915	5,56,255	4,97,000	291	260	19,42,399	15,82,000	...	3,60,399	2,29,87,710	1,91,53,000	...	...	...	...	...	...													
South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)		283	235	1,374	1,366	3,78,648	3,68,000	276	264	12,18,339	11,62,000	...	56,339	1,27,40,162	1,63,75,000	...	36,34,838	...	...	...	...															
Tanjore District Board		136	121	103	103	9,999	13,000	96	126	34,166	41,200	7,094	...	5,21,349	5,27,000	...	36,611	...	...	...	...															
Travancore Branch		110	110	108	108	11,502	11,100	107	103	37,259	35,000	...	2,259	5,19,224	5,27,000	...	7,775	...	...	...	...															
Tirhoot State		226	212	763	774	1,48,826	1,72,000	195	222	5,14,672	5,86,000	11,328	...	61,39,520	65,79,000	...	4,39,480	...	...	...	...															

All other Railways.

	110	113	38	28	2421	4,000	86	143	8,597	10,100	1,573	...	...	1,40,958	1,56,000	15,032	...	...
Amritsar-Patti	133	129	114	114	17,806	14,200	157	125	56,698	42,700	...	12,998	...	6,38,889	6,09,000	...	...	29,889
Bhopal-Ujjain	77	73	148	148	7,390	7,400	50	50	28,254	22,900	...	5,354	...	17,79,011	16,75,000	...	...	1,50,027
Bina-Guna-Baran	259	238	162	162	36,792	40,100	227	247	1,17,359	1,17,000	...	559	...	64,776	71,400	6,624	...	1,04,011
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	107	97	16	16	1,449	1,500	91	94	5,260	5,000	340	...	...	1,66,844	1,76,000	9,156	...	...
Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	345	380	10	10	2,890	4,100	282	410	10,337	15,500	5,163	...	...	5,25,372	5,20,000	...	...	5,372
Kolar Gold-fields	154	154	79	79	9,564	10,300	131	130	33,931	33,300	...	631	...	1,59,350	1,51,000	...	...	5,350
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jahhal	117	109	34	34	3,973	3,400	117	100	10,320	12,000	1,680	...	...	40,55,595	36,20,000	...	...	4,29,896
Nagda-Ujjain	301	289	334	334	1,08,491	89,200	325	267	343,389	2,74,000	1,324	...	...	1,74,428	1,85,000	14,572	...	...
Nizam's Guaranteed State	150	123	34	34	4,296	5,500	126	162	13,476	14,800	...	...	...	12,80,150	9,90,000	...	...	...
Pettah-Cambay	297	274	107	107	34,688	23,100	324	216	1,17,673	70,500	...	...	...	43,00,469	31,73,000	...	...	11,27,469
Rajpura-Bhatinda	211	229	425	425	1,12,556	81,000	265	101	4,17,682	2,32,000	...	...	...	7,60,740	6,08,000	...	...	92,740
Southern Punjab	115	112	155	155	17,570	10,000	113	103	56,019	49,900	14,952	...	...	7,82,423	7,70,000	...	...	12,423
"Ludhiana" extension	141	124	155	155	23,490	31,400	152	203	83,248	98,200	...	...	...	2,75,160	2,70,000	...	...	5,100
Tapti Valley	377	323	22	22	6,048	6,100	277	277	20,003	18,800	...	...	...	98,206	99,700	1,494	...	...
Tarkasur	86	68	34	34	3,034	1,500	89	44	10,093	5,800	...	...	...	2,10,638	2,27,000	10,002	...	...
Ahmedabad-Dholka	181	95	55	55	6,686	4,500	122	82	31,008	14,200	...	...	...	70,07,267	63,17,000	...	...	6,90,267
Ahmedabad-Farantij	165	163	1,015	1,017	1,16,299	1,75,000	115	172	5,24,035	5,34,000	9,965	...	...	8,59,336	8,62,000	2,664	...	...
Bengal Doonars	119	130	153	153	16,033	16,900	105	110	68,154	57,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Jamshed-Porbandar	140	118	455	459	62,699	62,200	136	136	1,88,832	1,75,000	...	...	...	22,11,595	22,80,000	77,405	...	...
Birur-Shimoga	81	73	38	38	3,401	2,900	89	76	11,414	9,900	...	...	...	8,56,636	8,24,000	14,293	...	32,606
Dibru-Sadiya	246	257	78	78	25,313	16,400	325	210	70,823	54,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gadkwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol-Kadi)	92	78	134	172	9,693	10,500	72	61	33,942	31,500	...	...	...	4,49,242	4,65,000	15,758	...	...
Hindupur	114	126	51	51	5,670	7,200	111	141	23,934	22,000	...	...	...	2,81,199	2,59,000	...	...	22,199
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	193	160	392	392	89,054	83,300	229	212	2,97,129	2,50,000	...	...	...	25,19,793	24,51,000	...	...	68,793
Jampur	33	42	73	73	4,001	1,600	50	22	9,593	5,600	...	...	...	88,312	86,000	...	...	3,312
Jodhpur-Bikaner	83	80	709	709	50,892	46,300	83	65	1,94,337	1,41,000	...	...	...	23,95,747	20,79,000	...	...	3,16,747
Kolhapur	172	130	29	29	4,168	4,400	144	152	14,270	13,100	...	...	...	1,46,488	1,72,000	25,512	...	...
Morvi (including Vankar-Morvi & G. gauge)	117	92	95	93	11,849	6,400	125	67	33,834	22,400	...	...	...	3,62,419	4,02,000	39,581	...	...
Mysore-Nanjangud	121	121	54	54	3,688	8,500	68	157	10,997	34,400	14,493	...	...	2,62,409	3,41,000	78,591	...	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon	96	52	16	16	850	1,000	53	62	3,085	3,200	...	...	...	33,114	46,800	13,580	...	...
Sangli	148	112	5	5	559	700	112	140	2,060	2,200	140	...	...	21,645	26,700	5,055	...	...
Shoranur-Cochin	135	126	65	65	9,085	8,200	140	126	29,604	25,800	...	...	...	3,44,843	3,49,000	4,152	...	...
Udaipur-Chitor	82	70	67	67	5,245	5,100	78	75	15,939	15,200	...	...	...	1,96,506	1,83,000	...	...	7,806
Barsi	119	125	78	78	9,757	7,800	125	100	35,219	25,000	...	...	...	4,21,601	3,31,000	...	...	90,691
Cooch-Behar	111	102	34	34	3,304	4,100	97	121	12,736	12,500	...	...	...	1,44,928	1,62,000	17,072	...	...
Gadkwar's Debbol	120	96	94	94	8,470	6,600	90	70	28,222	21,500	...	...	...	3,66,795	3,53,000	...	...	13,795
Raipipla	52	43	37	37	2,215	1,800	60	49	6,085	4,500	...	...	...	64,170	61,400	...	...	2,770
Darjeeling-Himalayan	352	350	51	51	15,306	14,000	300	275	43,881	38,000	...	...	...	7,85,998	8,00,000	14,002	...	...
TOTAL	155	150	5,845	5,891	8,89,339	8,56,600	152	149	30,93,660	26,13,500	...	...	...	3,67,91,860	3,37,39,900	...	...	30,51,960
GRAND TOTAL	309	308	20,489	20,099	94,76,283	95,72,900	321	318	3,23,34,961	3,00,66,300	...	...	...	37,81,12,992	35,10,46,600	...	...	2,70,66,392

(a) From 15th July 1907.

(b) Opened from 1st July 1908.

(c) Opened from 4th February 1908.

C. F. ANDERSON, Captain, R.E.,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 7.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1909.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 11th February 1909, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

Skies were clear and humidity unusually low over the greater part of the country during the past week. A shallow depression which appeared over the Bombay Deccan on the 4th moved northeastwards and gave a few falls of rain chiefly associated with thunderstorms in the north of the Central Provinces, the east of the United Provinces and in Bihar: on the morning of the 6th it had practically disappeared. During the remainder of the week weather was dry almost everywhere, light precipitation occurring only in Buluchistan, Kashmir and at a few stations in lower Burma. In the first two areas the precipitation was caused by another of the unimportant low pressure areas from Persia which have been so frequent this winter. The disturbance like many of its predecessors disappeared without giving any rain in the plains. The rain in lower Burma occurred only at Mergui and Moulmein and was due to an area of ferbly unsettled weather which subsequently moved westwards across the Bay of Bengal and gave rain at the Andamans and Ceylon.

The rain given by the disturbance from the Bombay Deccan was followed by a very rapid fall of temperature, and maxima from 16° to 23° below normal were reported on the 6th from Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Sutna, Benares, Gaya and Patna. Temperature at the end of the week was approximately normal over the whole country.

Burma.—Rain fell at Mergui and Moulmein. Skies were clear or lightly clouded and temperature differed by only small amounts from the normal.

North-east India including Orissa.—Light showers of rain were reported from several places on the 6th, but Patna and Gaya were the only stations where as much as a tenth of an inch fell. Cloud was moderately heavy in the province of Bengal on the 6th: during the rest of the week skies were clear or only lightly clouded. Temperature was normal or in defect, a large deficiency occurring on the 6th in Bihar in consequence of rainfall.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Light rain fell at Hoshangabad, Seoni, Pendra and Benares. Skies were clear or only lightly clouded except at the beginning of the week when the disturbance from the Bombay Deccan gave cloud over the greater part of the division. Temperature was in defect on most days and was in very large defect at several stations in the area of rainfall on the 6th.

North-west India.—Light rain was reported from Baluchistan on the 7th and snow from Kashmir on the 9th. There was occasional cloud, but skies were clear during the greater part of the period. Temperature was on the whole either normal or in defect.

The Peninsula.—Skies were clear or only lightly clouded and temperature conditions were approximately normal.

The snowfall in Kashmir occurred entirely at stations for which no normals are available and therefore does not appear in the following table. The rainfall of the week was in excess of the small normal rainfall at the stations in the Bay, in lower Burma and in Bihar: in other parts of the country the departures from normal of seasonal rainfall show generally a larger defect or a smaller excess than at the close of the previous week.

DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WHEN ENDING ON 11TH FEBRUARY 1909.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 4TH DECEMBER 1908 TO 11TH FEBRUARY 1909.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	
	Average actual rainfall in inches.	Average normal rain- fall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stations in the Bay	1'3	0'1	+1'2	9'1	6'6	+ 2'5	+ 38	+ 20
Lower Burma	0'2	0'1	+0'1	0'5	0'7	- 0'2	- 29	- 50
Upper Burma	0	0	0	0'1	0'6	- 0'5	- 83	- 80
Assam	0	0'3	-0'3	1'3	1'8	- 0'5	- 28	- 20
Eastern Bengal	0	0'1	-0'1	0'1	0'9	- 0'8	- 89	- 88
Bengal	0	0'2	-0'2	0'2	0'8	- 0'6	- 75	- 67
Orissa	0	0'2	-0'2	1'1	0'8	+ 0'3	+ 38	+ 83
Chota Nagpur	0	0'2	-0'2	1'7	0'7	+ 1'0	+ 143	+ 220
Bihar	0'2	0'1	+0'1	0'4	0'9	- 0'5	- 56	- 63
United Provinces, East	0'1	0'2	-0'1	0'5	1'3	- 0'8	- 62	- 61
United Provinces, West	0	0'3	-0'3	1'0	2'1	- 1'1	- 52	- 41
Punjab, East and North	0	0'4	-0'4	1'3	2'8	- 1'5	- 54	- 46
Punjab, South-west	0	0'2	-0'2	0'1	1'4	- 1'3	- 93	- 92
Kashmir	0	0'4	-0'4	3'4	2'6	+ 0'8	+ 31	+ 48
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0'2	-0'2	0'0	1'7	- 1'1	- 65	- 57
Baluchistan	0'2	0'6	-0'4	3'3	3'4	- 0'1	- 3	+ 11
Sind	0	0'1	-0'1	0'3	0'6	- 0'3	- 50	- 40
Rajputana, West	0	0'1	-0'1	0'2	0'6	- 0'4	- 67	- 60
Rajputana, East	0	0	0	0'2	0'7	- 0'5	- 71	- 67
Gujarat	0	0	0	0'1	0'2	- 0'1	- 50	0
Central India, West	0	0	0	0	0'4	- 0'4	-100	-100
Central India, East	0	0'2	-0'2	0'8	1'6	- 0'8	- 50	- 50
Berar	0	0	0	0'5	1'1	- 0'6	- 55	- 50
Central Provinces, West	0'1	0'2	-0'1	0'7	1'2	- 0'5	- 42	- 40
Central Provinces, East	0	0'1	-0'1	0	0'7	- 0'7	-100	-100
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0'2	- 0'2	-100	-100
Bombay Deccan	0	0'1	-0'1	0'1	0'4	- 0'3	- 75	- 67
Hyderabad, North	0	0'1	-0'1	0'8	0'5	+ 0'3	+ 60	+100
Hyderabad, South	0	0'1	-0'1	0	0'3	- 0'3	-100	-100
Mysore	0	0	0	1'1	0'2	+ 0'9	+ 450	+ 450
Malabar	0	0'1	-0'1	2'5	1'6	+ 0'9	+ 50	+ 62
Madras, South-east	0	0'1	-0'1	5'0	5'5	- 0'5	- 9	- 7
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	1'4	0'5	+ 0'9	+180	+180
Madras Coast, North	0	0'1	-0'1	1'8	1'2	+ 0'6	+ 50	+ 50

GEORGE C. SIMPSON,
for Director-General of Observatories.

R. W. CARLYLE
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 11th February 1909.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday,
6th February 1909.

Burma.—Two inches of rain fell in Mergui and there was slight rain in Tavoy. Reaping of paddy is completed in all districts but two. Threshing and winnowing are in progress. In Upper Burma the cultivation of miscellaneous crops is progressing and standing crops are in good condition. The price of unhusked rice has fallen in three districts and has risen in two.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—Light scattered showers have fallen in the Rajshahi division and in the Faridpur district and also in the extreme north-east corner of Assam but more rain is urgently needed for standing crops and for purposes of cultivation. Lands are being prepared for jute and other autumn crops. Transplantation of summer rice is in progress. Harvesting of mustard, pulses, cotton and sugarcane and pruning of and deep hoeing for tea are still going on. Prospects of standing crops are fair. The numbers on test relief works are :—in Bogra 346, in Dinajpur 2,702 and in Rangpur 5,304 ; total 8,352. The average price of common rice has fallen by about 1 per cent. Cattle disease is prevalent in Dacca, Backarganj, Sylhet, Kamrup and Darrang.

Bengal.—Light rain fell in all districts except in Howrah, Jessore, Champaran, Darbhanga, Purnea, Darjeeling and Cooch Behar. The recent rain has been beneficial to the standing spring crops, and prospects have improved. More rain is, however, urgently wanted in North Bihar, where the condition of the spring crops is bad owing to want of sufficient moisture in the soil. Sugarcane-pressing is going on in Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. Planting of the crop has commenced in some districts of Bihar. Preparation of lands for the next season's crops and harvesting of early oil-seeds and pulses continue. Some damage has been done by frost to *rahar* in Saran and Darbhanga and to tobacco in Muzaffarpur. There is distress amongst the poorer classes in parts of North Bihar owing to the scarcity. The price of common rice has risen in Shahabad, Champaran, Bhagalpur, the Sonthal Parganas and Singhbhum and has fallen in Bankura, Jessore, Gaya, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Darjeeling, Sambalpur, and Manbhum. Cattle-disease is reported from Birbhum, Midnapore, Nadia, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Purnea, Puri, Sambalpur and Chota Nagpur, Singhbhum excepted. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Purnea and the Sonthal Parganas. The water supply is getting scarce in parts of Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Purnea and the Sonthal Parganas. The number of persons on test-works in Darbhanga and Bhagalpur was 16,832, and gratuitous relief was given to 3,860 persons in Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Palamau, and to 677 persons in Balasore and Puri. The number of persons on famine relief works in Darbhanga was 24,471.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—Darbhanga district.—In the declared areas—Workers, exclusive of dependants, 24,471 ; on gratuitous relief (a) dependants of workers 357 ; (b) in poor-houses 1,136, and (c) on village doles or other relief *nil* ; total gratuitously relieved 1,493. Grand total on relief 25,964. Prices :—12½ seers per rupee.

The distress is growing more acute but it is being provided for adequately. The labouring classes and petty cultivators are chiefly affected. People are resorting to relief works freely. There is no organised wandering but beggars are very numerous. There is a large increase in petty crime. Some cases of emaciation among women and children in villages and also among labourers on relief works have been noticed. Workers are generally in fair condition. More works are required and will be opened shortly. Land Improvement loans are being freely given with good results. Several private aided works are in progress giving relief to about 6,000 persons daily. The public health is good.

In the observation areas, *viz.*, the Darbhanga, Madhubani and Khajauli thanas, test works are attracting large numbers. The physical condition of the people is rather bad.

United Provinces.—Rain has fallen in 27 districts but the amounts received have been insignificant except in Dehra Dun, Garhwal, Almora and Ghazipur. More rain is needed in a number of districts and urgently in Hardoi and Kheri. Prospects of unirrigated crops are unsatisfactory in Fyzabad and also in the northern portion of the Domaria-ganj tahsil of the Basti district where test works are about to be opened. Standing crops are backward in Etah and poor in part of Moradabad. Slight damage from frost is reported from six districts and from caterpillars in one, otherwise standing crops are in good or fair condition. Cattle disease is reported from ten districts. Fodder is deficient in the Mat tahsil of the Muttra district and in Fyzabad and the supply is running short in

Fatehpur. In Fyzabad the water level in wells is also low; elsewhere supplies of fodder and water are adequate. Prices have risen in two districts; have fallen in eight and are stationary elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The condition of workers is fair to good. Crime is normal. Four civil works and one poor-house are open in Bijaigarh. The numbers on works in Bijaigarh have increased but in Kera Mangraur they are stationary. The numbers on relief are:—on civil works 10,366; on gratuitous relief 1,424; in poorhouses 58; dependants 1,095; total 12,943. Prices:—Bijaigarh 12½ and Kera Mangraur 13½ seers per rupee.

Punjab.—Light but useful showers have fallen in Ambala, Amritsar, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and parts of Jullundur, Lahore, Shahpur, Lyallpur and Jhang. Sugarcane is being pressed and the outturn is good. Spring crops are generally in good condition but are only fair in the south-east in Lahore, Shahpur and Mianwali. Rain is in defect and is urgently needed in the south-east and in the Salt Range. The crops on unirrigated land in Rohtak, Sialkot and Shahpur have been damaged slightly by frost. Sowings of extra spring crops continue in Gurgaon, Delhi, Amritsar and Mianwali. Prices are high and have risen slightly in some districts. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is insufficient except in Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Mianwali, Lyallpur and Jhang and in parts of Gurgaon and Shahpur.

North-West Frontier Province.—Slight showers fell in the Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts. Rain is badly wanted throughout the Province. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Sugarcane pressing continues in the Peshawar and Bannu districts and the outturn is reported to be average. Sugarcane planting is in progress in Bannu. The water-supply in canals is sufficient. Fodder is procurable except in the *Barani* track of the Bannu district. The condition of cattle is generally good except in some villages of the Nowshera tahsil in the Peshawar district and in one village of the Bannu tahsil. The public health is generally good. Fever is prevalent in the Swabi tahsil of the Peshawar district. Prices show a slight tendency to rise. Prices:—wheat 8½ to 10; gram 8½ to 11½; maize 12½ to 16½ and *bajra* 12½ to 14 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—There was slight rain during the week. Prices are stationary. Wheat sells from 7 to 14 and maize from 13 to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient all over the Province.

Kashmir.—The weather was snowy and severely cold. Fodder is sufficient. There is no disease. Prices are unchanged.

Rajputana.—Slight rain was reported in parts of Bikaner and Jaipur. Standing crops are thriving except for damage caused by frost in a few places in Bharatpur and Mewar. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient. Prices have fallen in Sirohi, Kotah and Jaipur; are steady in Bharatpur and Karauli and have risen in Shahpura, Bundi and Kishangarh.

Central India.—Slight rain fell during the week in Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar only. Harvesting of autumn crops is completed in Indore and Baghelkhand and is in progress elsewhere. Sowing of spring crops is in progress in Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and Malwa and has been completed elsewhere. Slight damage to crops is reported in Gwalior and Indore by frost and in Bundelkhand and Bhopawar by insects. Agricultural stock are satisfactory except for cattle disease in parts of Bhopal, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices are high but stationary. Opium is doing well.

Central Provinces.—The nights and mornings are cool and the days warm and occasionally cloudy. During the week Damoh, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Mandla, Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul and Balaghat had light showers not exceeding ½ inch. The out-lying tahsils of Damoh, Jubbulpore and Bhandara also received a few scattered showers. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton still continue in Hoshangabad, Nimar, Wardha, Nagpur, Chanda, Raipur, Amraoti and Buldana. Harvesting of pulses is in progress and that of wheat and linseed has been started in places in Nimar, Nagpur, Chanda and Drug. Prospects of spring crops are fair in Nimar, Chhindwara, Wardha, Chanda, Bilaspur and in Berar and generally good elsewhere. Preparation of land for sowings of next autumn crops and repairs to field embankments have commenced in some districts. Agricultural stock are in good condition. Fodder and water are adequate. Prices:—The price of wheat in the Vindhyan districts and Chhindwara and of rice in Chanda, Drug and Bilaspur fell by ½ to 1½ seers per rupee. Wheat in Seoni rose by ½ seer and *juar* in Wardha by ½ seer. Gram sells cheaper in six districts. Prices are steady elsewhere. The number of weavers on relief was 1,630.

Feudatory States.—The rainfall (in inches) during the week was:—Udaipur 1½; Jashpur 1 and Sirguja and Korea ½. Kawardha received 3 cents of rain. Threshing and

winnowing of autumn crops and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. The condition of spring crops is fair in Chhuikhadan, Raj-Nandgaon and Bastar and generally satisfactory elsewhere. A shower is needed in Chhuikhadan and Kawardha. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices:—wheat and *kodon* in Kawardha and rice in Bastar fell by $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee. Rice in Kawardha and wheat in Bastar became dearer by $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ seer, respectively; elsewhere prices remained steady.

Bombay.—There was slight rain during the week in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad Thar and Parkar, Gujarat, Cutch, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha. The rain was generally beneficial to standing spring crops. Crops have been damaged slightly by frost in parts of Karachi, the Upper Sind Frontier and Ahmedabad and by disease in parts of Poona and are suffering from want of moisture in parts of Thar and Parkar, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur. Cotton has been damaged by frost in parts of Ahmedabad, Bijapur and Kathiawar. Crops are in fair to good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops is generally over. Threshing is almost completed in Colaba and continues in parts of Kanara, East and West Khandesh and Nasik. Picking of cotton has commenced in parts of Belgaum and is in progress in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Harvesting of spring crops has commenced in parts of Satara and Belgaum and is in progress in parts of Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Broach, the Deccan, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kolhapur. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of West Khandesh, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Agricultural stock are sufficient except in parts of the Deccan and Cutch and generally in good condition. The supply of drinking water is sufficient except in parts of West Khandesh, Nasik, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation is sufficient except in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, West Khandesh and Nasik. Prices of food grains continue high. Prices have fallen in Thana, Ratnagiri and Satara; have risen in Larkhana and are generally stationary in other districts. The quantity purchasable per rupee is in Sind 22 to 40 per cent; in Gujarat 15 to 62 per cent; in the Konkan 14 to 28 per cent; in the Deccan 17 to 43 per cent and in the Karnatak 32 to 83 per cent less than the normal. Stocks of grain are adequate. Some emigration is noticed in Bijapur. 788 persons were on test works in the Badami taluka of the Bijapur district on the 23rd January. Famine has been declared in that taluka and one relief work opened; elsewhere labourers get sufficient employment. The cultivating and labouring classes are generally in fair condition.

Hyderabad.—There was no rain during the week. Picking of autumn cotton is almost over. The spring crop is being harvested in parts and it is generally in fair condition except in parts of Raichur and other tracts, in the former of which suspension of revenue has been granted. The castor seed crop has been damaged by insects in parts of the Miryalguda taluka of the Nalgunda district. Late rice sowings are still in progress. Cattle disease is prevalent in seven talukas. Prices:—wheat $5\frac{1}{4}$; coarse rice $6\frac{1}{4}$; and *juar* 13 seers per rupee. White *juar* is selling in Hyderabad at $11\frac{1}{4}$ seers. The highest price in districts is $8\frac{1}{4}$ seers in the Paloncha taluka of the Warangal district and the lowest 24 seers in the Nagarkarnool taluka of the Mahboobnagar district.

Mysore.—Prices of food grains are generally steady but continue to be high. Prospects of the season are not encouraging. Cattle are generally healthy except in some localities. Fodder is not easily procurable in the Maidan talukas. Temporary wells have been sunk in many places to meet the water scarcity.

Coorg.—Threshing of rice continues. Picking of coffee is almost completed. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was fair in Ganjam and *nil* elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are insufficient except in Chingleput, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Malabar and the Nilgiris. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are generally fair, but some in parts of Vizagapatam and Malabar require more rain and some in parts of Bellary, Salem, Madura, Tinnevely and South Canara are withering or have withered. Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, Salem, Coimbatore, Tinnevely, Malabar and South Canara. Fodder is scanty in parts of Guntur, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, North Arcot, Salem and Tinnevely. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in eight districts; has fallen in fourteen and has risen in one. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in eight districts; has fallen in eleven and has risen in two. *Cholam* is stationary in three districts; has fallen in nine and has risen in two. *Cumbu* is stationary in six districts; has fallen in four and has risen in five. The public health is generally good but cholera is prevalent in South Canara. Prospects are generally fair. The condition of the labouring classes is good and employment is procurable. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of relief :—

Name of Province.	PRECEDING WEEK. (REVISED FIGURES.)			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or Decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous Relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>British Provinces.</i>							
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	7,341	...	7,341	8,352	...	8,352	+1,011
Bengal . . .	33,586	2,652	36,238	41,303	4,537	45,840	+9,602
United Provinces .	9,784	1,592	11,376	11,461	1,482	12,943	+1,567
Central Provinces .	...	1,630	1,630	...	1,630	1,630	...
Bombay . . .	700	...	700	788	...	788	+88
TOTAL BRITISH PROV- INCES.	51,411	5,874	57,285	61,904	7,640	69,553	+12,268

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FAMINE.

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts and Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India—(District details).

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected details of the totals reported in the telegraphic famine reports published weekly in the Supplement to the Gazette of India.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed under relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their houses. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "village doles or other relief."

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 23RD JANUARY 1909.												
No.	Name of Province, District, and Native States.	Area in Sq. miles.	Population.	RELIEF WORKS.			Number on relief works.	Total on works.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.			GRAND TOTAL.
				Workers.	Depend-ants.	Total.			Poor-houses or kitchens.	Village doles or other relief.	Total.	
Bengal.												
1	Bhagalpur ...	4,226	2,088,953	...	...	...	571	571	...	870	870	1,441
2	Balasore ...	2,059	1,071,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	508	508	508
3	Puri ...	2,472	1,017,284	...	...	...	...	...	396	114	510	510
4	Darbhanga ...	3,335	2,912,611	...	...	...	28,378	28,378	...	1,026	1,026	29,404
Total Bengal ...		12,092	7,090,045	...	...	...	28,949	28,949	396	2,618	2,914	31,863
Central Provinces.												
1	Nimar (portion) ...	2	33,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,465	1,465	1,465
2	Chanda (") ...	7	18,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	165	165
Total Central Provinces		9	51,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,630	1,630	1,630
Eastern Bengal and Assam.												
1	Bangpur ...	3,493	2,154,181	...	...	...	1,869	1,869	...	...	...	1,869
2	Dinajpur ...	3,946	1,567,080	...	...	...	2,708	2,708	...	...	...	2,708
3	Bogra ...	1,359	854,533	...	...	...	387	387	...	...	...	387
Total Eastern Bengal and Assam.		8,798	4,575,794	...	...	...	4,914	4,914	...	...	...	4,914
United Provinces.												
1	Mirzapur ...	4,352	706,989	5,464	...	5,464	...	5,464	57	...	57	5,521
2	Family Domains ...	49	22,518	2,263	...	2,263	...	2,263	...	1,526	1,526	3,789
Total United Provinces		4,401	729,507	7,727	...	7,727	...	7,727	57	1,526	1,583	9,310
Total British Provinces		25,300	12,446,346	7,727	...	7,727	33,863	41,690	458	5,674	6,127	47,717

B. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF
JANUARY 1909 OF:

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI

MAIZE
GRAM AND PULSE
LINSSEED
MUSTARD AND RAPESEED
SESAMUM (Til or jinjili)
GHI
SUGAR

SALT
TOBACCO
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
SHEEP AND BULLOCKS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908
Burma—												
<i>Tanasserim—</i>												
Mergui . . .	...	...	48'24	48'54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . .	...	...	32'40	34'59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Moulmein and</i>	...	...								
Amherst . . .	...	...	39'03	41'03	55'65	55'05	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Rangoon . . .	...	...	43'54	29'03	47'41	39'33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin . . .	...	...	34'41	45'07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . .	...	...	56'14	45'71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Honnada . . .	...	...	44'14	44'14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay . . .	...	...	58'78	47'76	55'65	55'65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . .	...	...	42'11	42'35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Akyab . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong . . .	...	...	42'5	48'75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . .	...	...	45	46'25	55	60	...	...	30	35	...	...
<i>Central—</i>												
Pabna . . .	...	...	50	58'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur . . .	...	...	65	60	60	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara . . .	30	28'75	47'5	52'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati . . .	25 to 27'5	22'5 to 25	37'5 to 42'5	42'5 to 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Midnapur . . .	...	...	38'75	51'25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta . . .	...	...	58'25	65	55	57'5	...	...	32'5	45	...	...
<i>Central—</i>												
Hardwar . . .	...	...	47'5	53'75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack . . .	...	...	38'07	50'78	58'59	50'78	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Patna . . .	...	...	45	51'25	46'5	50	...	...	24'37	36'25	...	40
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Bhagalpur . . .	...	...	55'94	58'51	48'12	57'5	...	...	32'5	37'5	...	...
Muzaffarpur . . .	...	...	66'56	46'56	50	5'19	...	...	38'28	36'25	...	...
United Provinces—												
(a) AGRA—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Benares . . .	28'28	34'95	47'34	58'7	47'34	58'33	54'27	63'12	25'23	47'34	25'31	50'57
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore . . .	28'07	36'35	47'09	55'16	50	50	55'16	55'16	27'08	40	34'22	40
<i>Jhansi</i>	...	...	48'44	72'31	49'41	54'53	...	...	29'69	41'87	29'08	47'08
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut . . .	...	...	57'13	68'56	48'44	53'28	53'28	56'56	29'06	30'06	26'56	42'19
Agra . . .	50	50	80	80	50	55'16	57'13	64'01	27'34	42'08	26'67	44'43
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur . . .	25	...	...	...	44'37	53'33	...	...	26'56	40	20'94	41'87
(b) OUDH—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Lucknow . . .	26'07	...	50	61'51	48'44	57'13	57'13	61'51	27'6	44'43	21'61	44'43
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad . . .	27'5	34'35	56'87	66'61	47'03	59'27	...	...	26'87	40	21'87	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ton measure)

BAJRA		RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ABHAR DÁL		LINSSEED		Districts
1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
												Mergai
												Tavoy
						40.76	40.76	50	50			Moulmein and
												Amherst
						45.71	24.81	50.26	32.32			Pegu (deltaic)—
						63.37		68.82				Rangoon
						50.64	50.39					Maubin
												Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
						58.78	60.95	46.72	46.72			Hauwada
												Toungoo
				18.71		42.11	53.78	67.87	57.14			Upper Burma—
						35.16	28.96					Mandalay
												Pakókku
						63.75	40.38	72.72	66.67			Arakan—
												Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and
												Assam—
						55	65	70	65			Eastern—
						55	47.5	60	70			Chittagong
												Dacca
						51.25	40			51.25	50	Central—
												Pabna
						57.5	50	65	60			Northern—
												Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
												Goalpara
												Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
						48.75	50	60	60	52.5	50	Midnapur
						52.5	55					Calcutta
31.25	57.5			32.5	45	47.5	47.5	37.5	55	32.5	57.5	Central—
						47.5	50	57.5	55			Bardwan
						48.49	48.33	38.07	35.73			Orissa—
												Cuttack
				26.67	40	26.67	40	40.25	50	60	60	Bihar, south—
												Patna
				28.12	45.31	42.34	45.31	52.5	64.06	55	58.75	Bihar, north—
		33.28	36.41	28.59	40	44.37	44.37	50	68.56			Bhagalpur
												Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
27.66	48.91			25.81	44.43	37.71	47.34	48.91	55.88	50.57	18.7	Benares
												Central—
25.68	48.23			24.22	42.68	40	40.99	47.24	50	51.61	48.49	Cawnpore
29.69	43.12			25.78	42.4	43.28	43.75					Jhansi
27.19	42.19			27.6	42.19	40	42.19	50	38.75			Western—
28.59	50			26.67	44.43	42.08	43.23	50.37	57.18	66.67	66.67	Mearut
												Agra
22.19	48.12			23.19	40	40	48.12					Submontane, west—
												Shahjahanpur
												(b) Oude—
25.64	40.98			23.54	44.43	44.43	47.03			57.13	13.33	Southern—
												Lucknow
25				25	44.37	42.03	45.73	37.97				Northern—
												Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—continued

DISTRICTS	MUSTARD AND RAPSEED		SESAMUM (Tel or jinjili)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (Gir)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF	
	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui . . . .	...	...	...	...	581.83	...	...	...	14.16	21.92	...	...
Tavoy . . . .	...	...	...	...	583.33	...	...	...	20.51	20.51	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	18.77	18.77	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon . . . .	...	...	...	...	534.84	...	...	...	16.02	18.6	...	...
Manbisa . . . .	...	...	...	...	492.31	...	...	...	22.54	22.46	...	...
Bassein . . . .	...	...	...	...	492.31	...	...	...	22.61	22.61	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada . . . .	...	...	...	...	245.15	...	...	...	28.19	28.19	...	...
Toungoo . . . .	...	...	...	...	492.31	...	...	...	24.62	24.62	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay . . . .	...	...	...	...	583.33	...	...	...	22.54	22.54	...	...
Pakokha . . . .	...	...	...	...	583.33	...	...	...	22.54	22.61	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab . . . .	...	...	...	...	457.14	...	...	...	25.57	25	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong . . .	70	75	...	...	300	440	62.5	55	15.02	16.37	62.5	47.5
Dacca . . . .	...	...	...	...	300	470	62.5	67.5	20	21.25	160	80
Central—												
Pabna	65	70	...	...	620	650	52.5	55	20	21.25	115	85
Northern—												
Rangpur	70	66.25	...	...	440	500	70	62.5	21.25	22.5	100	60
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	50	...	...	...	...	...	62.5	70	...	...	...	...
Goalhati	61.25	75	...	...	...	...	60	65	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Dacca—												
Midnapur	{ 58.75 and 68.75 }	{ 65 and 80 }	...	...	{ 370 to 410 }	{ 400 to 470 }	70	50.5	17.5	17.5	{ 125 and 150 80 }	{ 90 and 105 80 }
Calcutta	57.5	70	52.5	70	410	480	50	50	19.37	16.25	...	...
Central—												
Bardwan	70	67.5	...	...	350	400	46.87	40	17.5	17.5	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	68.12	68.12	65	65	475.62	475.62	52.24	52.24	14.37	14.37	62.5	62.5
Bihar, south—												
Patna	60	70	60	75	{ 300 to 320 }	{ 300 to 320 }	{ 42.5 to 45 }	45	20	20	{ 20 to 40 }	25
Bihar, north—												
Bhagalpur	{ 45 and 57.5 }	{ 62.5 and 72.5 }	...	...	340	422.5	50	41.25	119.1	19.14	110	120
Muzaffarpur . . .	...	...	...	...	304.00	400	30.25	30.25	20	20.24	100	100
United Provinces—												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Benares	52.4	29.74	54.27	27.81	301.2	420.72	47.34	51.2	20.59	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	57.13	64.01	61.56	70.15	334.82	355.52	50	50.23	17.76	...	75	60
Jhansi . . . .	...	...	...	...	320	306.25	57.19	50.27	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut . . . .	...	...	61.56	60	374.69	426.56	50	50	17.4	...	...	...
Agra	72.71	80	...	...	328.23	376.46	61.51	60.67	17.76	...	120	120
Sub-metropolitan, west—												
Bhabhahapur . . .	...	...	...	...	350	340	...	...	20	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	66.67	75.94	57.13	90	360	370	58.33	45	20	...	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad . . . .	...	...	...	...	370	355	42.5	45	20.24	...	...	...

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—continued

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	30.78	30.78	..	..	48.44	50.27	..	..	37.92	39.06	36.16	40
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	18.75	36.41	60.67	57.19	50	50	53.33	57.5	28.59	28.72	25.07	..
Central—												
Lahore	33.38	39.01	57.66	100.12	47.08	51.61	51.61	57.13	29.63	30.78	29.63	36.35
South-eastern—												
Delhi	33.12	40	50	60.67	50	55.16	50	50.22	28.50	28.12	35	40
Submontane—												
Amritsar	30.78	42.08	58.83	66.67	44.58	47.08	47.08	50	..	36.35	28.07	..
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	28.54	38.12	..	78.12	45.62	47.08	50	50	29.63	34.79	30.78	34.79
Western—												
Multan	31.25	..	..	..	48.44	..	..	..	..	33.81	29.60	34.22
Lyallpur . . . . .	..	..	70	..	42.5	..	48.12	..	28.75	..	..	..
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi . . . . .	..	..	50.63	62.5	45	46.87	..	..	37.5	..	31.56	32.5
Shikarpur . . . . .	..	..	72.81	70	42.5	40.62	..	..	31.25	33.12	30.94	32.5
Quetta . . . . .	..	..	..	..	47.5 to 50	14.06 to 46.25	75	72.5	26.50	35.81	33.44	34.43
Bombay—												
Deccan and Kanadiah—												
Dharwar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	60.94	..	..	..	..	..	32.18	..
Sholapur . . . . .	..	..	..	46.49	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.65	30.31
Poona . . . . .	..	..	46.25	57.61	54.74	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.74
Khondak and N.E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	58.59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhulia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gujarat—												
Surat	40.16	52.5	64.64	86.51	57.60	55.47	..	..	..	..	34.58	36.04
Ahmadabad . . . . .	..	..	46	57.5	48.23	51.23	..	..	27.5	37.5	29.58	35
Central Provinces— [*]												
Western—												
Nagpur . . . . .	..	..	37.5	50	47	48	61.5	57	..	..	36.25	42.37
Central—												
Jabalpur . . . . .	..	..	38.12	53.25	48.5	56	55.12	72.75	..	..	29.62	42
Eastern—												
Raipur . . . . .	..	..	37	46	47	52	56	57	..	..	..	..
Berar—												
Akola . . . . .	..	..	47.37	55	47.62	53.5	..	..	..	..	25.37	34.37
Amritoli . . . . .	..	..	50.62	52	52.37	48	62	57	..	..	39.37	32
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.1	30.8
Salem . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central—												
Bellary . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36.1	27.9
Cuddapah	47.7	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.8	32
Karnul . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Coast, central—												
Nellore . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Coast, south—												
Madras	34.5	32.8	38.8	58.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	40.6	33.9	56.8	48.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern—												
Madras . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39.4	31.9
Mysore—												
Mysore	33.87	26.62	55.75	45.75	61.53	47.6	71.98	64.27	..	..	35.25	29.53
Bangalore	32	28	74	57	64	50	67.76	58.07	..	..	..	..

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice

The figures state prices in rupees per ton (metric)

BAJRA		BAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DAL		LINGERD		DISTRICTS
1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	
30	45.63	...	...	28.85	42.84	43.28	40.26	...	...	72.66	72.66	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
27.6	...	...	...	30.01	36.41	39.01	34.69	80	...	66.67	...	Punjab— Southern— Ferozpur
29.06	41.04	...	...	29.63	30.53	38.59	37.24	57.13	66.67	48.49	58.33	Central— Lahore
27.6	42.08	...	...	25.83	38.12	40	40	66.67	66.67	72.71	64.01	South-eastern— Delhi
26.07	...	...	...	29.63	...	40	34.79	...	...	...	...	Submontane— Amritsar
31.35	39.00	...	...	31.35	36.35	44.43	38.13	65	66.67	50	50	Northern— Rawalpindi
30.94 34.37	...	...	...	31.87 28.12	...	38.75	...	...	...	...	...	Western— Multan Lyallpur
31.56 26.56	35.62 33.12	...	...	...	...	46.25 43.12	40.62 36.35	58.75 53.75	...	...	...	Sind and Baluchistan— Kardochi Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	30.25	33.44	...	...	70	65	...	...	Quetta
25.05 31.93	32.94	...	...	...	...	51.93 45.83	...	...	...	53.50	...	Bombay— Deccan and Konkan— Dharwar; Sholapur Poona
25.02 32.76	34.74	...	...	...	...	46.07	49.27	...	...	...	...	Khandesh and N.E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar Dhulia
30.72 30.73	43.96 45	...	...	...	...	38.12	42.5	79.54 60	57.5	60	...	Gujarat— Surat Ahmadabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	42.12	46.25	53	57	60	68.25	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	41	51.62	57.12	61.5	58.37	53.25	Central— Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	47	47	53	53	...	...	Eastern— Raipur
...	...	...	...	...	...	46.13 50	46.25 47.5	58.25 57.12	59.37 52.37	61.5	54.75 55	Berar— Akola Amravati
40.7	34.1	25.1	24.5	...	...	64.4	51.5	43	34.9	...	...	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore Salem
35.1	31.9	...	...	...	...	61.7	46	35.3	27.1	...	...	Central— Bellary Cuddapah Karnul
...	...	31.7	28.7	...	...	...	...	47.7	32.3	...	...	East Coast, central— Nellore
...	...	...	...	...	...	33.1	53.3	...	...	...	...	East Coast, south— Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly
38.8	36.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	45.6	39.9	...	...	Southern— Madras
...	...	35.25 38	25.98 29.5	...	...	35.25 44	19 25	70 72	57.15 66	...	...	Mysore— Mysore Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—concluded

Districts	MUSTARD AND RAPESEED		SESAMUM (Til or Jinfik)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (Gur)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF	
	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908
Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer . . . .	...	...	66.82	98.75	359.25	370.16	61.04	62.66	...	...	...	...
Punjab— Southern— Ferozpur . . .	61.56	...	76.2	...	376.46	480	61.56	50	16.87	...	80	100
Central— Lahore	44.43	...	66.67	86.91	430.67	457.12	58.23	58.28	16.2	...	66.50	61.67
South-eastern— Delhi	50.27	69.58	66.67	84.17	387.36	474.08	50	53.20	17.4	...	70.2	94.11
Submontane— Amritsar . . .	57.18	...	65	90	415	450	44.58	50	16.00	...	...	45
Northern— Rawalpindi . .	58.12	61.51	86.91	88.85	400	400	44.43	44.43	15.00	...	...	...
Western— Multan . . . .	...	63.50	...	90	...	...	...	...	15.47	...	80	...
Lyallpur . . .	42.5	...	...	...	370	...	48.75	...	15.63	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi . . . .	...	...	75	...	430	447.5	...	53.75	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur . . .	50	...	...	...	375	390	57.81	56.25	...	...	...	...
Quetta . . . .	...	...	...	...	{ 350 to 450 }	{ 430 to 480 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay— Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	60.68	59.11	...	...	...	...
Poona . . . .	...	...	...	...	421.04	...	66.67	76.2	...	...	106.75	105.26
Khandesh and N.E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar . .	...	...	67.97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhule . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat— Surat . . . .	...	...	64.9	100.68	383.8	454.06	67.55	54.06	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad . .	...	...	...	...	340	420	75	65	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur . . . .	...	...	70.62	95.75	406.62	500	...	...	21.63	23.25	100	116.60
Central— Jubbulpore . .	48.5	...	57.12	72.12	390	380	...	...	22.25	22.25	80	114.25
Eastern— Raipur . . . .	...	...	...	...	340	410	...	...	20	20	200	100
Berar— Akola . . . .	...	...	60	90.5	420	447.5	...	...	20	16.87	78	81
Amritoti . . .	...	...	68.63	82	300	420	...	...	19	20	120	175
Madras— South, central— Coimbatore . . .	...	...	83.8	77.6	437.9	437.8	53.8	51.2	...	...	154.1	111.3
Salem . . . .	...	...	...	...	410.9	378.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Bellary . . . .	...	...	66.2	66.2	380.9	380.9	47.7	47.6	...	...	...	...
Chuddapah . .	...	...	...	...	304.8	304.7	...	...	...	...	74.1	74.1
Karnul . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras . . . .	...	...	64	78.4	428	460.8	62.6	54.2	...	...	74.2	82.3
Tanjore . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144.2	94.2
Trichinopoly . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura . . . .	...	...	72.5	84.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	106.8	106.8
Mysore— Mysore . . . .	...	...	79.25	67.35	428.50	411.25	94.97	67.5	...	...	205.69	205.69
Bangalore . . .	...	...	56	76	480	443.68	60	64.27	...	...	205.69	205.69

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 108 per 10 maunds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

TURNERIG		GRASS		STRAW		JAWAR STALKS		SHEEP, PER SCORE		PLOWN BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		DISTRICTS
1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	
...	...	4.9	10.62	4.69	6.67	4.69	7.97	125	127.5	85	85	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
100	...	8.02	5	8.02	5.62	...	...	60	60	90	90	Punjab— Southern— Ferozpur
128.07	133.33	10	15	18.8	7.81	...	15	180	170	2.0	2.0	Central— Lahore
114.37	145.47	8.02	11.41	18.33	10	10	18.33	80	80	150	150	South-eastern— Delhi
...	...	...	...	11.41	5.81	...	...	...	125	...	...	Submontane— Amritsar
133.33	100	10	15	11.41	8.02	10	18.33	90	90	70	70	Northern— Rawalpindi
100	...	...	...	10.47	...	...	...	100	...	140	...	Western— Multan Lyallpur
...	117.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	152.5	162.5	...	135	Sind and Baluchistan— Kardahi Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	10	6.25	...	...	{ 140 to 240 }	{ 100 to 200 }	...	...	Quetta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay— Deccan and Konkan— Dharwar Sholapur Poona
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khandesh and N.E. Deccan— Ahmednagar Dhulia
80	120	...	11.98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujarat— Surat Ahmedabad
120	120	10	8.75	...	...	...	16	50	50	90	100	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
72.75	114.25	4	6.62	8.37	...	...	...	55	55	70	60	Central— Jubbulpore
74	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	35	Eastern— Raipur
88.12	95.26	...	9.5	...	...	5.5	9.62	57	50	60	60	Berar— Akola Amritoli
180	120	6	10	...	...	9	15	50	85	70	70	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore Salem
64.1	96	...	...	...	...	4.8	3.3	80†	75†	...	50	Central— Bellary Chidambaram Karnal
54.9	94.3	...	...	7.8	10.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	East Coast, central— Nellore
49	60.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	East Coast, south— Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly
41.1	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Southern— Madura
52.7	77.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore— Mysore
102.5	102.66	11.25	12.19	10	8.54	8.75	5.36	90	100	100	70	Bangalore
120	120	8.65	4.43	7.24	5.86	4.27	...	160	160	{ 120 to 150 }	{ 120 to 150 }	

* Bunch

† Sheep or goats

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence
B. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1909 [The figures

Districts	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR DUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort	Common	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—					8 8	7 13	9 1	8 5	...	...	...	...
Mergui . . .	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst . . .	6 13	6 13	...	...	8 8	7 9	9 12	8 8	...	...	...	...
(Pegu (delta)—					8 14	8 14	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Pegu . . .	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 6	7 —	8 4	7 14	...	...	...	...
Bangoo . . .	...	...	...	...	7 3	6 14	10 10	7 12	...	...	...	...
Mauhin . . .	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Bassain . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—					8 13	8 13	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...
Tharawadi . . .	...	...	...	...	6 15	6 15	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...
Bessada . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 2	...	...	...	...
Prome . . .	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . .	...	...	...	...	6 12	8 4	10 9	10 8	...	...	...	...
Thayetayoo . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—					6 8	6 8	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Mandalay . . .	6 12	6 1	...	...	9 12	8 15	11 11	9 12	...	...	...	...
Bamo . . .	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . .	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 8	12 10	12 6	16 11	16 9	...	...
Meiktila . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—					10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Sandoway . . .	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpada . . .	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—							9 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nonkhali . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 8	...	...	...	...
Backerganj . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 6	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh . . .	5 5	5 —	13 5	11 7	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...
Tippah . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . .	7 —	7 12	13 —	12 8	...	...	8 12	8 4	...	...	...	...
Fardpur . . .	9 —	8 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—							7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...
Pabna . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 1	8 4	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi . . .	7 8	7 8	12 6	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Maida . . .	8 8	8 4	14 —	12 —	...	...	8 1	7 11	...	...	...	...
Bogra . . .	7 14	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—							7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri . . .	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur . . .	8 —	8 —	...	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangpur . . .	7 —	6 12	...	...	4 8	4 4	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Burma—							9 —	8 8	11 —	12 4	...	...
Sylhet . . .	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 8	13 4	14 14	...	...	...	...
Cachar . . .	5 8	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills . . .	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills . . .	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Mamrupur . . .	8 —	8 —	...	...	25 —	24 —	28 —	28 —	...	...	...	...
Naga hills . . .	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills . . .	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 —	5 8	5 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara . . .	6 12	6 8	...	...	6 —	5 8	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Kamrup . . .	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang . . .	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 4	5 4	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong . . .	...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	12 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar . . .	...	...	...	...	4 9	4 8	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur . . .	6 8	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	...

state the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittrocks sold for one rupee]

MARTIA OR NAOI (<i>Eleusine</i> <i>caracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria</i> <i>italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR RUMAGA (<i>Cicer</i> <i>aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	18 14	18 14	Burma—
...	17 12	17 12	Tenasserim—
...	9 5	9 3	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Mergui
...	10 8	10 3	...	...	6 12	6 12	18 —	18 —	Tavoy
...	7 10	7 10	...	...	5 15	5 15	14 2	14 3	Moulmein and
...	5 11	5 11	...	...	5 6	5 6	17 12	17 4	Amherst
...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	Pegu
...	9 4	8 10	...	...	...	...	14 15	14 15	Rangoon
...	6 9	6 9	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	Maubin
...	6 10	6 10	...	...	7 14	7 14	16 2	16 2	Bassein
...	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	Pegu (inland)—
...	22 3	22 8	9 3	8 10	14 8	14 8	Tharawadi
...	8 12	8 2	19 —	14 4	5 6	5 6	16 12	16 12	Honsada
...	10 6	10 6	...	...	4 12	4 12	14 3	14 3	Prome
...	16 8	16 8	22 3	22 —	9 3	9 2	16 3	16 3	Toungoo
...	Thayetmyo
...	Upper Burma—
...	Mandalay
...	Bamo
...	Pakokku
...	Meiktila
...	14 —	14 —	Arakan—
...	13 —	13 —	Sandoway
...	11 —	11 —	Kyaukpada
...	Akyab
...	Eastern Bengal and
...	Assam—
...	Eastern—
...	7 8	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	25 —	25 —	Chittagong
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Noakhali
...	8 —	7 12	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Backerganj
...	7 —	7 4	...	...	6 6	6 2	17 8	17 —	Maimensingh
...	20 —	20 —	Tippera
...	7 8	7 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	20 —	20 —	Dacca
...	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	18 —	16 —	Faridpur
...	Central—
...	7 10	7 10	...	...	6 8	6 8	19 —	19 —	Pabna
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	18 12	18 12	Rajshahi
...	8 —	7 8	12 —	12 8	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Maida
...	8 8	7 14	...	...	9 12	9 12	19 8	19 8	Bogra
...	Northern—
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	18 —	17 —	Jalpaiguri
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 14	7 —	18 —	17 —	Dinajpur
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	5 14	18 —	18 —	Bangpur
...	Burma—
...	6 8	6 4	...	...	6 8	6 —	18 —	17 —	Sylhet
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 10	6 10	20 —	19 —	Cachar
...	Hill tracts—
...	Khasi and Jaintia
...	Hills
...	Garo Hills
...	20 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	Manipur
...	Naga Hills
...	Lushai Hills
...	Brahmaputra—
...	Goalpara
...	Kamrup
...	Darrang
...	Nowgong
...	Sibsagar
...	Lakhimpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1909—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLAM (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
Bengal—												
Dacca—							9 8	8 —				
Khulna . . .	7 4	7 8					8 —	8 —				
24-Parganas . . .		6 8					10 6	10 6				
Midnapur . . .							7 8	7 9				
Howrah . . .							6 12	6 12			11 —	11 —
Calcutta . . .	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —			7 —	7 —				
Hoochly . . .	6 7	6 7	10 12				7 9	7 9				
Nadia (Krishnagarh) . . .	6 8	6 8	7 4	7 8								
Jessore . . .												
Central—												
Bankura . . .	7 8	7 8					9 —	8 4				
Rardwan . . .							8 8	8 8				
Birbhum . . .	7 8	7 8					9 —	9 —				
Murshidabad . . .	7 8	7 12	12 —	12 —			7 8	7 8				
Santhal Parganas . . .	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —			8 8	8 8				
Hills—												
Darjeeling . . .	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 12			6 —	6 —				
Orissa—												
Puri . . .	6 9	6 9					9 3	9 13				
Cuttack . . .	6 14	6 14					10 8	10 8				
Balaso . . .	7 8	7 8					10 —	11 —				
Bambur . . .	7 4	7 —					11 —	11 —				
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum . . .	6 8	6 8					7 —	7 8				
Manbhum . . .	6 12	7 —	10 —	10 —			9 8	9 —			11 —	10 —
Manohi . . .	7 —	7 4	10 —	10 —			9 —	9 —				
Palaman . . .	7 5	7 5	10 11				7 14	6 12				
Basaribagh . . .	6 12	6 12	9 —	10 —			8 4	8 8				
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr . . .	6 12	9 4	11 —	10 8			7 11	7 11				
Gaya . . .	7 6	7 12	14 —	13 —			8 8	8 12	13 8	14 —		
Patna . . .	6 8	6 8	16 —	15 4			8 12	8 8				
Shahabad . . .	6 —	8 4	14 —	13 —			8 —	7 8				
Bihar, north—												
Purnea . . .	7 12	7 8					6 14	6 —				
Bhagalpur . . .	8 3	8 3	13 4	13 4			7 4	7 4				
Darbhanga . . .	6 12	8 3	15 6	14 4			7 —	5 8				
Muzaffarpur . . .	8 —	9 —	12 —	12 —			6 —	6 —				
Saran . . .	9 —	9 —	16 —	13 —			6 8	6 —				
Champaran . . .	8 —	7 12	15 —	14 —			8 —	8 —				
United Provinces :												
(a) Agra—												
Kanpur—												
Mirzapur . . .	7 4	7 —	13 8	12 —	4 8	4 —	8 —	7 8	15 —	14 8	13 8	13 3
Benares . . .	7 13	7 13	13 9	13 —	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	14 10	14 10	13 13	13 9
Ghazipur . . .	8 3	6 —	15 2	13 6	5 7	5 —	9 —	8 2	15 13	14 15	13 5	13 10
Jaunpur . . .	8 —	7 14	14 —	13 12	5 —	5 —	7 4	7 4	15 8	14 8	13 —	13 —
Allahabad . . .	7 4	7 4	14 8	14 —	4 —	4 —	8 8	7 8	16 8	17 —	14 8	14 —
Central—												
Banda . . .	7 10	8 —	9 14	13 —	4 4	4 4	8 2	8 8	17 4	17 12	14 2	14 4
Patehpur . . .	7 8	8 4	13 —	13 —	7 4	7 4	8 —	8 —	16 —	19 —	15 —	15 8
Hamirpur . . .	7 12	8 —	11 4	11 4	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 —	17 4	16 8	14 12	14 12
Jaunpur . . .	7 12	7 12	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	13 8	13 8
Cawnpore . . .	7 12	8 —	14 8	14 —			7 8	7 8	16 4	16 4	15 4	15 4
Jaunpur . . .	8 6	8 3	13 4	13 8			8 —	8 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 4
Etawah . . .	8 2	8 4	12 12	12 12	8 —	8 —	7 8	7 8	15 4	15 12	14 2	14 4
Farukhabad . . .	7 13	8 —	15 8	15 8	4 4	4 4	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 12	15 —	15 8
Meerut . . .	6 7	8 12	15 8	15 8	4 4	4 4	8 —	8 8	15 4	17 —	15 8	16 —
Mathura . . .	8 8	8 8	16 8	16 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	16 8	17 —	16 —	16 —
Eastern—												
Meerut . . .	7 12	8 —	13 8	13 4	3 8	3 8	6 8	6 8	15 8	15 —	14 12	14 4
Agra . . .	7 12	7 8	14 —	13 8	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 —	14 8	14 —	13 8	13 4
Mathura . . .	8 —	8 —	14 8	14 —	5 —	5 —	7 4	7 —	14 3	15 —	14 —	14 —
Aligarh . . .	9 —	8 8	11 —	14 —	3 —	3 —	5 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	15 —	14 4
Bulandshahr . . .	7 13	7 14	13 2	13 4	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	15 8	14 8	15 —	14 4
Subsidiary, east—												
Baria . . .	8 —	8 —	13 12	13 12	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	15 12	15 —	13 —	13 8
Amroha . . .	8 14	8 14	13 8	12 12	5 14	6 —	9 —	8 14	10 8	10 8	13 9	13 8
Gorakhpur . . .	8 13	9 10	16 4	16 7	7 3	6 11	9 7	9 7	18 —	18 —	16 8	16 8
Basti . . .	9 —	9 4	16 4	13 4	5 —	5 —	10 4	10 4	16 —	16 —	16 8	16 8

state the number of sets (of 80 tolas) and chittuaks sold for one rupee)

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1909—continued [The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR GUMBU (Pennisetum typhosum)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
					Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month				
United Provinces—continued												
(a) AGRA—continued												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur . . .	8 12	9 —	15 —	15 —	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	18 8	18 8	17 8	17 —
Budaun . . .	8 5	8 8	14 8	14 4	4 —	4 —	6 9	6 14	17 2	18 4	16 —	16 4
Filibit . . .	8 12	9 14	14 4	14 4	5 8	5 8	10 6	9 64	17 8	18 8	15 9	16 14
Baroli . . .	8 10	8 10	13 8	13 12	4 —	4 —	8 4	7 12	18 4	17 8	16 4	16 8
Moradabad . . .	8 4	8 10	13 6	13 2	8 10	8 4	6 8	6 1	16 8	15 8	15 6	15 14
Bijnor . . .	8 12	8 4	14 —	14 —	3 4	3 4	8 8	8 8	—	—	14 —	14 4
Muzaffarnagar . . .	6 8	6 8	14 5	14 5	7 2	7 2	7 11	7 11	16 5	14 5	14 5	13 12
Saharanpur . . .	8 4	6 8	13 13	13 12	4 8	4 6	7 3	7 8	14 14	14 14	14 6	14 6
Dehra-Dun . . .	8 —	8 —	13 —	12 8	3 4	3 4	8 —	8 —	14 —	13 8	14 —	13 8
Hills—												
Naini Tal(a) . . .	—	7 —	—	9 6	—	3 —	—	6 8	—	—	—	9 —
Almora . . .	6 12	6 10	8 8	8 8	3 8	3 8	7 —	6 12	—	—	—	—
Garhwal . . .	5 —	5 8	—	—	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	—	—	—	—
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh . . .	8 8	8 8	15 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 8	16 —	16 —	15 —	14 —
Sultanpur . . .	9 4	9 4	13 8	13 8	7 8	7 4	8 12	8 12	—	—	16 —	16 —
Rae-Baroli . . .	8 4	8 12	15 —	15 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 8	16 —	16 —
Unao . . .	8 4	9 —	14 —	14 4	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	16 8	17 4	16 —	16 4
Lucknow . . .	8 4	8 8	14 8	14 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	7 8	17 8	18 —	17 —	17 —
Hardoi . . .	8 12	9 —	14 12	14 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	18 8	18 8	17 4	17 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad . . .	8 4	8 4	14 8	12 8	—	—	6 8	6 8	16 4	16 8	15 8	14 —
Barabanki . . .	8 4	8 8	11 —	11 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Gonda . . .	8 10	8 14	14 —	13 4	6 —	5 14	8 6	8 4	17 4	17 —	16 —	16 —
Bahraich . . .	9 —	9 —	16 8	17 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	19 8	19 8	17 8	17 8
Shapur . . .	8 8	9 —	16 —	16 —	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	19 8	19 8	17 4	17 8
Kheri . . .	8 4	8 8	13 —	13 —	3 8	3 4	7 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	17 —	17 12
Rajputana—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh . . .	8 12	8 12	13 4	14 8	4 14	4 14	6 4	6 —	16 12	15 8	—	—
Banswara . . .	10 4	11 —	13 8	14 —	3 4	3 4	6 8	6 8	—	—	—	—
Mewar (Udaipur) . . .	9 2	9 5	12 4	14 —	5 6	5 6	5 12	5 12	12 —	13 8	9 9	9 9
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur) . . .	11 15	12 —	18 —	16 —	3 4	3 8	8 —	8 —	—	—	—	—
Ajmer . . .	8 4	8 4	14 4	14 4	5 —	5 —	6 1	6 1	15 —	15 —	13 1	12 9
Kishangarh . . .	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	14 4	13 8
Bundi . . .	10 10	11 14	15 —	16 4	7 8	8 2	10 —	10 —	17 8	17 8	15 —	12 8
Kotah . . .	8 10	8 10	13 8	10 12	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	12 12	12 4	13 —	11 —
Jhalwar . . .	7 6	7 8	11 1	10 8	5 12	5 12	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 5	12 —	11 15
Tonk . . .	7 15	8 2	16 —	15 10	4 —	3 7	4 14	4 —	17 —	18 —	16 9	15 10
Jaipur . . .	7 15	7 15	13 15	13 15	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	15 —	15 5	13 11	13 11
Karauli . . .	8 2	7 12	12 8	13 2	8 2	8 12	9 1	9 6	15 5	15 —	14 6	14 1
Dholpur . . .	7 14	8 —	12 14	12 4	4 8	4 8	5 8	5 —	14 —	14 —	13 4	13 4
Bharatpur . . .	8 —	8 —	13 9	13 12	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	14 4	14 1	13 —	12 15
Alwar . . .	8 8	8 6	14 —	14 2	5 1	5 1	5 4	5 4	15 5	15 12	13 13	13 15
Deoli . . .	9 6	9 14	15 12	15 13	5 —	4 8	6 —	6 —	15 6	15 4	15 2	15 4
Nasirabad . . .	8 —	8 —	—	—	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —
Shabpura . . .	10 —	10 —	16 6	17 —	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 1	18 —	19 6	11 8	11 —
Western—												
Bikaner . . .	7 4	7 —	13 —	13 —	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	—	—	14 12	15 6
Jaisalmer . . .	7 12	7 12	—	—	4 10	4 7	6 8	5 2	14 2	13 14	12 12	12 11
Jodhpur . . .	9 3	9 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 4	12 1
and 9 12	and 9 14	14 11	13 8	5 3	5 3	6 8	6 8	14 15	14 15	12 14	12 1	
Balmer . . .	9 14	9 14	—	—	6 —	4 8	9 —	9 —	12 14	—	—	12 14
Eringpur . . .	8 11	9 —	15 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	11 —
Sirohi . . .	9 12	9 12	18 —	18 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	5 —	16 —	16 —	18 —	13 —
and 11 —	and 11 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
and 9 6	and 9 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
and 11 —	and 11 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
and 8 5	and 8 5	14 2	13 15	5 —	5 —	6 2	6 2	—	—	10 8	10 6	—
and 9 —	and 9 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central India—												
Indore . . .	7 4	7 8	11 8	11 —	4 4	4 8	6 —	6 8	14 —	14 8	11 8	11 8
Nimach . . .	6 8	8 12	—	—	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —
Gwalior . . .	7 8	7 8	—	—	4 8	4 8	5 2	5 8	—	—	—	—
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Bhawal . . .	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	—	—	6 —	8 —	18 —	17 8	16 —	16 —
Ferozpur . . .	7 12	8 8	13 —	14 —	—	—	5 12	5 12	14 —	14 —	14 —	13 8
Central—												
Lahore . . .	8 4	8 4	13 4	13 4	—	—	6 2	6 2	18 4	18 4	13 8	13 —
Gujratwala . . .	8 4	8 4	14 —	13 8	—	—	7 8	7 8	14 —	13 12	14 —	13 4
Gujrat . . .	8 8	8 6	12 8	12 8	—	—	6 8	7 —	12 8	11 8	12 8	11 8
Jhelum . . .	8 8	8 8	13 8	12 12	—	—	7 —	7 —	—	—	13 —	12 —

(a) Current quotations not yet received

state the number of sets (of 80 tokens) and children sold for one rupee)

MAHUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, OHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ABHAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	...	16 —	18 —	9 8	9 8	17 —	17 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	United Provinces— continued (a) AGRA—continued Submontane, west— Shahjahanpur Budaun Pilibhit
7 2	...	20 —	20 —	8 10	8 10	17 8	17 12	6 12	6 12	20 —	20 —	
...	9 4	9 4	18 3	17 9	7 12	7 7	20 12	20 12	Bareilly
...	16 —	9 8	9 4	17 8	16 12	6 12	7 4	20 —	20 —	Moradabad
...	9 6	9 4	17 —	...	7 —	7 —	20 14	20 14	Bijnor
...	9 4	9 4	...	...	6 4	6 3	20 —	20 —	Muzaffarnagar
18 18	18 13	13 13	18 13	9 5	9 5	14 5	14 5	5 6	6 1	22 —	22 —	Saharanpur
18 8	13 —	...	...	9 4	9 9	14 6	14 14	6 6	6 6	21 4	21 4	Dehra-Dun
...	9 4	9 —	14 8	14 8	6 8	8 —	18 —	17 —	Hills—
...	7 —	...	11 —	...	5 —	...	11 —	Naini Tal
11 —	11 —	...	...	7 4	7 —	...	...	5 —	4 8	12 —	11 —	Almora
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 —	5 —	8 —	9 —	Garhwal
...	8 8	8 8	15 —	15 —	7 —	7 —	19 —	19 —	(b) OODH—
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 4	8 4	20 —	20 —	Southern—
19 —	19 —	12 —	13 —	8 8	8 8	18 —	18 8	16 —	6 8	20 —	20 —	Partabgarh
...	...	14 —	13 —	9 —	8 8	14 —	17 8	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Sultanpur
...	...	17 —	17 —	6 12	9 —	16 8	16 8	7 —	6 12	19 —	19 —	Barabanki
10 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	5 4	9 4	17 8	17 8	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Unao
...	...	16 8	16 8	9 4	9 —	15 8	15 8	7 12	7 12	18 8	18 8	Lucknow
...	8 8	8 —	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Hardoi
16 —	16 —	15 —	15 —	9 6	9 4	16 8	16 4	7 6	7 4	18 4	18 12	Northern—
...	...	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 8	7 8	7 8	18 —	18 —	Fyzabad
10 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	9 —	9 8	8 8	17 8	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Barabanki
18 —	17 8	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	17 8	17 8	7 4	7 —	20 —	13 8	Gonda
...	11 10	11 12	17 —	17 4	6 —	6 —	20 —	19 6	Bahraich
...	11 12	12 —	18 8	19 —	5 —	5 —	17 12	18 —	Sitapur
...	...	8 5	8 5	9 2	9 2	12 7	18 8	6 8	6 8	18 5	18 5	Kheri
...	18 —	14 —	17 12	18 —	...	...	17 —	16 —	Rajputana—
...	...	4 8	4 8	9 4	9 12	18 13	14 —	...	...	23 —	23 —	Kanara—
...	10 4	10 —	18 12	14 —	...	...	25 —	25 —	Partabgarh
...	18 12	17 8	...	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	Banswara
...	10 8	11 —	14 8	14 4	5 —	5 4	18 —	18 —	Bundi
...	9 8	9 12	14 15	15 6	5 12	5 12	16 —	16 —	Kotah
...	0 2	10 6	5 3	14 6	...	...	22 4	22 8	Jhainwar
...	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonk
...	...	9 5	7 5	12 14	18 2	14 4	14 4	11 8	11 8	26 4	26 4	Jaipur
...	10 5	10 —	...	15 —	...	...	20 10	20 10	Karauli
...	...	9 4	9 —	8 12	8 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	22 —	24 —	Dholpur
...	...	7 12	7 12	9 —	9 —	18 12	13 12	6 —	6 —	24 8	24 8	Bharatpur
...	...	13 —	13 —	10 8	9 14	18 11	13 15	14 —	14 —	24 14	24 18	Alwar
...	10 —	10 12	18 6	18 12	6 9	6 8	23 —	23 4	Deoli
...	9 8	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	25 —	25 —	Nasirabad
...	9 11	9 8	13 6	13 10	...	...	23 —	23 —	Shanpura
...	11 8	11 4	...	...	6 —	5 8	22 —	22 —	Western—
...	12 12	14 13	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Bikaner
...	10 10	...	18 —	...	5 10	5 10	16 8	16 8	Jaipur
...	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	5 10	16 —	16 —	Balmer
...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	24 —	24 —	Eripase
...	...	16 —	16 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	Strohi
...	10 —	10 —	10 14	10 12	...	...	20 —	20 —	Anadra
...	9 15	9 15	11 14	11 14	6 8 and 6 6	6 8 and 6 6	20 —	20 —	Abu
...	8 12	8 12	15 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	19 8	19 8	Central India—
...	8 8	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	22 —	22 —	Indore
...	...	10 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 1	20 —	20 —	Nimach
...	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Gwalior
...	10 —	10 8	13 —	13 —	4 12	...	22 —	20 —	Panjab—
...	...	14 8	14 8	10 3	10 —	13 3	12 12	6 6	6 6	22 8	23 8	Southern—
...	10 4	10 4	13 4	13 —	...	...	27 —	27 —	Hissar
...	9 —	9 —	12 8	12 —	...	...	25 —	25 —	Perozpur
...	9 12	9 4	12 8	11 8	6 —	6 —	26 —	26 —	Central—
...	Lahore
...	Gurranwala
...	Gujrat
...	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1909—continued [The figures

Districts	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CHHRO (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort	Previous half-month	Common	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—continued												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	8 2	8 2	13 14	13 14	...	...	6 12	6 4	16 —	16 —	13 13	13 13
Delhi	8 —	8 —	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 8	7 —	15 8	15 8	14 —	14 —
Rohtak	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	17 8	17 8	15 8	15 12
Karnal	8 4	8 4	15 —	15 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	17 —	17 8	14 —	13 8
Submontane—												
Ambala	8 6	8 12	11 12	12 12	...	...	8 —	7 12	19 —	18 12	12 12	12 8
Ludhiana	8 12	9 4	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 —	6 8	15 8	15 8	13 8	13 —
Jalandhar	8 8	8 4	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 8	14 —	13 —	12 —
Hoshiarpur	8 8	8 12	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	1 —	11 —
Gurdaspur	8 10	8 10	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	...	...
Amritsar	8 12	9 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	14 —	13 8	14 —	14 —
Shikot	8 4	8 9	12 —	13 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	12 8	12 8
Hills—												
Simla	6 6	6 9	9 —	8 8	...	...	6 2	5 10	10 8	11 4	9 6	9 —
Kangra	8 8	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	8 8	8 8	13 4	13 4	...	...	4 12	4 12	12 12	12 4	12 8	12 8
Attock	8 8	8 12	12 —	13 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	12 —
Western—												
Shahpur	8 12	8 12	13 —	13 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	12 —	12 —
Jhang	8 12	8 10	13 —	13 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 13	10 8	11 12	11 —
Lyallpur	8 13	9 6	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	11 —	11 —
Multan	8 —	8 4	13 4	13 4	...	...	7 4	7 4	13 4	12 8	12 8	12 —
Montgomery	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 6	12 4	12 2	12 4	12 6
Musafargah	9 —	9 4	12 —	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 4	11 4	11 8	11 8
Dera Ghazi Khan	8 12	8 12	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 8	13 8	12 8	12 8
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Hazara	7 14	8 —	11 8	11 8	3 4	3 7	5 15	5 14	...	...	11 —	9 8
Peshawar	8 4	8 8	16 —	15 —	4 9	4 9	6 3	6 7	12 —	12 —	14 —	11 —
Kohat	8 8	9 —	14 1	14 10	4 5	4 5	8 6	8 6	15 4	15 4	14 6	14 6
Bannu	10 8	11 —	13 15	14 1	3 5	3 4	8 2	9 1	19 8	18 12	13 2	13 7
Dera Ismael Khan	9 10	10 —	12 12	13 1	3 6	3 7	5 8	5 5	15 8	15 8	13 5	13 5
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8
Hyderabad	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	7 —	6 8	11 8	11 8	12 8	13 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	10 —	9 —	...	8 —	12 8	12 8
Shikarpur	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —
Upper Sind Frontier	8 3	8 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 3	6 8	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —
Quetta	8 6	8 6	10 4	10 —	3 2	3 2	4 12	4 10	11 2	10 10	11 2	10 10
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 12	6 4	...	...	7 8	7 6	9 10	9 2	10 6	9 14	9 14	9 14
Belagiri	6 1	6 1	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 9	8 9	9 12	9 12	10 10	10 10
Alibag	5 12	5 12	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 2	8 2	...	...	9 4	9 4
Bombay	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 13	7 13	10 7	10 7	11 4	11 4
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 6	7 6	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar	6 10	6 10	...	...	6 5	7 13	8 12	8 5	12 2	11 11	11 15	11 15
Belgaum	7 1	6 5	...	...	7 14	7 14	8 6	8 6	12 7	12 7	11 11	11 3
Satara	8 6	8 6	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 9	8 9	10 10	10 4	11 —	11 —
Sholapur	6 9	6 9	...	...	5 15	5 15	7 8	7 8	13 7	12 15	15 4	14 13
Eljapur	6 10	6 10	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —
Poona	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 15	7 15	12 15	12 15	11 12	11 12
Khandesh and N.-K.												
Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 9	7 9	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10
Nasik	8 1	8 1	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 11	6 11	...	...	13 —	13 —
Dhulia	7 7	7 7	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 9	6 9	11 13	11 13	11 12	11 12
Jalgaon	7 2	7 2	...	...	5 5	5 5	6 4	6 4	13 8	13 8	12 8	12 8
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 11	6 9	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 14	5 14	11 5	10 15	10 10	10 10
Broach	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8
Kaira	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	13 8	13 8	1 —	11 —
Baroda	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Ahmedabad	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8
Godhra	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 2	6 —	8 —	7 8	...	...	10 8	9 8
Dasa	9 4	9 8	...	...	6 —	5 8	6 4	6 —	13 8	...	10 12	10 8
Kathawar—												
Rajkot	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 8
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	7 15	7 14	...	...	4 4	4 6	7 8	6 14	13 14	13 3	...	...
Hoshangabad	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	18 —	12 5	...	...
Betul	7 13	9 3	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 11	12 —	12 —	...	...
Chhindwara	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 10	10 —	10 —	13 13	12 10	...	...
Nagpur	8 5	8 14	...	...	5 14	6 8	10 6	10 6	12 10	12 8	...	...
Wardha	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 2	5 2	9 9	9 9	13 8	12 10	...	...

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1909—compiled (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLAM (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
Central Provinces—												
<i>continued</i>												
<i>Central—</i>												
Narsinghpur	7 14	7 14	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 2	7 9	13 —	13 —	...	...
Saugor	8 4	8 11	...	...	6 6	5 6	8 —	8 —	12 13	12 13	...	...
Damoh	8 5	7 15	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 15	8 15	14 3	15 10	...	...
Jubbulpore	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 14	6 8	10 —	8 8	13 —	15 —	...	...
Mandla	8 8	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 8	12 —	...	...	...
Balaghāt	6 6	6 6	...	...	8 8	5 10	11 10	11 11	...	...	...	...
Bhandāra	8 —	7 6	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	...	...
Chanda	7 4	7 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 14	8 14	11 6	11 6	...	...
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Bilāspur	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...
Raipur	8 4	8 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 4	...	...	...	...
Drug	8 8	9 1	...	...	10 4	11 2	10 13	11 14	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Buldana	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 11	5 9	7 4	7 14	13 11	15 —	...	...
Ahola	7 7	7 7	...	...	5 13	5 6	7 1	6 6	15 1	15 1	...	...
Amroli	7 6	7 6	...	...	5 7	4 6	6 8	5 7	13 2	13 2	...	...
Jetmal	7 13	7 13	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 2	8 2	16 —	16 —	...	...
Nizam's Territories												
Secunderabad	5 9	5 13	8 9	9 2	4 10	5 1	6 2	6 14	10 15	11 9	13 6	13 12
Madras—												
<i>Malabar Coast—</i>												
Malabar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 5	...	...	...	...
S. Canara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
<i>South, central—</i>												
Coimbatore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 10	10 10	10 10	8 14	8 14
Nilgiris . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 13	5 12	...	...	...	...
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	9 —	9 —	8 3	8 3
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	10 15	10 15	...	...
Anantapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	13 —	13 —	...	...
Cuddapah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	11 —	11 —	11 9	11 9
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 1	13 12	...	...
<i>East Coast, north—</i>												
Ganjam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...
Vinayapatam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	13 1	13 1
Godavari . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	10 13	9 3	...	...
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Kistna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 4	11 7	11 10	...	...
Guntur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	11 8	11 8	12 —	12 —
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	11 15	11 15	11 12	11 12
<i>East Coast, south—</i>												
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 11	6 3	...	...	...	...
Chingleput . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	6 10	...	...	9 2	10 15
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 9	9 9
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	10 10	9 —	8 14	8 3
<i>Southern—</i>												
Tinnevely . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	6 10	9 7	9 7	6 14	8 14
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 3	10 3	9 7	10 4	8 3
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 1	6 1	7 6	7 6	11 10	11 10	...	...
Bangalore	6 —	6 —	5 12	5 12	4 8	4 8	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Kolar . . . . .	...	6 —	5 12	5 12	4 —	4 —	{ 5 to 7—	5 —	8 8	8 8	...	...
Tumkur	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 8	5 —	5 12	5 12	6 4	...	...	...	...
Hassan	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	5 8	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	5 8	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...
Shunoga	5 —	5 —	...	...	5 —	4 8	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	...	...
Ontaldrug	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Goorg—												
Goorg	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 8	6 12	6 4	8 4	7 8	...	...	...	...
Aden—												
Aden	6 3	6 3	...	...	5 1	5 1	6 3	6 3	10 3	10 3	11 3	11 3

• Including Bolaram

state the number of *maize* (of 80 cwt) and *chittaka* sold for one rupee]

MAIZE OR RAOI (<i>Kleome coronata</i>)		KANONI, OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, OHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer aristatum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARWAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	8 2	8 2	16 —	16 —	Central Provinces— continued
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	6 12	7 2	18 5	18 4	Central—
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	6 6	6 6	16 —	16 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	17 —	17 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	8 10	8 11	...	...	6 6	6 6	18 —	18 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	...	...	6 6	6 6	16 —	16 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	5 —	5 —	16 8	16 8	Mandla
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 4	6 4	16 —	16 —	Seoni
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	7 4	7 4	20 —	20 —	Balaghat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhandara
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 2	...	...	5 18	5 18	12 13	12 13	Chanda
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	Eastern—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Bilaspur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 2	6 2	18 —	18 —	Drug
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	6 8	6 8	17 2	17 2	Berar—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 13	6 8	19 —	19 —	Balidana
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Akola
14 —	14 5	...	...	6 10	6 12	...	...	7 14	8 10	14 —	14 —	Amrtdol
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yotmal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nizam's Territories—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Secunderabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 7	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	21 14	S. Canara
11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	South, central—
10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	20 6	Nilgiris
12 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 —	Salem
11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	Central—
11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	Bellary
12 15	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	14 11	Anantapur
12 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 10	24 —	Chidambaram
12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Quddapah
12 8	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Karnul
12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	East Coast, north—
11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	Ganjam
12 6	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	Vizagapatnam
10 13	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 10	30 8	Godavari
9 15	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 13	26 13	East Coast, central—
10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 15	23 8	Kistna
10 6	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 8	23 11	Guntur
11 2	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 4	23 7	Nellore
12 15	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 12	21 10	East Coast, south—
10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 10	27 10	Madras
11 18	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	24 —	Chingleput
11 10	11 10	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	17 11	17 11	N. Arcot
10 —	10 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	5 4	5 4	18 —	16 —	S. Arcot
10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	20 —	20 —	Tanjore
11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	19 —	19 —	Trichinopoly
10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 8	5 —	16 —	16 —	Southern—
9 8	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	18 —	18 —	Tinnevely
11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 12	4 12	18 —	16 —	Madras
12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Mysore—
12 8	12 —	...	...	9 12	10 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	18 8	18 —	Mysore
...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	...	...	7 7	7 7	22 —	22 —	Bangalore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kolar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tamkai
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chitaldrug
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aden

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial IntelligenceB. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, February 12, 1909

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	IN THE TEN MONTHS, APRIL TO JANUARY, OF									
	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09
SEA CUSTOMS										
Imports										
<i>Special Import Duties</i>										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	2,65	2,35	2,87	2,92	2,79	3,53	3,41	3,71	4,63	4,38
<i>Liquors—</i>										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	1,68	1,68	1,80	2,04	2,12	2,35	2,46	2,60	2,87	4,32
Spirits and liqueurs	53,62	53,13	53,91	58,04	61,99	63,02	66,49	63,70	76,36	78,31
Wines	2,94	2,93	2,89	3,31	3,09	3,05	3,29	3,17	3,32	3,37
Opium	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	2
Petroleum	33,44	39,46	44,83	44,07	34,52	37,81	31,80	30,25	36,81	42,84
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	6,08	15,72	29,79	16,80	2,10	11	1	1	...	...
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1902)	—	—	—	3,26	18	9	1	...	...	...
<i>General Import Duties</i>										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	12,16	13,89	12,06	12,20	12,89	15,04	16,16	16,39	20,86	22,57
Sugar (ordinary duties)	4,89	24,30	25,78	21,60	24,06	27,47	30,13	39,79	38,07	44,77
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials	8,42	8,94	9,90	9,88	11,39	11,23	11,91	12,36	15,36	13,86
<i>Cotton manufactures—</i>										
Piece goods, grey	40,97	39,74	42,84	43,83	36,98	46,77	53,53	54,16	56,44	43,68
" white	15,40	15,97	23,30	13,86	16,20	22,73	24,15	20,55	32,41	23,46
" coloured	20,09	16,60	20,21	18,87	22,86	26,40	27,72	28,01	31,57	29,45
Other goods	2,40	2,20	2,48	2,05	3,19	4,46	4,97	5,30	5,50	5,30
<i>Metals and manufactures of—</i>										
Silver, bullion and coin	19,60	9,88	25,37	31,92	32,64	33,59	22,05	33,76	40,41	57,42
Other metals and manufactures of metals	13,61	18,05	19,44	25,10	27,24	30,01	25,79	28,74	35,69	40,02
Oils (excluding petroleum)	1,12	1,29	1,50	1,22	77	80	1,08	1,67	2,23	1,17
Manufactured articles	45,96	48,80	51,90	51,10	58,96	69,32	69,52	70,66	82,90	81,63
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	4,67	8,57	7,89	7,52	7,55	8,40	9,99	9,57	12,15	13,92
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,99,64	3,23,61	3,79,79	3,69,62	3,61,55	4,06,21	4,04,52	4,24,83	4,97,98	5,10,43
Excise duty on cotton goods	11,01	9,67	14,29	14,11	16,21	18,24	21,45	21,23	25,64	26,63
EXPORT DUTIES—										
Rice and Rice-flour	61,10	58,59	61,46	82,83	78,45	89,23	78,55	66,13	64,61	47,95
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	5,92	6,45	7,10	6,93	7,65	8,20	7,38	7,89	8,33	7,53
GRAND TOTAL	3,77,67	3,98,32	4,62,64	4,73,51	4,63,86	5,21,88	5,11,90	5,20,08	5,46,56	5,92,54
<i>Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports</i>										
Bengal	Imports	1,22,64	1,28,98	1,39,93	1,33,19	1,24,11	1,44,54	1,46,29	1,48,32	1,83,54
	Exports	16,56	17,49	12,02	12,76	13,44	16,07	19,44	9,76	6,10
Eastern Bengal and Assam	Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	61	84
	Exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Bombay	Imports	1,06,73	1,10,32	1,39,44	1,43,68	1,41,07	1,54,36	1,53,91	1,60,04	1,84,70
	Exports	2,08	2,37	1,98	2,86	2,02	1,68	1,55	1,52	1,26
Sind	Imports	21,70	28,87	41,21	33,26	26,95	32,11	35,44	40,66	43,05
	Exports	94	79	1,80	1,16	1,12	1,50	1,49	3,53	3,04
Madras	Imports	25,66	27,21	32,69	31,57	34,05	35,64	31,61	34,60	38,98
	Exports	5,03	2,10	4,90	5,90	8,15	6,12	3,57	7,05	10,03
Burma	Imports	22,91	28,23	26,52	25,92	35,37	39,56	37,27	40,65	47,14
	Exports	36,49	35,84	40,76	60,17	53,72	63,50	52,57	43,37	44,17

FREDERICK NOËL PATON

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

J. S. MESTON

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, February 6, 1909

Return by the Railway Board on the progress in the introduction of, and results of working, the automatic vacuum brake on the railways in India, during the six months ended the 30th June 1908.

3 3/4 GAUGE.

	Second-half, 1907	...	...	78	9	89-06	254	5	...	100-00	460	119	1,647	20-01	292,744	32-23	1	292,744
Assam-Bengal	First-half, 1908	...	...	78	9	89-66	258	7	...	100-00	460	127	1,641	26-35	340,737	37-49	2	170,398
Bengal and North-Western	Second-half, 1907	49	...	63	177	26-25	547	46	605	49-50	...	5	6,363	0-08	300,480	11-04	11	27,316
	First-half, 1908	54	...	88	178	32-05	549	89	560	53-28 (c)	150	10	6,502	2-40	380,427	13-19	6	63,404
	Second-half, 1907	36	...	123	107	53-48	558	44	433	58-16	360	16	4,917	16-56	700,765	26-10	13	53,903
	First-half, 1908	40	...	130	105	55-32	555	44	430	57-57	1,336	16	4,779	23-06	759,311	25-54	18	42,184
Eastern Bengal State	Second-half, 1907	68	...	59	29	67-05	476	45	151	77-19	...	16	3,979	0-41	231,036	16-02	1	231,036
	First-half, 1908	68	...	82	29	73-87	491	45	152	77-91	...	22	3,892	0-57	235,119	16-59	1	235,119
Madras and Southern Mahratta	Second-half, 1907	Included with the Old Southern Mahratta railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	First-half, 1908	(d) 41	4	91-11 (c) 25	190	11-63 (f) 168 (g) 38	...	888	...	18-63	...	...	5,773	...	(A) 647,393	22-50	1	647,393
Nilgiri and Shoranur-Cochin	Second-half, 1907	...	...	6	12	33-33	12	1	34	27-66	22	...	189	12-15	22,767	19-23	Nil.	...
	First-half, 1908	Included with the South Indian railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana-Malwa	Second-half, 1907	87	04	57-02	27	286	409	403	605	51-97	417	539	7,736	11-36	810,049	19-33	30	27,001
	First-half, 1908	108	49	68-79	28	286	533	552	630	63-27	658	1,322	8,091	24-33	828,559	19-36	40	20,714
Rohilkhand and Kumaon	Second-half, 1907	...	...	24	30	44-44	51	41	130	41-63	...	...	1,446	...	5,152	1-09	Nil.	...
	First-half, 1908	...	...	24	27	47-06	51	41	129	41-03	...	...	1,446	...	102,512	20-85	8	12,514
South Indian	Second-half, 1907	39	44	46-99	54	111	307	2	767	28-19	15	65	3,936	1-90	526,280	20-46	6	87,713
	First-half, 1908	48	39	55-17	69	94	327	3	746	30-67	37	66	3,821	2-02	644,639	25-52	4	101,172
(Old) Southern Mahratta	Second-half, 1907	(d) 36	2	24-74 (c) 25	181	13-14 (f) 120 (g) 3	...	368	...	12-17	...	...	5,391	...	(i) 716,290	29-44	2	353,145
	First-half, 1908	Included with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Second-half, 1907	315	110	74-12	459	942	2,734	649	3,835	46-87	1,874	760	34,779	7-04	3,605,553	20-55	64	56,337
	First-half, 1908	365	92	79-97	519	916	2,932	819	3,541	51-44	2,641	1,568	38,985	11-04	3,938,307	21-39	80	49,335
TOTAL OF ALL 3 3/4 GAUGE RAILWAYS IRRESPECTIVE OF WHETHER OR NOT THE VACUUM BRAKE IS IN USE	Second-half, 1907	315	114	73-42	459	1,130	2,734	649	4,619	43-12	1,874	760	39,492	6-25	3,605,553	18-04	64	56,337
	First-half, 1908	365	96	79-18	519	1,104	2,932	819	4,341	46-34	2,641	1,568	38,671	9-81	3,938,307	19-14	80	49,335

(a) Includes one hundred 5' 6" gauge coal wagons borne on the Rajputana-Malwa railway rolling-stock list.

(b) Excludes locomotives and vehicles in use on lines under construction.

(c) These are 5' 6" gauge coal wagons purchased from and kept for use on the East Indian railway.

(d) Includes four engines fitted with the Westinghouse brake.

(e) Includes 3 engines fitted with the Westinghouse brake.

(f) Includes 47 vehicles fitted with the Westinghouse brake.

(g) Includes 3 carriages fitted with the Westinghouse brake.

(A) Includes 83,363 miles run by trains fitted with the Westinghouse brake.

(i) Includes 65,792 miles run by trains fitted with the Westinghouse brake.

TABLE No. II.

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1908, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of :— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
5' 6" gauge. Bengal-Nagpur	Vacuum, automatic.	19th ... April 1908.	(i) and (ii).—Nil. (iii) Failure of material.—No. 8 up passenger train lost 10 minutes at Khanoodih, due to a leaky hose pipe in the rear of the train.	1,368,627
		27th April 1908.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 41 down passenger train from Adra to Khargpur lost 1 hour and 12 minutes at Jhantipahari, owing to leaks developing in the piston packing and tail valves of three carriages.	
		19th May 1908.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 42 up passenger train lost 10 minutes from Khargpur to Adra, owing to a hose pipe on the train getting partially uncoupled at Bankura.	
		24th May 1908.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 7 down passenger train lost 20 minutes at Indrabil, due to three hose pipes leaking in the rear of the train.	
		30th May 1908.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 12 up passenger train from Chakardharpore to Jharsuguda lost 26 minutes and worked non-vacuum from Souna, owing to the joint between the steam brake and the ejector blowing out.	
		11th June 1908.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 7 down passenger train was detained 13 minutes at Khargpur, owing to the release valve of the alarm signal being out of order.	
		14th June 1908.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 4 up mail train from Palasa to Waltair lost 65 minutes, due to the ejector on the engine being out of order.	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	Vacuum, automatic.	14th ... January 1908.	(i) and (ii).—Nil. (iii) Failure of machinery.—The driver of No. 8 up train lost 7 minutes between Anand and Navli, due to the escape of air from the emergency valve of a carriage on account of the broken chain.	See page 282.
		21st January 1908.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 8 up train lost 10 minutes at Farejadi, due to the chain of the emergency valve jamming in the door.	
		13th February 1908.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 193 down local train lost 6 minutes, due to defective rubber washer of the hose of a third class bogie carriage.	
		7th April 1908.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 7 down train lost 18 minutes, due to the split cotter of the brake yoke breaking and the nuts working off.	
		10th April 1908.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 16 up passenger train was detained 25 minutes at Deroi to renew the missing washers on the hose pipes of a carriage.	

TABLE No. II—contd.

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1908, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instance specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of:— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
5' 6' gauge—contd.				
Bombay, Baroda and Central India— consolid.	Vacuum, automatic.	22nd April 1908.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 8 up train lost 14 minutes between Anklesvar and Panoli, owing to the blocks being hard on a carriage, the piston having stuck up.	1,256,975
		12th May 1908.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 10 up train lost 9 minutes outside Ahmedabad, owing to the blocks being hard on certain carriages, the pistons having stuck up.	
		14th May 1908.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 7 down train lost 9 minutes after leaving Vedcha, owing to the blocks being hard on a carriage, the piston having stuck up.	
		19th May 1908.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 21 down train lost 20 minutes, owing to the rolling rings of the engine having been worn.	
		20th May 1908.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 8 up train lost 10 minutes between Anklesvar and Panoli, owing to the brake blocks of a carriage binding on the wheels, the piston having stuck up.	
		21st June 1908.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 10 up train lost 4 minutes at Anand and 4 minutes at Nadiad, owing to the leaky state of the hose pipe of the engine.	
Eastern Bengal State.	Vacuum, automatic.	...	(i) and (ii)—Nil.	692,392
		18th May 1908.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 41 up passenger train had a late start of 19 minutes from Calcutta, due to a leak in a train pipe, in consequence of a washer being deficient in a third class carriage.	
East Indian	Vacuum, automatic.	...	(i) and (ii)—Nil.	See page 285.
		8th January 1908.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 33 up passenger train lost 17 minutes at Allahabad, due to the vacuum pipe of a wagon collapsing.	
		11th January 1908.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 47 up passenger train lost 16 minutes at Ondal, due to the vacuum hose pipe of a store van drawing air.	
		13th January 1908.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 20 down loop passenger train lost 20 minutes at Mohameh, due to the release valve of a 3rd class carriage drawing air.	
		14th February 1908.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 18 down passenger train lost 60 minutes between Moghal Sarai and Buxar and was worked non-vacuum from Dildarnagar to Buxar, due to some defect in the engine.	
		20th February 1908.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—A down troops special lost 40 minutes between Dinapore and Jhajha, due to a leak in a wagon.	
		21st February 1908.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 2 down Punjab mail train lost 10 minutes at Joramow (Black hut) and was worked non-vacuum to Anandol, due to the vacuum gauge pipe of the engine collapsing.	

TABLE No. II—contd.

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1908, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of:— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
5' 6" gauge—contd. East Indian—contd.	Vacuum, automatic	21st February 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 19 up passenger train lost 20 minutes at Balut (Block hut), due to mismanagement on the part of the driver.	See page 285.
		21st February 1908.	(iii) <i>Failure of machinery.</i> —No. 4 down Bombay mail train lost 7 and 11 minutes at Burdwan and Khanyan, respectively, due to the vacuum train pipe breaking.	
		22nd February 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —A down troops special train lost 30 minutes at Dinapore, due to defective vacuum on certain carriages, in consequence of the hose pipe rubber washers having been damaged.	
		3rd March 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 27 up passenger train lost 20 minutes at Gya, due to the hose pipe of a brake-van having been damaged while a post office van was being detached from the train.	
		9th March 1908.	(iii) <i>Failure of machinery.</i> —No. 35 up express train lost 41 minutes between Etmadpur and Delhi, due to the train pipe of the engine breaking.	
		9th March 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 28 down passenger train lost 21 minutes at Mollarpur, due to the release valve of a carriage drawing air.	
		11th March 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 31 up loop passenger train lost 23 minutes at Jamalpur, due to the vacuum indicator of the engine being out of order.	
		11th March 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 53 down local train lost 1 hour at Bandel Junction, due to the vacuum gauge cock being shut off.	
		28th March 1908.	(iii) <i>Failure of machinery.</i> —No. 15 up passenger train lost 25 minutes between miles 928 and 929, due to the train pipe under the ejector breaking. The train was worked non-vacuum from Tundla to Delhi.	
		9th April 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 27 up passenger train lost 15 minutes at Gya, due to defective vacuum in the front brake-van.	
		12th April 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 28 down passenger train lost 22 minutes at Sainthia, due to a leak in the hose pipe of a 1st class carriage.	
		14th April 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 12 down passenger train lost 16 minutes between Ambala and Delhi, due to defective vacuum in a 3rd class carriage.	
		20th April 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 18 down passenger train lost 15 minutes between Khana Junction and Talit, due to the vacuum pipe of a 3rd class carriage opening out.	
		22nd April 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 37 up local train lost 17 minutes between Barhan and Ali-garh, due to mismanagement on the part of the driver.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1908, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of:— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
5' 6" gauge— <i>contd.</i>				
East Indian— <i>contd.</i>	Vacuum, automatic.	26th April 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 4 down Bombay mail lost 19 minutes between Chheoki and Jigna and 7 minutes at the latter station, due to leakage in the front hose pipe of the engine.	
		1st May 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 16 down passenger train lost 57 minutes at Cawnpore, due to a leak in a 3rd class carriage.	
		4th May 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 11 up passenger train lost 11 minutes at Pahara in disconnecting the front blocks, rods and hangers of a 3rd class carriage.	
		7th May 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 12 down passenger train lost 10 minutes between Tundla and Cawnpore, due to a piece of jute having been allowed to get into the pipes when coupling the hose pipes.	
		7th May 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 60 down parcel express train lost 20 minutes at Dinapore, due to the vacuum combination of the engine being defective.	
		10th May 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 8 down express train lost 25 minutes at Dinapore, due to the release valve of a bogie carriage drawing air.	
		18th May 1908.	(iii) <i>Failure of machinery.</i> —No. 5 express passenger train lost 17 minutes between Moghal Sarai and Cawnpore, due to the elbow train pipe of the engine breaking.	See page 285.
		27th May 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 28 down passenger train lost 13 minutes at Bariarpur and was worked non-vacuum from Tinpahar to Rampore Haut, due to some defect in the engine.	
		28th May 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 27 up passenger train lost 30 minutes at Rampore Haut and was worked non-vacuum from Nalhati to Jamalpur, due to some defect in the vacuum combination of the engine.	
		31st May 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 29 up passenger train lost 19 minutes at Asansol, due to the indicator of the rear brake-van being defective and a washer in one of the hose pipes of a 1st class carriage being damaged.	
		4th June 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 21 up loop passenger train lost 19 minutes at Sultan-gunge, due to a 3rd class carriage drawing air.	
		7th June 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —A troops special train lost 15 minutes at Allahabad, due to certain vacuum hose pipes on the train not being properly on.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1908, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of:— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake
5' 6" gauge— <i>contd.</i> East Indian— <i>concd.</i>	Vacuum, automatic	17th June 1908	(iii) <i>Failure of machinery.</i> —No. 47 up passenger train lost 11 minutes between Asansol and Rampore Haut, due to the vacuum train pipe of the engine breaking. The train was worked non-vacuum from Chinpai to Rampore Haut.	4,016,834
		21st June 1908	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 25 up passenger train lost 11 minutes between Shankargarh and Bargarh and 11 minutes between Markundi and Majhgawan, due to defective piston on the rear brake-van.	
		24th June 1908	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 18 down passenger train lost 38 minutes between Moghal Sarai and Buxar, due to the brake blocks of the rear brake-van binding hard.	
		26th June 1908	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 4 down Bombay mail lost 19 minutes at Moghal Sarai and was worked non-vacuum to Gya, due to too much packing in the large ejector.	
		26th June 1908	(iii) <i>Failure of machinery.</i> —No. 6 down express train was worked non-vacuum between Patna and Gya and lost 18 minutes on the journey, due to the main train pipe breaking.	
Great Indian Peninsula.	Vacuum, automatic	...	(i) and (ii)— <i>Nil.</i>	See page 217.
		5th January 1908	(iii) <i>Failure of material.</i> —No. 7 down mail train arrived 50 minutes late at Jabulpore, due to the release valve stud on the cylinder of a postal van having broken.	
		7th January 1908	(iii) <i>Failure of machinery.</i> —An up troop special was detained 18 minutes at Igatpuri, due to the washer in the end coupling of the brake-van being loose.	
		15th January 1908	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 12 up passenger train was detained 1 hour and 25 minutes at Jhansi, owing to the ejector of the engine being defective.	
		29th January 1908	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 13 down passenger train lost 31 minutes on the journey from Bina to Jhansi, the driver being unable to maintain vacuum, owing to a dirty boiler and the engine priming very badly.	
		3rd February 1908	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 14 up passenger train had a late start of 17 minutes from Jhansi, the driver being unable to create sufficient vacuum, owing to the ejector of the engine being defective and the cones having to be regulated.	
		5th February 1908	(iii) <i>Inexperience of servants.</i> —An up troops special train lost 1 hour and 21 minutes on the journey and was worked non-vacuum from Basoda to Bhopal, the driver being unable to maintain vacuum, owing to the ejector disc drawing air.	

TABLE No. II—contd.

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1908, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of :— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent ; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required ; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake ; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
5' 6" gauge—contd. Great Indian Peninsula—contd.	Vacuum, automatic.	7th February 1908.	(iii) <i>Failure of machinery.</i> —No. 24 up passenger train lost 21 minutes on the journey, due to the piston of a carriage sticking and drawing air.	
		27th February 1908.	(iii) <i>Failure of machinery.</i> —No. 354 up passenger train was detained 20 minutes at Badnera, due to the coupling between two 3rd class carriages not coupling tight and admitting air.	
		1st March 1908.	(iii) <i>Failure of machinery.</i> —The engine attached to No. 13 down passenger train having failed, on account of a piece of the middle clock cage which was broken passing up and jamming the top clock, it was replaced by a goods engine at Sonagir. But the train was worked non-vacuum from that station to Gwalior owing to the leaky condition of the tubes of the engine, and the driver being unable to maintain sufficient steam. Five minutes were lost in controlling the train into stations.	
		14th March 1908.	(iii) <i>Failure of machinery.</i> —No. 28 down passenger train lost 27 minutes at Dombivli in disconnecting the piston of a 3rd class carriage which had stuck up in the cylinder and caused a leak.	
		15th March 1908.	(iii) <i>Failure of machinery.</i> —No. 28 down passenger train was detained 15 minutes at Lonavla, due to a leak in the joint pipe of a 3rd class carriage.	
		15th March 1908.	(iii) <i>Failure of material.</i> —No. 27 down passenger train was detained 13 minutes at Jhansi, due to the van valve diaphragm of a brake-van having perished.	
		24th March 1908.	(iii) <i>Failure of machinery.</i> —No. 59 down local train lost 6 minutes at Parsik, due to the piston in the rear brake having stuck up.	
		2nd April 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 11 down passenger train lost 1 hour and 23 minutes between Karonda and Dhaura and was worked non-vacuum from the latter station to Jiron for want of steam, due to mismanagement on the part of the driver.	
		4th April 1908.	(iii) <i>Failure of material.</i> —No. 11 down passenger train lost 8 minutes at Dadar in replacing a perished rubber washer in an Oudh and Rohilkhand railway 2nd class carriage.	
		7th April 1908.	(iii) <i>Failure of material.</i> —No. 404 up train was detained 10 minutes at Mahan Mahal to replace a broken piston rolling-ring in a 3rd class carriage and also to renew a worn-out piston rod neck ring in another carriage.	
		9th April 1908.	(iii) <i>Failure of material.</i> —No. 59 down local train was detained 20 minutes at Dadar to disconnect the brake gear of a 2nd class carriage, owing to the pin having given way.	

See page
217.

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1908, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of:— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
5' 6" gauge— <i>contd.</i> Great Indian Peninsula— <i>contd.</i>	Vacuum, automatic	20th April 1908.	(iii) <i>Failure of material.</i> —No. 12 up passenger train had a detention of 7 minutes at Bhuseval, owing to a diaphragm of a brake-van and a coupling rubber washer of a 2nd class carriage having been deficient.	3,716,998
		21st April 1908.	(iii) <i>Failure of machinery.</i> —No. 131 down local train lost 12 minutes between Victoria Terminus and Chinchpokli, due to the brake blocks of a 3rd class carriage binding hard and the wheels skidding.	
		23rd April 1908.	(iii) <i>Failure of machinery.</i> —No. 157 down mixed train lost 5 minutes at Dadar in releasing the brake blocks of a third class carriage which had become jammed on the wheels.	
		21st May 1908.	(ii) <i>Failure of material.</i> —No. 158 up mixed train lost 25 minutes at Igatpuri, owing to the diaphragm and a joint ring of a brake-van and a joint ring of a 3rd class carriage having perished.	
		31st May 1908.	(ii) <i>Failure of material.</i> —No. 12 up passenger train lost 3 hours and 12 minutes on the journey from Bhuseval to Igatpuri, due to the tubes in the fire box leaking badly and the driver being unable to maintain sufficient steam. It was worked non-vacuum from Kajgaon to Igatpuri, owing to the flexible train pipe between the engine and the tender having burst.	
		22nd June 1908.	(iii) <i>Failure of machinery.</i> —No. 604 up passenger train lost one hour and two minutes on the journey and was worked non-vacuum from Parana to Jhansi, owing to a leaky fire box and the failure of the injector after leaving Orai.	
		26th June 1908.	(iii) <i>Failure of material.</i> —No. 12 up passenger train was detained 15 minutes at Igatpuri, owing to the diaphragm release valve of a carriage truck leaking.	
Madras and Southern Mahratta.	Vacuum, automatic	11th January 1908.	(i) and (ii)— <i>Nil.</i> (iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 32 up passenger train was worked non-vacuum from Nandalur to Madras, due to too much packing having been put round the spindle of the combination ejector so that the packing fouled the air disc keeping it off its seating.	1,061,037
		13th February 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 14 up mail train suffered a detention of 7 minutes, due to a valve on the roof of a carriage being open.	
		18th February 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 14 up mail train was detained 5 minutes at Raichur, due to defective hose pipe connection.	
		3rd June 1908.	(iii) <i>Failure of material.</i> —No. 87 down mail train was worked non-vacuum from Madras to Jalarpet, due to the big ejector disc being defective.	

TABLE No. II—contd.

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1908, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by train fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
5' 6 gauge—contd. North Western.	Vacuum, automatic.	2nd ... February 1908.	(i) and (ii)—Nil. (iii) <i>Failure of machinery.</i> —No. 24 down passenger train was detained 1 hour and 32 minutes at Montgomery, in consequence of the ejector cones being baffled by the blow of steam from the valve of the steam brake arrangement on the combination ejector of the engine.	
		7th February 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 18 down passenger train lost 9 minutes at mile 994, between Kohana and Muzaffarnagar, owing to the train pipe breaking clean off from the combination ejector of the engine.	
		11th February 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 17 up passenger train lost 22 minutes between Delhi and Ghaziabad, due to the hose pipe of a 3rd class carriage becoming slack and the coupling washer of another carriage having perished.	
		6th March 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 17 up passenger train lost 15 minutes between Delhi and Ghaziabad, due to a leak in the train pipe of a 1st class carriage.	
		8th March 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 33 up passenger train had a late start of 20 minutes from Multan Cantonment, due to the hose pipe washer of the rear brake-van having become twisted.	
		12th March 1908.	(iii) <i>Failure of machinery.</i> —No. 7 up train lost 56 minutes at Pad Idan, owing to the ejector cones being baffled by the blow of steam from the valve of the steam brake arrangement on the combination ejector of the engine.	
		28th March 1908.	(iii) <i>Failure of machinery.</i> —No. 8 down mail train was detained 26 and 18 minutes at Sher Shah and Chak, respectively, in consequence of the ejector cones being baffled by the blow of steam from the valve of the steam brake arrangement on the combination ejector of the engine.	
		29th March 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 17 up passenger train had a late start of 16 minutes from Delhi, in detaching and replacing a perished coupling washer of a brake-van.	
		2nd April 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 24 down train lost 6 minutes at Sher Shah in replacing a perished coupling washer of a 3rd class carriage.	
		9th April 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 17 up passenger train was detained 10 minutes at Delhi, due to a leak in the train pipe of a store-van.	
		10th April 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 3 up mail train lost 6 minutes between Delhi and Ghaziabad, owing to the passenger communication roof valve of a 1st class carriage admitting air.	

See page
289.

TABLE No. II—contd.

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1908, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 2.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of:— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
5' 6" gauge—contd. North Western— consolid.	Vacuum, automatic.	24th April 1908.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 29 up passenger train was detained 13 minutes at Multan Cantonment in consequence of the train pipe of the engine admitting air.	3,943,865
		30th April 1908.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 7 up mail train lost 5 minutes between Multan City and Piran Ghaib and 10 minutes at the latter station, owing to the swan neck on a luggage van admitting air.	
		27th May 1908.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 1 up mail train had a late start of 34 minutes from Saharanpur, due to a leak in the cylinder hose pipe of a 3rd class bogie carriage.	
		12th June 1908.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 30 down passenger train had a late start of 56 minutes from Bhatinda, due to the cones in the vacuum ejector of the engine being slack.	
		21st June 1908.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 112 down goods train lost 16 minutes at Muzaffarnabad, due to the piston of a truck having become jammed.	
Oudh and Rohilkhand	Vacuum, automatic.	16th January 1908.	(i) and (ii)—Nil. (iii) Failure of material.—No. 18 down passenger train on Aligarh branch lost 18 minutes between Chandausi and Bijhoi, owing to the union nut of the train pipe of the engine drawing air.	See page 290.
		18th January 1908.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 26 up mixed train on Delhi branch was detained 10 minutes at Moradabad, owing to the vacuum hose pipe of a 3rd class carriage being defective.	
		3rd February 1908.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 17 up passenger train on Aligarh branch was detained 7 minutes at Dhanari, owing to the union nut of the train pipe of the engine drawing air.	
		12th February 1908.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 57 up passenger train on Cawnpore branch was detained 5 minutes at Harauni, owing to the vacuum hose pipe of an intermediate class carriage being defective.	
		20th February 1908.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 5 up passenger train was detained 15 minutes at Shah-jahanpur, owing to the vacuum hose pipe of two carriages blowing badly.	
		1st March 1908.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 18 down passenger train on Aligarh branch was detained 17 minutes at Babrala, owing to the piston packing rings of certain carriages drawing air.	
		1st March 1908.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 39 up express train on Dehra Dun branch was detained 20 minutes at Harrawala, owing to the piston rolling ring of a composite bogie carriage being defective.	

TABLE No. II—contd.

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1908, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed, or caused delay in the instances specified in column 1.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of :— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
5' 6" gauge—concl'd. Oudh and Rohilkhand —concl'd.	Vacuum, automatic.	17th March 1908.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 23 up passenger train on Delhi branch was detained 15 minutes at Amroha, owing to the piston of an intermediate class bogie carriage being defective.	1,498,952
		17th March 1908.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 39 up express train on Dehra Dun branch was detained 26 minutes at mile 34, owing to the ball valve diaphragm of a second class carriage leaking.	
		26th April 1908.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 3 up express train was detained 10 minutes at Benares, owing to the vacuum hose pipe washer of a horse-box being deficient.	
		7th May 1908.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 30 down mixed train was detained 11 minutes at Rae Bareilly, owing to the vacuum hose pipe of an East Indian railway third class carriage being defective.	
		1st June 1908.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 26 down passenger train on Delhi branch lost 50 minutes between Delhi Shahdara and Darna, owing to the vacuum chamber of a third class carriage blowing.	
		2nd June 1908.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 63 up mixed train on Moradabad branch was detained 30 minutes at Jargaon, owing to the left chamber hose pipe of the engine having burst.	
		5th June 1908.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 47 up Dehra-Dun—Lahore through passenger lost 27 minutes between Lhakkar and Landhaura, owing to the vacuum hose pipe of the train pipe drawing air.	
		11th June 1908.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 4 down express train was detained 8 minutes at Shahjahanpur, owing to insufficiency of vacuum.	
		21st June 1908.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 21 up passenger train on Aligarh branch lost 21 minutes between Bakhartganj and mile 54, owing to the vacuum piston of a third class carriage drawing air.	
South Indian	Vacuum, automatic.	...	(i) and (ii).—Nil.	155,382.
		1st April 1908.	(ii) Neglect of servants.—No. 285 E. duplicate mail was worked non-vacuum from San-karidrug to Podanur, owing to the inability of the driver to release the brakes of a family carriage.	
5' 3½" gauge.				
Assam-Bengal	Vacuum, automatic.	...	(i) and (ii).—Nil.	See page 291.
		1st February 1908.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 4 down mixed train lost 1 hour and 35 minutes and was worked non-vacuum from Badarpur to Shubaji Bazar, due to the diaphragm of the guard's van valve having perished.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1908, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brake which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of:— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train or a collision between trains being imminent; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
3' 3½' gauge— <i>contd.</i>				
Assam Bengal— <i>contd.</i>	Vacuum, automatic.	17th May 1908.	(iii) <i>Failure of material.</i> —A down coal special train lost 12 hours between Lumding and Badarpur, due to the wrought iron train pipe of the engine leaking badly, in consequence of the corrosive action of Assam coal on the pipe when passing through the drag box.	340,797.
		—		
Bengal and North-Western.	Vacuum, automatic.	...	(i) and (ii)— <i>Nil.</i>	390,427.
		1st January 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 1 up passenger train was detained 23 minutes at Basti and 10 minutes at Bahbnan for creating vacuum.	
		14th January 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 1 up passenger train had a late start of 10 minutes from Katihar for locating a leak in the train, owing to the universal coupling flange of a third class carriage having broken.	
		20th January 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 1 up passenger train was detained 32 minutes at Katraeah for releasing the valve joint of a brake-van which was leaking badly.	
		20th February 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 7 up mixed train was detained 21 minutes at certain stations between Sonopore and Gorakhpur, due to defective vacuum.	
		28th February 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 4 down passenger train was detained 13 minutes at Bhata-pokhar for cleaning the drift, due to defective vacuum.	
		8th June 1908	(iii) <i>Failure of material.</i> —No. 8 down passenger train was detained 9 minutes at Mahesh Khunt, due to a leak in the hose-pipe coupling washer of a third class carriage.	See page 293.
Burma	Vacuum, automatic.	...	(i) and (ii)— <i>Nil.</i>	
		19th January 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 5 up mixed train was detained 40 minutes at Pazundaung, owing to a defective hose pipe in the goods vehicles.	
		29th January 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 8 down mail train was detained 20 minutes at Taikkyi, owing to the train pipe union nut under the foot-plate of the engine slackening back and drawing air.	
		17th February 1908.	(iii) <i>Failure of material.</i> —No. 5 up mixed train was detained 41 minutes at Pazundaung to rectify the neck rings of two bogie wagons which were drawing air.	
		5th March 1908.	(iii) <i>Failure of material.</i> —No. 10 down mixed train was detained 6 minutes at Kunh-naywa, due to the vacuum brake pull rod of the tender breaking.	
		25th March 1908.	(iii) <i>Failure of material.</i> —No. 3 up mail train lost 18 minutes at Shwehle, owing to a universal coupling washer between two carriages being defective.	

TABLE No. II—contd.

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1908, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of:— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
3 3½' gauge—contd. Barma—contd.	Vacuum, automatic.	2nd April 1908.	(iii) <i>Failure of material.</i> —No. 6 down mixed train was detained 20 minutes at Pyn, owing to the cylinder piston packing ring of the brake-van drawing air.	See page 293.
		5th April 1908.	(iii) <i>Failure of machinery.</i> —No. 2 down express train lost 14 minutes between Tawwi and Nyaungiebin, owing to the brake pull rod pin of a bogie carriage dropping out and causing the rod to drop on the ground and get bent by breaking the cylinder, thereby destroying vacuum and stopping the train.	
		5th April 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 1 up express train was detained 7 minutes at Pyinmana as the vacuum could not be created after the engine was attached, due to the coupling between two carriages having become disconnected.	
		10th May 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 4 down mail train was detained 15 minutes at Toungoo, owing to the universal coupling washer being doubled back in coupling operation.	
		20th May 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 6 down mixed train was detained 44 minutes at Myohauung, due to the pipe of a coaching vehicle drawing air.	
		25th May 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 6 down mixed train was detained 10 minutes at Kyidaung-gan, due to certain washers missing from the universal couplings.	
		6th June 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 5 up mixed train was detained 20 minutes at Kume Road, owing to the union nut of the train pipe under the footplate of the engine slackening back and drawing air.	
		12th June 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 6 down mixed train was detained 15 minutes at Toungoo, owing to a defective vacuum pipe on the engine.	
		19th June 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 5 up mixed train lost 7 minutes at Penwagon, due to the train pipe coupling drawing air.	
		23rd June 1908.	(iii) <i>Failure of machinery.</i> —No. 2 down express train was detained 20 minutes at Pegu, owing to the brake piston of a bogie carriage having become jammed and being unable to release the brakes.	
		26th June 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 5 up mixed train was detained 21 minutes at Pazundaung, owing to the hose pipe of a goods vehicle drawing air.	
		29th June 1908.	(iii) <i>Failure of machinery.</i> —No. 6 down mixed train lost 2 hours and 16 minutes between Yamethin and Kanyutkwin, due to difficulty with vacuum which was correct when the train was standing and failed when couplings became tight.	

TABLE No. II—contd.

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1908, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of:— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
2' 3½' gauge—contd. Burma—contd.	Vacuum, automatic.	30th June 1908.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 6 down mixed train was detained 40 minutes between Singaing and Belin through defective vacuum which was found to be due to the coupling washer having been doubled back in coupling operation.	759, 311.
Eastern Bengal State.	Vacuum, automatic	10th February 1908.	(i) and (ii)—Nil. (iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 70 down passenger train was worked non-vacuum between Parbatipur and Katihar, due to the inner steam valve of the ejector disc being burred up and thus preventing it from resting on its seating.	235, 119.
Madras and Southern Mahratta.	Vacuum, automatic.	18th March 1908.	(i) and (ii)—Nil. (iii) Failure of material.—No. 2 down train lost 7 minutes at Arsikere, owing to the horn of the coupling hose pipe breaking.	594, 041.
Rajputana-Malwa	Vacuum, automatic.	4th January 1908.	(i) and (ii)—Nil. (iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 28 down mail train was detained 5 minutes at Rewari, due to a hose pipe washer between two carriages being defective.	See page 296.
		8th January 1908.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 27 up train was worked non-vacuum from Sirsa to Rewari, due to defective vacuum.	
		9th January 1908.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 28 down mail train was worked non-vacuum from Rewari to Sirsa, due to defective vacuum.	
		10th January 1908.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 27 up mail train was worked non-vacuum from Fazilka to Sirsa, due to a defect in the hose pipe washer between two carriages.	
		12th January 1908.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 28 down mail train was detained 40 minutes at Rewari and was worked non-vacuum to Sirsa, due to defective vacuum.	
		16th January 1908.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 27 up mail train was worked non-vacuum from Sirsa to Rewari, due to the cone of the vacuum pipe on the engine breaking.	
		17th January 1908.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 28 down mail train was worked non-vacuum from Rewari to Sirsa, due to the cone of the vacuum pipe on the engine breaking.	
		22nd January 1908.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 27 up mail train was detained 9 minutes at Sirsa and was worked non-vacuum to Rewari, due to defective vacuum.	
		23rd January 1908.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 1 up mail train was detained 7 minutes at Gurgaon, due to the piston of the rear brake-van having been jammed.	

TABLE No. II—contd.

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1908, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of:— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
31" gauge—contd. Rajputana Malwa—contd.	Vacuum, automatic	24th January 1908.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 28 down mail train was detained 8 minutes at Rewari, due to the hose pipe rubber washer between two carriages being deficient.	
		24th January 1908.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 27 up mail train was worked non-vacuum from Muktsar to Sirsa, due to defective vacuum.	
		26th January 1908.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 28 down mail train was detained 15 minutes at Rewari, due to defective vacuum.	
		2nd February 1908.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 28 down mail train was detained 25 minutes at Rewari and was worked non-vacuum to Sirsa, due to defective vacuum.	
		4th February 1908.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 27 up mail train was detained 8 minutes at Hansi, due to a defective washer between two carriages.	
		15th February 1908.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 27 up mail train was worked non-vacuum from Jakhod to Rewari, due to defective vacuum.	
		16th February 1908.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 2 down mail train was detained 11 minutes at Basi, due to the dummy plug of the brake-van having dropped off, releasing the hose pipe.	
		18th February 1908.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 28 down mail train was worked non vacuum from Rewari to Hissar, in consequence of the hose pipe of the rear brake-van not having been placed properly on the dummy plug.	
		20th February 1908.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 27 up mail train was worked non-vacuum from Fazilka to Bhatinda, due to a hole having developed in the hose pipe of a carriage.	
		20th February 1908.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 8 down passenger train lost 5 minutes between Phulera and Asalpur, due to the hose pipe of the rear brake-van not having been placed properly on the dummy plug.	
		21st February 1908.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 27 up mail train was worked non-vacuum from Hissar to Rewari, due to defective vacuum.	
		21st February 1908.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 3 up passenger train was detained 14 minutes at Mangalia-was, due to the hose pipes between two carriages drawing air.	
		22nd February 1908.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 9 up passenger train was detained 8 minutes at Achnara, due to the hose pipe rubber washers on two carriages being deficient.	

See page
296.

TABLE No. II—contd.

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1908, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of: (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
3' 3½" gauge—contd. Rajputana-Malwa—contd.	Vacuum, automatic	27th February 1908.	(iii) <i>Failure of material</i> .—No. 38 down mail train was worked non-vacuum from Sirsa to Fazilka, due to the hose pipe of the engine bursting.	
		29th February 1908.	(iii) <i>Failure of material</i> .—No. 3 up passenger train was worked non-vacuum from Sojat Road to Abu Road, due to defective hose pipe on the engine.	
		8th March 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants</i> .—No. 27 up mail train was worked non-vacuum from Fazilka to Sirsa, due to a defect in the engine.	
		10th March 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants</i> .—No. 1 up mail train was detained 4 minutes at Jaipur, due to a hose pipe rubber washer being deficient.	
		12th March 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants</i> .—No. 38 down mail train was worked non-vacuum from Rewari to Sirsa, due to a defect in the engine.	
		16th March 1908.	(iii) <i>Failure of material</i> .—No. 2 down mail train was detained 7 minutes at Jhbir, due to the piston rod of a carriage having been jammed.	
		16th March 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants</i> .—No. 3 up passenger train was worked non-vacuum from Sojat Road to Abu Road, due to a defect in the engine.	
		7th April 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants</i> .—No. 38 down mail train was worked non-vacuum from Sirsa to Fazilka, due to the ejector on the engine being defective.	
		15th April 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants</i> .—No. 28 down mail train was worked non-vacuum from Hansi to Sirsa, due to defective vacuum.	
		27th April 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants</i> .—No. 6 down passenger train was worked non-vacuum from Siddhpur to Abu Road, due to a defect in the engine.	
		30th April 1908.	(iii) <i>Failure of material</i> .—No. 6 down mail train was detained 33 minutes at Hindann Road, due to the piston rods of four carriages having been jammed.	
		7th May 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants</i> .—No. 4 down passenger train was worked non-vacuum from Ahmedabad to Abu Road, due to a defect in the engine.	
		9th May 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants</i> .—No. 3 up passenger train was detained 15 minutes at Tilanvia, due to a piece of waste having been drawn into the air valve disc on the engine.	
		19th May 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants</i> .—No. 4 down passenger train was worked non-vacuum from Ahmedabad to Abu Road for want of energy on the part of the driver.	

See page 294.

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1908, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 2.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of :— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
8 3½" gauge— <i>contd.</i> Rajputana-M & I wa— <i>contd.</i>	Vacuum, automatic.	16th June 1908. 24th June 1908. 25th June 1908. 26th June 1908.	(iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 28 down mail train was detained 20 minutes at Bhatinda, due to defective vacuum. (iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 4 down passenger train was detained 8 minutes at Mehsana, due to the hose pipe rubber washer of a carriage being deficient. (iii) <i>Failure of material.</i> —No. 6 down mail train was detained 5 minutes at Bandikui, due to a leak in the piston of a carriage. (iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 6 down passenger train was worked non-vacuum from Dangarwa to Abu Road, due to a defect in the engine.	828,559.
Rohilkund Kumaon.	a n d Vacuum, automatic	... 24th February 1908. 10th March 1908. 11th March 1908. 23rd April 1908. 30th April 1908. 25th May 1908. 17th June 1908. 26th June 1908.	(i) and (ii)—Nil. (iii) <i>Inexperience of servants.</i> —No. 8 down passenger train was detained 8 minutes between Bakhshi-ka-talab and Daliganj, owing to the vacuum pipe being improperly connected. (iii) <i>Failure of material.</i> —No. 7 up passenger train was detained 10 minutes at Soron, owing to the vacuum hose pipe of a third class carriage developing a leak. (iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 7 up passenger train was detained 10 minutes at Gola Gokaran Nath, owing to a leak in the train pipe of the engine. (iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 8 down passenger train was detained 13 minutes at Lakhimpur, owing to the hose pipe coupling washer of a third class carriage being deficient. (iii) <i>Failure of material.</i> —No. 7 up passenger train was detained 18 minutes between Bijauria and Shahi, owing to a leak in the combination ejector. (iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 8 down passenger train was detained 10 minutes between Hargaoon and Oel, owing to the vacuum hose pipe of a third class carriage developing a leak. (iii) <i>Failure of machinery.</i> —No. 8 down passenger train was detained 4 minutes at Lucknow City, owing to the vacuum pipe of a 1st class carriage drawing air. (iii) <i>Neglect of servants.</i> —No. 1 up passenger train was detained 10 minutes between Lalkua and Haldwani, the driver being unable to create vacuum, owing to a leak in the hose pipe.	102,512.

TABLE No. II—concl'd.

Statement showing, for the six months ended the 30th June 1908, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—concl'd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railways.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of :— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent; (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required; (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake; distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or from failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by train fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.
3' 8½" gauge—concl'd. South India	Vacuum, automatic.	... 28th February 1908. 11th March 1908. 23th March 1908. 7th May 1908.	(i) and (ii)—Nil. (iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 21 up train was worked non-vacuum at Marappara, owing to the release valve of a composite carriage blowing badly. (iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 23 down train was worked non-vacuum at Trichinopoly, owing to the ejector being defective. (iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 4 down train was worked non-vacuum at Trichinopoly, owing to the train pipe between the engine and the tender drawing air. (iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 1 up train was worked non-vacuum between Sulakarai and Tulukkapatti, due to the train pipe nut slackening back under the ejector.	844,669.
2' 6" gauge. Kalka-Simla	Vacuum, automatic.	... 19th February 1908.	(i) and (ii)—Nil. (iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 14 down goods train left Simla 15 minutes late, due to a piece of cotton waste having stuck inside the hose pipe of a wagon.	125,054.

C. F. ANDERSON, Captain, R.E.,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.
SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 11th February, 1909.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 6th February 1909, is published for general information:—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	29	28
		Dholera Port . . . . .	...	...
		Ahmedabad Town	3	...
		Ahmedabad District	11	4
		Panch Mahals District . . . . .	...	...
		Kaira District	33	23
		Broach Port . . . . .	...	...
		Broach District . . . . .	...	...
		Mahi Kantha Agency	14	9
		Rewa Kantha Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Palanpur	60	43
		Surat Town and Port . . . . .	...	...
		Balar Port	1	3
		Surat District	9	7
		Ujan Port . . . . .	...	...
		Vemva . . . . .	...	...
		Kelve . . . . .	...	...
		Mahim . . . . .	...	...
		Trombay . . . . .	...	...
		Tarapur . . . . .	...	...
		Manori . . . . .	...	...
		Dahanu . . . . .	...	...
		Bhiwadi	2	1
		Agachi . . . . .	...	...
		Rajmurdha . . . . .	...	...
		Kurle . . . . .	...	...
		Besaula	4	4
		Kalyan . . . . .	...	...
		Thana	8	7
		Sandra	1	1
		Umbargaoon Port . . . . .	...	...
		Thana District	3	3
	Central.	Ahmednagar District	1	1
		Poona City	10	9
		Poona District	94	54
		Satara	44	37
		East Khandesh District . . . . .	...	...
		Sholapur Town	4	3
		Sholapur District	5	5
		Nasik District	2	1

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague ascertained.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Southern.	Allbaga Port . . . . .	...	1
		Thal " . . . . .	...	...
		Panvel " . . . . .	...	...
		Mahad " . . . . .	...	...
		Nagothna Port . . . . .	...	...
		Roha " . . . . .	...	...
		Ashbur " . . . . .	...	...
		Bevdanda " . . . . .	...	...
		Kolaba District	9	6
		Ratnagiri Port . . . . .	...	...
		Vijaydurg " . . . . .	...	...
		Harnai " . . . . .	...	...
		Vengurda "	12	10
		Malvan " . . . . .	...	...
		Jaytaper " . . . . .	...	...
		Dabhol " . . . . .	...	...
		Jaggad " . . . . .	...	...
		Devgad " . . . . .	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	8	4
		Belgaum "	110	70
		Hubli Town	5	5
		Dharwar District	83	54
		Karwar Port . . . . .	...	...
		Kanara District	5	2
		Savantvadi State . . . . .	...	...
		Bijapur District . . . . .	...	...
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	23	24
		Karachi District	5	8
		Hyderabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Hyderabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Larkhano " . . . . .	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District . . . . .	...	...
		Upper Sind Frontier District . . . . .	...	...
		Sukkur District . . . . .	...	...
		Khalapur State . . . . .	...	...
	Political Charges.	Akalkot State . . . . .	...	...
		Aundh " . . . . .	...	...
		Bhojapur Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Phaltan State . . . . .	...	...
		Tuna Port . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seisures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Political Charges.	Mundra Port . . . . .	...	...
		Bijapur Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Cambay Port . . . . .	...	...
		Cambay State . . . . .	...	...
		Mandvi Port	8	8
		Jakhan Port . . . . .	...	...
		Cutch State	6	6
		Savannr . . . . .	...	...
		Bhor . . . . .	...	...
		Mangrol Port . . . . .	...	...
		Mahuwa . . . . .	...	...
		Jodia Port	3	3
		Jafarabad . . . . .	...	...
		Vavanla . . . . .	...	...
		Jamnagar Town and Port	20	19
		Salaya Port	14	2
		Bhavnagar Town and Port . . . . .	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	17	9
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	121	97
		Sachin State . . . . .	...	...
		Dharampur State . . . . .	...	...
		Shrivardhan Port . . . . .	...	...
		Murud . . . . .	...	...
		Nandgaon . . . . .	...	...
		Rajapuri . . . . .	...	...
		Janjira . . . . .	...	...
		Janjira State . . . . .	...	...
		Bet Port . . . . .	...	...
		Dwarka Port . . . . .	...	...
		Baroda City . . . . .	...	...
		Billimora Port . . . . .	...	...
		Kodinar . . . . .	...	...
		Baroda State	76	44
		Satara Agency	5	2
		Jath State . . . . .	...	...
		Poonn Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Surat Agency	4	2
		Aden . . . . .	...	...
TOTAL .			305	617

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Madras City . . . . .	...	...
		Anantapur District	27(a)	23(a)
		Salem District . . . . .	...	...
		Bellary Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	3(b)	1(b)
		Bellary District . . . . .	...	...
		Kurnool " . . . . .	...	...
		North Arcot District . . . . .	...	...
		Ouddalore Port	1	1
		Mangalore " . . . . .	...	...
		Tinnevely District . . . . .	...	...
		Ouddapah " . . . . .	...	...
		Madura " . . . . .	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port . . . . .	...	...
		Vizagapatam District	6	8
		Coimbatore Town	22(a)	13(b)
		Coimbatore District . . . . .	...	...
		Ganjam District . . . . .	...	...
		South Canara District . . . . .	...	...
		Ootacamund Town . . . . .	...	...
		Ooonoor Town	9	4(b)
		Nilgiris District . . . . .	...	...
		Chingleput " . . . . .	...	...
		Godavari " . . . . .	...	...
		Cannanore Port . . . . .	...	1(c)
		Tanjore District . . . . .	...	...
		Trichinopoly " . . . . .	...	...
		Cochin State . . . . .	...	...
		South Arcot District . . . . .	...	...
		Nellore District . . . . .	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port . . . . .	...	...
		Calicut " . . . . .	...	...
		Ooonada " . . . . .	...	...
		Gopalpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Calicut " . . . . .	...	...
		Sandur State	68	45
		TOTAL	10	10
BOMBAY.	Presi- dency.	Calcutta . . . . .	...	...
		Jessore District . . . . .	...	...
		Nadia " . . . . .	...	...
		Murshidabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Khulna District . . . . .	...	...

(a) Three imported.

(b) One imported.

(c) Imported

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Burdwan	Midnapore District . . . . .	...	...
		Bardwan " . . . . .	...	...
		Hooghly District . . . . .	...	...
		Howrah Town . . . . .	...	...
		Howrah District . . . . .	...	...
		Birbhum " . . . . .	...	...
		Bankura " . . . . .	...	...
	Patna	Saran District	83	23
		Gaya Town	9	5
		Gaya District	24	24
		Muzaffarpur District	75	64
		Darbhanga District	18	12
		Shahabad " . . . . .	...	...
		Dinapore . . . . .	...	...
		Patna City	86	37
		Patna District		
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	24	20
		Monghyr District	71	47
		Darjeeling District . . . . .	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	11	9
		Purnea " . . . . .	...	...
		Sonthal Parganas District . . . . .	...	...
	Chota Nagpur	Palaman District . . . . .	...	...
		Manbhum District . . . . .	...	...
		Singhbhum District . . . . .	...	...
		Hazaribagh " . . . . .	...	...
		Gangpur State . . . . .	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District . . . . .	...	...
		Sambalpur " . . . . .	...	...
TOTAL			306	241

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague casualties.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Meerut	Dehra Dun District . . . . .	...	...
		Meerut City . . . . .	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Meerut District . . . . .	...	...
		Musaffarnagar City . . . . .	...	...
		Musaffarnagar District . . . . .	...	...
		Aligarh City . . . . .	...	...
		Koll " . . . . .	...	...
		Hathras City . . . . .	...	...
		Aligarh District . . . . .	...	...
		Saharanpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Hardwar Union . . . . .	...	...
		Roorkee Town . . . . .	...	...
		Saharanpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Bulandshahr " . . . . .	...	...
	Agra	Etawah City . . . . .	...	...
		Etawah District . . . . .	...	...
		Fatehgarh . . . . .	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	4	4
		Mainpuri District	28	28
		Agra City . . . . .	...	...
		Agra District	7	7
		Etah "	6	6
		Muttra City . . . . .	...	...
		Muttra District	8	4
	Sohil- khand.	Bareilly City . . . . .	...	...
		Bareilly District . . . . .	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Budaun District	1	1
		Bijnor Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bijnor District . . . . .	...	...
		Moradabad City . . . . .	...	...
		Moradabad District	2	1
		Pilibhit District . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Allahabad	Allahabad City	111	000
		Allahabad District	4	8
		Cawnpur City	49	44
		Cawnpur District	16	16
		Fatehpur "	000	000
		Hamda "	000	00
		Jhansi City	000	00
		Jhansi District	000	000
		Hamirpur "	000	000
		Jalaun "	000	000
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	000	00
		Benares City	000	00
		Benares District	000	000
		Ballia "	169	146
		Jaunpur City	000	000
		Jaunpur District	88	30
		Ghazipur "	13	12
		Mirzapur City	00	000
		Mirzapur District	000	000
	Gorakhpur	Amangarh City	000	000
		Amangarh District	64	68
		Gorakhpur City	000	000
		Gorakhpur District	15	11
		Basti District	000	000
	Kumaon	Naini Tal District	000	000
		Garhwal "	000	000
	Lucknow	Unao District	86	89
		Lucknow City	000	000
		Lucknow District	000	000
		Hardoi "	19	9
		Rae Bareilly "	6	1
		Sitapur "	000	000
		Kheri "	000	000

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Kyzabad	Bahraich District . . . . .	...	...
		Gonda " . . . . .	...	...
		Partabgarh " . . . . .	...	...
		Saltanpur "	4	2
		Ajodhya . . . . .	...	...
		Fyzabad City . . . . .	...	...
		Fyzabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Bara Banki Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bara Banki District	1	3
		TOTAL	500	425
	Delhi	Gurgaon District	31	31
		Hissar "	19(a)	10(a)
		Karnal " . . . . .	...	...
		Simla " . . . . .	...	...
		Delhi District . . . . .	...	...
		Ambala " . . . . .	...	...
		Ludhiana "	51	44
		Rohtak "	17	17
PUNJAB.	Jullundur	Jullundur City . . . . .	...	...
		Jullundur District . . . . .	...	...
		Hoshiarpur "	125	121
		Ferozepur "	60	60
		Kangra " . . . . .	...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City . . . . .	...	...
		Amritsar District	13	13
		Gurdaspur . . . . .	...	...
		Lahore City . . . . .	...	...
		Lahore District	48(b)	39(b)
		Gujranwala District	10	9
		Montgomery City . . . . .	...	...
		Montgomery District	61	59
		Sialkot "	8	7

(a) Figure for the week ending 30th January 1900.

(b) Figure for the two weeks ending 6th February 1900.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District . . . . .	...	...
		Gujrat "	19	20
		Shahpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Jhelum " . . . . .	...	...
		Attock " . . . . .	...	...
	Multan.	Minawali District	40	34
		Lyalpur "	12	10
		Jhang " . . . . .	...	...
		Mumtazgarh " . . . . .	...	...
		Multan " . . . . .	...	...
	...	Patiala City	168	142
		Patiala State . . . . .	...	...
		Malur Kotla State	27	26
		Jind " . . . . .	...	...
		Nalagarh " . . . . .	...	...
		Nabha " . . . . .	...	...
		Bahawalpur " . . . . .	...	...
	TOTAL		725	683
BURMA.	Pegu.	Rangoon Town	17	14
		Hanthawaddy District	7	6
		Pegu "	16	10
		Tharrawaddy "	36	26
		Prome "	5	5
	Irrawaddy.	Maubin District	23	21
		Bassein "	18	16
		Houmada " . . . . .	...	...
		Pyapon " . . . . .	...	...
		Myaungmya " . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tensarim.	Toungoo District	25	23
		Thatun " . . . . .	...	...
		Moulmein Town	8	3
		Amherst (Moulmein) District . . . . .	...	...
		Tavoy District . . . . .	...	...
	Magwe.	Thayetmye District . . . . .	...	...
		Pakokku " . . . . .	...	...
		Minbu " . . . . .	...	...
		Magwe " . . . . .	...	...
	Mandalay.	Mandalay Town	244	241
		Maymyo Town . . . . .	...	...
		Mandalay District	18	...
		Myitkyina " . . . . .	...	...
		Bhamo " . . . . .	...	...
	Sagaing.	Shwabo District	1	...
		Lower Chindwin (Monywa) District . . . . .	...	...
		Sagaing District	4	...
	Mektila.	Myingyan District	1	1
		Yamethin "	61	57
		Kyaukse "	1	1
		Mektila "	10	12
		Northern Shan States . . . . .	...	...
		Southern Shan States . . . . .	...	...
	TOTAL			484	470
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi.	Pabna District . . . . .	...	...
		Malda " . . . . .	...	...
	Assam Valley Districts.	Goalpara " . . . . .	...	...
		Dacca Town . . . . .	...	...
	Dacca.	Dacca District . . . . .	...	...
		Faridpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Manipur State . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BENAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	000	00
		Kamptee Cantonment	000	000
		Kamptee Town	23	19
		Nagpur District	000	000
		Wardha Town	1	1
		Wardha District	000	000
		Chanda Town	000	000
		Chanda District	42	29
		Bhandara Town	25(a)	16(a)
		Bhandara District	000	000
		Balaghat Town	000	000
		Balaghat District	000	000
		Jubbulpore Town	000	000
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	000	000
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore District	000	000
		Damoh Town	000	00
		Damoh District	000	000
		Saugor Cantonment	000	000
		Saugor Town	000	000
		Saugor District	000	000
		Chappara Town	000	00
		Seoni Town	000	000
		Seoni District	000	000
		Mandla	000	000
	Nerbudda	Khandwa Town	000	000
		Burhanpur	000	000
		Nimar District	000	000
		Pachmar	000	000
		Hoshangabad Town	000	000
		Hoshangabad District	000	000
		Narsingpur Town	000	000
		Narsingpur District	2	8
		Betal	000	000
		Chhindwara Town	000	000
		Chhindwara District	000	000
	Chhattisgarh.	Drug Town	000	000
		Drug District	000	000
		Bilaspur Town	000	000
		Bilaspur District	000	000
		Raipur Town	000	000
		Raipur District	000	00

(a) Two imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BEHAR).	Behar	Akola Town	33	20
		Akola District	13	15(a)
		Buldana Town . . . . .	...	...
		Buldana District	57	45
		Yeotmal Town . . . . .	...	...
		Yeotmal District . . . . .	...	...
		Etahpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Amraoti Town	1	1
		Amraoti District	32(a)	74(a)
		TOTAL	279	232
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	21	21
		Bangalore City	12	8
		Bangalore District	4	4
		Mysore City	1	1
		Mysore District	28	19
		Hassan "	10	5
		Kadur "	11	7
		Kolar "	6	7
		Kolar Gold Fields . . . . .	...	...
		Tamkur District . . . . .	...	...
		Shimoga "	5	3
		Chitaldroog "	1	...
		TOTAL	99	75
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Umanabad District	19	12
		Raichur District	12	19
		Gulbarga " . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	31	31

(a) One imported.

(b) Figures for the period from 26th January to 1st February 1909.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	---	Indore City	21	14
		Indore State	1	1
		Indore Residency	(a)	(a)
		Ujjain City	---	---
		Gwalior	---	---
		Gwalior State (portion in Bhopal)	---	---
		Dhar State	---	---
		Pathari	---	---
		Malwa Agency	---	---
		Sunderi Pergana (in the Bhopal Agency)	---	---
		Nagode State	---	---
		Bhopal City	---	---
		Bhopal State	---	---
		Shahjahanpur Town.	---	---
		Guaranteed Holding in Bhopal Agency	---	---
		Makaudangarh State	---	---
		Mhow Cantonment	1(a)	1(a)
		Neemach	---	---
		Orehha State	---	---
		Batlam City	---	---
		Batlam State	---	---
		Dewas Town	---	---
		Dewas State	---	---
		Narsingarh State	---	---
		Guaranteed Ho'dings in Malwa Agency	---	---
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	---	---
		Baghelkhand Agency States	---	---
		Rowa Town	---	---
		Rowa State	---	---
		Sabore Cantonment	---	---
		Sabore State	---	---
		Datia City	---	---
		Datia State	---	---
		Bailana Town	---	---
		Bailana State	---	---
		Sitamar	---	---
		Piploda	---	---
		Bagli	---	---
		Jhabua	---	---
		Jaora Town	---	---
		Jaora State	12(a)	11(a)
		Agar Military Station	---	---
		Mauipur	---	---
		Rajgarh State	---	---

(a) Figures for the week ending 30th January 1909.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Kurwal State . . . . .	...	...
		Barwani „ . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	35	27
RAJ-PUTANA AND AJMER MERWARA	...	Mewar State . . . . .	...	...
		Parbhaggarh State . . . . .	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State . . . . .	...	...
		Tonk State . . . . .	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	8	1
		Jaipur City . . . . .	...	...
		Jaipur State	268	256
		Kishangarh Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bikaner State . . . . .	...	...
		Jhalawar „ . . . . .	...	...
		Kotah „ . . . . .	...	...
		Sirohi „ . . . . .	...	...
		Shahpura „ . . . . .	...	...
		Dholpur . . . . .	...	...
		Alwar City . . . . .	...	...
		Alwar State . . . . .	...	...
		Deogarh . . . . .	...	...
		Karauli State . . . . .	...	...
		Banswara Town . . . . .	...	...
		Banswara State . . . . .	...	...
		Bharatpur State	5(a)	4(a)
		Ajmer City . . . . .	...	...
		Ajmer District . . . . .	...	...
		Deoli . . . . .	...	...
		Abu Road . . . . .	...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	271	261
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Hamra District . . . . .	...	...
		Bannu „ . . . . .	...	...
		Kohat Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Kohat Town . . . . .	...	...
		Kohat District . . . . .	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan Town . . . . .	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District . . . . .	...	...
		Peshawar Town . . . . .	...	...
		Peshawar Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Nowshera „ . . . . .	...	...
		Peshawar District . . . . .	...	...
		Khyber Agency . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...

(a) Figures for the week ending 29th January 1909.

312 SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 13, 1909.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
BALU- CHISTAN.	---	Sonmiani . . . . .	...	...
		Hirok . . . . .	...	...
		Sibi . . . . .	...	...
		Fort Sandeman . . . . .	...	...
		Las Bela State . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL		
		GRAND TOTAL	3,063	3,073

H. A. STUART,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian
Railways.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

Nó. 8.}

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1909.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 18th February 1909, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

Weather was disturbed in the neighbourhood of the Andaman Sea during the greater part of the week, and there were several falls of rain at the Bay Islands and in the surrounding coast districts. At the commencement of the week weather was dry, and skies clear over the rest of the Indian region, but a change set in on the 13th when the barometer fell everywhere and cloud appeared over almost the whole country. These unsettled conditions occasioned a few light falls of rain in the neighbourhood of Agra on the 14th, and in the central parts of the country developed into an area of disturbed weather which passing eastward, was the cause of light rain in parts of the Central Provinces, the south-east of the United Provinces, the east of Central India and the northern districts of north-east India. At the close of the week the disturbance was affecting Burma and a few falls of rain were reported from the central districts of that province. An ill-defined depression from Persia was entering north-west India on the 18th, and snow had begun to fall in Kashmir.

Burma.—Rain was reported during the week from Maymyo, Toungoo, Kyaukpypu, Mergui, Tavoy, Rangoon, Bassein, Diamond Island and the Bay Islands. Skies were lightly to moderately clouded and temperature was normal, except during the last four days when night temperature was somewhat in excess.

North-east India including Orissa.—Light rain fell at Dinajpur and Sambalpur on the 17th, and at Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Dhubri, Darjeeling and Sibsagar on the 18th. Skies were clear or lightly clouded up to the 15th, but on the 16th and 17th they were moderately to heavily overcast. Minimum temperature was generally in defect till the increase of cloud caused it to increase.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Light rain fell at Agra, Mainpuri, Pachmarhi, Jubbulpur, Saugor, Pendra, Sutna and Allahabad. Skies were on most days clear in the west of the United Provinces and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Maximum temperature was approximately normal, but night temperature was generally in excess until the 17th.

North-west India.—The 15th and 16th were the only days on which skies were practically free from cloud, but no precipitation occurred; except at Minimarg and Sonemarg mean temperature was normal or in excess.

The Peninsula.—Madura, Tinnevely and Cochin had light falls of rain. Skies were lightly to moderately clouded. Temperature was nearly normal.

Rainfall of the past week has increased the excess shown in the seasonal rainfall of the stations in the Bay and has changed the deficiency in Lower Burma into a slight excess. In Orissa and Kashmir, however, the excess shown at the close of the previous week has almost disappeared and in most of the remaining divisions the deficiency of rainfall is more marked.

DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 18TH FEBRUARY 1909.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 4TH DECEMBER 1908 TO 18TH FEBRUARY 1909.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	
	Average actual rainfall in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stations in the Bay	1.9	0.1	+1.8	11.0	6.7	+ 4.3	+ 64	+ 36
Lower Burma	0.4	0.1	+ 0.3	0.9	0.7	+ 0.2	+ 29	- 29
Upper Burma	0	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.6	- 0.5	- 83	- 83
Assam	0.1	0.4	-0.3	1.3	2.2	- 0.9	- 41	- 28
Eastern Bengal	0.2	0.2	0	0.3	1.2	- 0.9	- 75	- 89
Bengal	0	0.4	-0.4	0.2	1.1	- 0.9	- 82	- 75
Orissa	0	0.4	-0.4	1.2	1.1	+ 0.1	+ 9	+ 38
Chota Nagpur	0.1	0.4	-0.3	1.7	1.1	+ 0.6	+ 55	+ 143
Bihar	0	0.2	-0.2	0.4	1.1	- 0.7	- 64	- 56
United Provinces, East	0	0.2	-0.2	0.5	1.5	- 1.0	- 67	- 62
United Provinces, West	0.1	0.3	-0.2	1.0	2.4	- 1.4	- 58	- 52
Punjab, East and North	0	0.4	-0.4	1.3	3.2	- 1.9	- 59	- 54
Punjab, South-west	0	0.2	-0.2	0.1	1.6	- 1.5	- 94	- 93
Kashmir	0	0.3	-0.3	3.4	2.9	+ 0.5	+ 17	+ 31
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0.3	-0.3	0.6	2.0	- 1.4	- 70	- 63
Baluchistan	0	0.4	-0.4	5.3	3.8	- 0.5	- 13	- 3
Sind	0	0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.7	- 0.4	- 57	- 50
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	0.2	0.6	- 0.4	- 67	- 67
Rajputana, East	0	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.7	- 0.5	- 71	- 71
Gujarat	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	- 0.1	- 50	- 30
Central India, West	0	0	0	0	0.5	- 0.5	- 100	- 100
Central India, East	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.9	1.8	- 0.9	- 50	- 50
Berar	0	0.1	-0.1	0.5	1.1	- 0.6	- 55	- 55
Central Provinces, West	0.2	0.1	+0.1	0.9	1.3	- 0.4	- 31	- 42
Central Provinces, East	0	0.2	-0.2	0	0.8	- 0.8	- 100	- 100
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0.2	- 0.2	- 100	- 100
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0.1	0.4	- 0.3	- 75	- 75
Hyderabad, North	0	0.1	-0.1	0.8	0.5	+ 0.3	+ 60	+ 60
Hyderabad, South	0	0.1	-0.1	0	0.3	- 0.3	- 100	- 100
Mysore	0	0.1	-0.1	1.1	0.3	+ 0.8	+ 267	+ 450
Malabar	0	0.1	-0.1	2.5	1.7	+ 0.8	+ 47	+ 56
Madras, South-east	0.1	0.3	-0.2	5.1	5.8	- 0.7	- 12	- 9
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	1.4	0.5	+ 0.9	+ 180	+ 180
Madras Coast, North	0	0.1	-0.1	1.8	1.3	+ 0.5	+ 38	+ 50

J. PATTERSON,
for Director-General of Observatories.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 18th February 1909.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 13th February 1909.

Burma.—1½ inches of rain fell in Tavoy and minute amounts in Toungoo and Mergui. Threshing and winnowing of winter rice are in progress. In Upper Burma transplanting of spring rice and cultivation of miscellaneous crops are progressing. Standing crops are in good condition. The price of unhusked rice has risen in two districts and has fallen in five.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—There was no rain during the week. Standing crops are suffering from want of moisture and rain is also urgently needed for cultivation. Ploughing for winter rice has commenced and that for jute and other autumn crops is in progress. Transplantation of summer rice is still going on. Harvesting of mustard, cotton and sugarcane and cold weather works for tea continue. Prospects of standing crops are fair. The numbers of persons on test relief works are:—In Dinajpur 3,270; in Rangpur 1,001 and in Bogra 727; total on relief 4,998. The average price of common rice continues almost unchanged. Cattle disease prevails in Noakhali, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Pabna, Malda, Sylhet, Kamrup, Darrang and Nowgong.

Bengal.—There was no rain during the week excepting a few showers at Pakour in the Sonthal Parganas. More rain is urgently wanted in North Bihar for standing crops and for preparation of lands for the next season's crops. Sugarcane-pressing is going on in Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. It has commenced already in Bankura, Nadia and Murshidabad. The harvesting of oil-seeds and pulses continues. Some damage has been done by frost to the *rahar* crops in Champaran and Darbhanga. Standing spring crops and vegetables are doing well in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The price of common rice has risen in Jessore and Puri and has fallen in Bankura, Hooghly, Gaya, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, the Sonthal Parganas, Hazaribagh, Palamau, Singhbhum and Cooch Behar and it has been stationary in the remaining districts. Cattle disease is reported from Birbhum, Midnapore, Nadia, Jessore, Gaya, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Puri, Sambalpur and Chota Nagpur, Singhbhum excepted. The fodder and water supply is getting scarce in many parts of North Bihar. The number of persons on test works in Darbhanga and Bhagalpur was 20,837. Gratuitous relief was given to 6,076 persons in Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Palamau, and 525 in Puri. The number of persons on famine relief works in Darbhanga was 31,247.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—District Darbhanga. In the declared areas—Workers, exclusive of dependants 31,247; on gratuitous relief (a) dependants of workers 1,425; (b) in poor-houses 1,590; and (c) on village doles or other relief 245. Total on gratuitous relief 3,260. Grand total on relief 34,507. Prices:—12½ seers per rupee.

Distress is on the increase but is being provided for. More relief works in thanas Phulparas and Benipatti will be opened shortly. The people are freely resorting to works. Those on relief are generally in fair condition. There is no general wandering. Cases of emaciation, particularly among children, are noticeable. Distribution of village grain dole relief is not yet fully organised. Kitchens for children are being opened where required. Land improvement loans continue to be given out usefully.

United Provinces.—Except for insignificant showers in Aligarh, Agra and Mainpuri the week was rainless. More rain is needed urgently in Dehra Dun, Budaun, Hardoi and Kheri. Prospects of spring crops are poor in Kheri, in the unirrigated tracts of Cawnpore and Mirzapur and in parts of Etah. In Bahraich the standing crops in the dry up-lands are unsatisfactory and three test works are open. Slight damage from frost is reported from nine districts and from caterpillars in one; otherwise standing crops are generally fair or good. Cattle disease is reported from fourteen districts. Fodder is deficient in the Mat tahsil of the Muttra district but is adequate elsewhere. Prices have risen in three districts; have fallen in nine and are stationary elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The condition of workers and inmates of poor-houses is fair to good. Crime is normal. One civil work and three aided works are in progress and one poor-house is open in Bijaigarh. The numbers on works in Bijaigarh have increased and are stationary in Kera Mangraur. The numbers on relief are:—On civil and aided works 11,195; on gratuitous relief 1,985; in poor-houses 100; dependants of workers 1,007; total 14,287. Prices:—Bijaigarh 10½ and Kera Mangraur 13½ seers per rupee.

Punjab.—Slight rain fell in parts of Hissar, Gurgaon, Lahore, Shahpur, Rawalpindi and Mianwali. Sugarcane is being pressed and the outturn is good. Spring crops are generally in good to average condition. Rain is in defect and is urgently needed in

the south-east, the Salt Range and in the districts of Sialkot, Jhang and Multan. Sowings of extra spring crops continue in several districts. Prices are high and show a slight upward tendency. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Mianwali, Lyallpur, Jhang and parts of Gurgaon.

North-West Frontier Province.—No rain fell during the week. It is urgently needed all over the Province. The condition of standing crops is from good to average. Sugarcane pressing continues in the Peshawar and Bannu districts and the outturn is reported to be average. Sugarcane planting is in progress in Bannu. The water supply in canals is sufficient. Irrigation from the Paharpur canal in the Dera Ismail Khan district continues. Fodder is scarce in the Bannu district. Cattle are generally in good condition except in parts. The public health is generally good. Prices show a slight tendency to rise. Prices:—wheat $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$; gram $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 11; maize $12\frac{3}{4}$ to $16\frac{1}{4}$, and *bajra* $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—Rain *nil*. Prices are stationary. Wheat sells from 7 to 14 and maize from 13 to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The weather was cloudy and severely cold. There is no disease. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are unchanged.

Rajputana.—Light showers were reported during the week in parts of Bikaner, Jhalawar and Bharatpur. Standing crops are thriving but have been damaged slightly by frost in Partabgarh and by rats in Beawar. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient. Prices have fallen by one seer in Bundi and Kishangarh and have risen to the same extent in Kotah. Fluctuations are less noticeable elsewhere.

Central India.—Rainfall *nil*. Spring crops are doing well except for slight damage by frost and insects. Agricultural stock are satisfactory except for some cattle disease. Prices are high but stationary. Extraction of opium has commenced in Gwalior.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been cool and occasionally cloudy. Light showers not exceeding 42 cents were received in the Vindhyan and Nerbudda Valley districts, except Nimar, during the week. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton are approaching completion. Harvesting of pulses continued and the reaping of wheat, *til* and linseed has been started in places in several districts. The condition of spring crops is generally good but fair only in Chanda, Nimar, Buldana and Akola and the Wun taluka of the Yeotmal district. Cattle are doing well. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Prices were generally steady with a tendency to fall. Wheat in Damoh, Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad and *juar* in Nimar and Chanda became cheaper and rice in Chhattisgarh and *juar* in Wardha became slightly dearer, but the fluctuations did not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ seer per rupee. Gram became cheaper in 12 districts, the fall ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 seers per rupee. The number of weavers on relief was 1,630.

Feudatory States.—Only Sirguja and Jashpur had a sprinkling of rain during the week. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops continue. Harvesting of linseed, wheat and gram has commenced in places in Raj-Nandgaon and Jashpur. Prospects are generally good. Fodder and water are adequate. Prices:—wheat and rice in Kanker fell by 2 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee respectively. Rice and *kodon* in Raj-Nandgaon and rice in Raigarh became cheaper by $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 seer per rupee. Prices elsewhere remained steady.

Bombay.—There was very slight rain during the week in parts of the Panch Mahals. Standing spring crops have been damaged slightly by frost in parts of the Upper Sind Frontier and the Panch Mahals and by disease in parts of Poona and are suffering from want of moisture in parts of Thar and Parkar, Nasik, Sholapur and Bijapur. Cotton has been damaged by frost in parts of Kathiawar and by disease in parts of Bijapur. Crops are generally in fair to good condition elsewhere. Threshing of autumn crops is completed in Thana; is almost over in Colaba and continues in parts of Kanara, East and West, Khandesh and Nasik. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Kaira, Broach, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Lands are being prepared for next season in parts of the Deccan. Harvesting of spring crops has commenced in parts of Larkana, Surat and Belgaum and is in progress in parts of Hyderabad, Broach, the Deccan, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kolhapur. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of West Khandesh, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Agricultural stock are sufficient except in parts of the Deccan and are generally in good condition. The supply of drinking water is sufficient except in parts of West Khandesh, Nasik, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation is sufficient except in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, West Khandesh and Nasik. Prices of food grains continue high. Prices have fallen in Larkana, the Upper Sind Frontier, Broach and Ratnagiri; have risen in Ahmednagar, Satara and Dharwar and are generally stationary in other districts. The quantity purchasable per rupee is in Sind

19 to 40 per cent; in Gujarat 20 to 62 per cent; in the Konkan 11 to 27 per cent; in the Deccan 17 to 45 per cent and in the Karnatak 32 to 91 per cent less than the normal. Stocks of grain are adequate. Some emigration is in progress in Bijapur. There are 332 persons on one relief work in the Badami taluka of Bijapur; elsewhere labourers get sufficient employment. The cultivating and labouring classes are generally in fair condition.

Hyderabad.—There was no rain during the week. Picking of autumn cotton and the early rice harvest are almost over. The spring harvest is progressing and the crop is generally in fair condition, except in parts of the Lingsugur, Sindhnur, Kushtagi and Gangawati talukas of the Raichur district and other isolated tracts. The castor seed crop has been damaged by insects in parts. Late rice sowings are nearing completion. Cattle disease is prevalent in eight talukas. Prices.—wheat 5½; coarse rice 6½ and *juar* 13 seers per rupee. White *juar* is selling in Hyderabad at 11½ seers per rupee. The highest price in districts is 8½ seers in the Paloncha taluka of the Warangal district and the lowest 23 seers in the Nagar-Karnool taluka of the Mahboobnagar district.

Mysore.—The price of food grains is generally steady. The market is well to fairly supplied. Crops under wells and channels are reported to be in moderate condition. Prospects of the season are not satisfactory. Cattle are generally healthy except in some localities. Temporary wells are being sunk in many places to meet the water scarcity.

Coorg.—Threshing of rice continues. Picking of coffee is almost completed. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—There was slight rain in the Vizagapatam littoral and *nil* elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are insufficient in parts of all districts except Kistna, Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Malabar and the Nilgiris. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are generally fair but some in parts of Vizagapatam and Malabar require more rain and some in parts of Bellary, Salem, Madura, Tinnevely and South Canara are withering or have withered. Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, Nellore, Salem, Coimbatore, Malabar and South Canara. Fodder is scanty in parts of Guntur, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, North Arcot and Salem. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in six districts; has fallen in sixteen and has risen in one. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in nine districts; has fallen in ten and has risen in two. *Cholam* is stationary in four districts; has fallen in seven and has risen in three. *Cumbu* is stationary in five districts; has fallen in four and has risen in six. The public health is generally good. Prospects are generally fair. The condition of the labouring classes is good and employment is procurable. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of relief :—

Name of Province.	PRECEDING WEEK. (REVISED FIGURES.)			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or Decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous Relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>British Provinces.</i>							
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	3,858	...	3,858	4,998	...	4,998	+ 1,140
Bengal	41,303	4,537	45,840	52,084	6,601	58,685	+ 12,845
United Provinces . .	11,464	1,482	12,946	12,202	2,085	14,287	+ 1,341
Central Provinces . .	...	1,630	1,630	...	1,630	1,630	...
Bombay	788	...	788	332	...	332	—456
TOTAL BRITISH PROV- INCES.	57,413	7,649	65,062	69,616	10,316	79,932	+ 14,870

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FAMINE.

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts and Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India—(District details).

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected details of the totals reported in the telegraphic famine reports published weekly in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed under relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their houses. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "village doles or other relief."

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 30TH JANUARY 1909.												
No.	Name of Province, Districts and Native States.	Area in Sq. miles.	Population.	RELIEF WORKS.			Number on test works.	Total on works.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.			GRAND TOTAL.
				Workers.	Depend-ants.	Total.			Poor-houses or kitchens.	Village doles or other relief.	Total.	
Bengal.												
1	Purnea ...	4,994	1,874,794	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
2	Bhagalpur ...	4,328	2,988,953	...	...	...	672	672	...	182	182	854
3	Balasore ...	2,059	1,071,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	636	636	636
4	Puri ...	2,472	1,017,284	...	...	...	...	...	407	114	521	521
5	Darbhanga ...	3,385	2,912,611	32,914	...	32,914	...	32,914	...	1,806	1,806	34,220
Total Bengal ...		17,086	8,944,839	32,914	...	32,914	672	33,586	407	2,245	2,252	36,238
Central Provinces.												
1	Nimar (portion) ...	2	38,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,465	1,465	1,465
2	Chanda (") ...	7	18,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	165	165
Total Central Provinces		9	51,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,630	1,630	1,630
Eastern Bengal and Assam.												
1	Rangpur ...	3,493	2,154,181	...	...	...	4,553	4,553	...	...	...	4,553
2	Dinajpur ...	3,946	1,567,080	...	...	...	2,458	2,458	...	...	...	2,458
3	Bogra ...	1,359	854,533	...	...	...	380	380	...	...	...	380
Total Eastern Bengal and Assam.		8,798	4,575,794	...	...	...	7,341	7,341	...	...	...	7,341
United Provinces.												
1	Mirzapur ...	4,352	706,989	6,676	...	6,676	...	6,676	66	...	66	6,742
2	Family Domains ...	50	22,518	2,168	950	3,108	...	3,108	...	1,526	1,526	4,634
Total United Provinces		4,402	729,507	8,834	950	9,784	...	9,784	66	1,526	1,592	11,376
Bombay.												
Wijapur ...		5,669	736,435	...	...	...	700	700	...	...	...	700
Total Bombay ...		5,669	736,435	...	...	...	700	700	...	...	...	700
Total British Provinces		35,964	15,056,575	41,748	950	42,698	8,713	51,411	473	5,401	5,874	57,285

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

REGULATIONS AS TO APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, 1909.

1. The Secretary of State for India in Council will, in the summer of 1909, make **not less than 30** appointments of Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department of the Government of India.

In making these appointments he will act with the advice of a Selection Committee, including at least one eminent representative of the Engineering profession.

2. Applications for the appointments must be made on a printed form to be obtained from the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S. W., and to be returned so as to reach him not earlier than 1st March 1909, or later than Saturday, the 1st May 1909.

No applications received after the latter date will be considered.

3. Candidates must have attained the age of 21 and not attained the age of 24 years on the 1st July 1909.

4. Every candidate, except as provided in Regulation 5, must be a British subject of European descent, and at the time of his birth his father must have been a British subject, either natural-born or naturalised in the United Kingdom. The decision of the Secretary of State in Council as to whether a candidate satisfies this condition shall be final. He must also be of good moral character and sound physique.

5. Natives of India who are British subjects are eligible for appointment, and shall be selected to the extent of 10 per cent. of the total number of Assistant Engineers thus recruited, if duly qualified.

6. Candidates must have (1) passed the A.M.I.C.E. examination or obtained one of the University degrees mentioned in Appendix I, or (2) obtained such diploma or other distinction in Engineering, as may, in the opinion of the Selection Committee, be accepted as approximately equivalent thereto.

It will, therefore, be for the Selection Committee to decide, in dealing with the applications, whether they will recommend any candidate under head (2).

7. It is essential that candidates should have had some experience as assistant in the preparation of the designs for, or in the execution of, some engineering work of importance.

8. Candidates must be prepared, if called upon, to attend at the India Office, at their own expense, for a personal interview with the Selection Committee, not later than the 31st May 1909.

9. They will further be required, before final appointment by the Secretary of State in Council, to appear before the Medical Board at the India Office for examination as to their physical fitness for service in India.

The Regulations governing the Physical examination of candidates for the Public Works Department of the Government of India are given in Appendix III.

10. Candidates will also be required, before final appointment, to satisfy the Secretary of State, in such manner as he may determine, of their ability to ride.

11. They will on appointment be provided with free first-class passages to India, or an allowance in lieu thereof, and they will be expected to proceed thither about the end of September 1909.

Their pay will begin from the date of their landing in India, and, if they so desire, they will be able to obtain in India an advance of two months' pay recoverable by monthly instalments of one-third of salary.

12. They will enter the service as Assistant Engineers, Third Grade, on a salary of Rs. 4,560 a year (equivalent to 304*l.* a year, when the rupee is at 1*s.* 4*d.*)

13. The instruments required by Assistant Engineers are supplied to them in India.

14. Particulars as to their prospects of pay, pension, etc., are contained in Appendix II.

India Office,
30th September 1908.

NOTE FOR THE INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE OF CANDIDATES.

The Selection Committee of 1906 drew attention to the subjects which were held to be of most importance for the Public Works Service, *vis.*—

Pure Mathematics, including a knowledge of the differential and integral calculus.

Applied Mathematics.

Geometrical and Engineering Drawing.

Surveying and Geodesy.

Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures.

Hydraulics.

Heat Engines.

Materials used in Construction.

Building Construction.—Wood and metal work, limes and cements, and building with stone, brick and concrete.

Knowledge of the principles of road-making, waterworks, sanitary and railway engineering. (Important.)

The Selection Committee were further of opinion that all candidates should have had some workshop training.

The following Announcement regarding the recruitment of the Public Works Department in future years is published for the information of intending candidates:—

- (i) *The foregoing Regulations apply only to the appointment of Assistant Engineers in the permanent establishment of the Public Works Department in 1909, but it is the intention of the Secretary of State for India in Council, as at present advised, to recruit the permanent establishment of the Department in succeeding years on the same general lines as those already laid down.*

He is, however, unable to give any undertaking that the Regulations will remain unaltered in the future.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

LIST OF DEGREES REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 6.

University of London.—B.Sc. (Engineering).

University of Cambridge.—B.A. (Mechanical Sciences Tripos).

University of St. Andrews.—B.Sc. (Engineering).

University of Glasgow.—B.Sc. (Engineering).

University of Edinburgh.—B.Sc. (Engineering).

Victoria University of Manchester (or Victoria University).—B. Sc. (with honours in Engineering).

University of Liverpool.—B. Eng. ; provided the degree be obtained by passing the Examinations of the University.

University of Leeds.—B.Sc. (with honours in Engineering) in respect of degrees which may be granted on the results of the Examinations in June 1905 or later.

University of Birmingham.—B.Sc. (Engineering) ; provided the Engineering Matriculation Examination be passed on entering upon the course of study.

University of Dublin.—B.A.I.

Royal University of Ireland.—B.E. and M.E.

University of Wales.—B.Sc. (Engineering) ; provided that Mathematics be passed at the Final Examination for the degree.

University of Durham.—B. Sc. in Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering, and in Naval Architecture.

Any other degree of a University in the United Kingdom which may hereafter be recognized by the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers as exempting from passing the examination for Associate Membership.

APPENDIX II.

PARTICULARS REGARDING THE INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (EXECUTIVE BRANCH).

(The arrangements and salaries hereinafter described are subject to revision according to the requirements of the Service.)

1. The Engineer Establishment of the Indian Public Works Department consists of a staff of Engineers, military and civil, engaged on the construction and maintenance of the various public works undertaken by the State in India.

2. The permanent establishment of the Department is recruited from the following sources :—

- (1) Officers of Royal Engineers.
- (2) Persons appointed to the Imperial Service by the Secretary of State by selection from the United Kingdom.
- (3) Persons educated at the Government Civil-Engineering Colleges in India, and appointed to the Provincial Services by the Government of India.
- (4) Occasional admission of other qualified persons.

3. The various ranks of the Department are as follows :—

		Salary per annum (Imperial Service).
		R
Chief Engineer, First Class		33,000
Second Class		30,000
Superintending Engineer, First Class		24,000
" Second Class		21,000
" Third Class		18,000
Executive Engineer, 20th year of service and following years		15,000
" " 19th year of service		14,400
" " 18th year of service		13,800
" " 17th year of service		13,200
" " 16th year of service		12,600
" " 15th year of service		12,000
" " 14th year of service		11,400
" " 13th year of service		10,800
" " 12th year of service		10,200
" " 11th year of service		9,600
" " 10th year of service		9,000
" " 9th year of service		8,400
Assistant Engineer, 8th year of service		7,920
" " 7th year of service		7,440
" " 6th year of service		6,960
" " 5th year of service		6,480
" " 4th year of service		6,000
" " 3rd year of service		5,520
" " 2nd year of service		5,040
" " 1st year of service		4,560

4. The increments will be given for approved service only ; but after the first increment has been admitted by the Local Government or Administration under which the officer is serving, subsequent increments may be drawn in each class on the date on which they are due, and may be admitted in audit without sanction of higher authority, provided that the Local Government or Administration concerned has not issued an order withholding the increment in any particular case. In the ninth year of service an officer will ordinarily pass into the executive class, the minimum pay of which is R700 a month, but no officer will be permitted to enter that class until he is reported fully qualified for the charge of a division. Further, no officer in the executive class may draw more than R800 a month, except as a purely temporary arrangement, unless he holds a divisional charge, or a charge which, in the opinion of the Local Government or Administration, is of equal importance. An officer of the assistant class placed in charge of a division will, in addition to his substantive pay, draw the ordinary officiating allowance admissible under Article 120, Civil Service Regulations, subject to a maximum of R700, which is the minimum pay of an Executive Engineer ; but the period during which an assistant officiates in the executive class will not count as service for increments in that class.

Exchange compensation allowance will not be granted to future entrants.

5. Except as regards promotions from the grade of Assistant to the Executive Engineer, promotions from one class to another are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment, and are at present regulated in the following way.

6. In the Civil Works Branch of the Department all promotions in Madras and Bombay are made by the Governments of those provinces respectively ; in other provinces also promotions are made by the Provincial Governments, except as regards the appointments of Chief and Superintending Engineer, which are made by the Government of India.

7. In the Railway Branch of the Department promotions are made by the Railway Board, except as regards the appointments of Chief and Superintending Engineer, which are made by the Government of India.

8. Promotion is made wholly by selection ; mere seniority is considered to confer no claim to it.

PENSIONS AND PROVIDENT FUND.

9. The following is a summary of the principal pension rules applicable to Engineers appointed to the Imperial Service by the Secretary of State from the United Kingdom.

An officer is eligible for a pension on voluntary retirement after completing 20 years' qualifying service or attaining the age of 55 years. If at an earlier date he is compelled to retire from the service through ill-health not occasioned by irregular or intemperate habits, he becomes eligible for an invalid pension or a gratuity according to the length of his service.

The amount of pension or gratuity is regulated as follows :—

After a service of less than 10 years, an invalid gratuity not exceeding one month's emoluments for each completed year of service.

After a service of not less than 10 years an invalid pension not exceeding the following amounts :—

Years of Completed Service.	Scale of Pension. Sixtieths of Average Emoluments. *	Maximum Limit of Pension.	
		R	R
10	20	1,000 a year or	83½ a month.
11	21	1,400 a year or	116½ a month.
12	22	1,800 a year or	150 a month.
13	23	2,200 a year or	183½ a month.
14	24	2,600 a year or	216½ a month.
15	25	}	3,000 a year or 250 a month.
16	26		
17	27		
18	28		
19	29		

After a service of not less than 20 years, a retiring pension not exceeding the following amounts :—

Years of Completed Service.	Scale of Pension. Sixtieths of Average Emoluments. *	Maximum Limit of Pension.	
		R	R
20 to 24	}	4,000 a year or	333½ a month.
25 and above		5,000 a year or	416½ a month.

* "Average emoluments" means the average calculated on the last three years' service.

Officers who have shown special energy and efficiency during an effective service of three years in certain appointments may, at the discretion of the Government of India, be allowed an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 a year.

Subject to certain prescribed conditions, rupee pensions are now issued at the rate of exchange of 1s. 9d. the rupee to pensioners residing in countries in which the Indian Government rupee is not legal tender.

10. A provident fund has been established for all Civil Engineers of the Department on the following basis :—

- (1) The contribution is compulsory up to 5 per cent., on salaries, with voluntary contributions of a further 5 per cent.
- (2) Compound interest on such payment is annually credited by Government to each officer subscribing, the rate being at present 4 per cent. per annum in the case of accounts kept on a rupee basis, and 3 per cent. per annum in the case of those kept on a sterling basis. Members of the Fund are given the option of having their accounts kept either on the rupee or on a sterling basis.
- (3) The sum which thus accumulates to the credit of an officer is his absolute property, subject to the rules of the Fund, and is handed over to him unconditionally on quitting the service; or, in the event of his death before retirement, to his legal representatives.

LEAVE.

11. The following is a summary of the principal regulations relating to the leave admissible to Engineers appointed to the Imperial Service by the Secretary of State from the United Kingdom.

(a) Short Leave.

12. Privilege leave is a holiday which may be granted to the extent of one-eleventh part of the time that an officer has been on duty without interruption; and it may be accumulated up to three months, earned by 33 months' duty. During privilege leave the officer retains a lien on his appointment, and receives an allowance equal to the salary which he would receive if he were on duty in the appointment on which he has a lien. An interval of six months must elapse between two periods of absence on privilege leave.

Privilege leave may be prefixed to furlough, special leave, or extraordinary leave without allowances. The whole period of leave thus taken in combination is known as combined leave. Combined leave cannot be granted for a shorter period than six months, nor, except on medical certificate, may be extended beyond two years.

13. Extraordinary leave without allowances may be granted in case of necessity, and, except in certain specified cases, only when no other kind of leave is by rule admissible. It may be granted in continuation of other leave.

14. Subsidiary leave, usually with half average salary, may be granted to an officer proceeding on or returning from leave out of India, or on retirement, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation or to rejoin his appointment. It is admissible only at the end, and not at the beginning, of combined leave.

15. Short leave is also granted to enable officers to appear at examinations, etc.

(b) Long Leave.

16. Furlough and special leave with allowances (see paragraph 6) are admissible to an aggregate maximum amount of 6 years during an officer's service. The amount of furlough "earned" is one-fourth of an officer's active service, and the amount "due" is that amount less any enjoyed.

Furlough without medical certificate can, if due, be generally taken after eight years active service, and again after intervals of not less than three years' continuous service. It is limited to two years at a time.

Furlough on medical certificate may be granted (a) to an officer who has rendered three years' continuous service, for not more than two years, but capable of extension up to three years, and (b) to an officer who has not rendered three years' continuous service up to one year in any case, and up to such longer period, if any (but not exceeding two years), as the officer may have furlough "due" to him.

17. The allowances admissible during furlough are :—

- (1) During the first two years of furlough without medical certificate and during so much of furlough with medical certificate as may be "due,"—half average salary subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.
- (2) After the expiration of the period for which the foregoing allowances are admissible,—one quarter of average salary, subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

18. Special leave may be granted at any time for not more than six months, with intervals of six years' service; allowances, calculated as during furlough, are given during the first six months only, whether taken in one or more instalments.

General Rules.

21. Leave of absence can never be claimed as of right, and is given or refused at the discretion of Government.

22. After five years' continuous absence from India, an officer is considered to be out of the employment of Government.

23. When leave allowances are paid at the Home Treasury, or in a Colony where the standard of currency is gold, rupees are converted into sterling at the rate of exchange fixed for the time being for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Treasuries, unless any other rate has been exceptionally authorised. But for the present the rate of conversion is subject to a minimum of 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

APPENDIX III.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Note.—These regulations are published for the convenience of candidates and in order to enable them to ascertain the probability of their coming up to the required physical standard. But it must be clearly understood that the Secretary of State reserves to himself an absolute discretion to reject as unfit any candidate whom he may consider, after hearing the opinion of his medical advisers, to be physically disqualified for the public service; and that his discretion is in no respect limited by these Regulations.

General Physical Requirements.

1. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health, and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with efficient performance of duty.

2. In the examination of candidates the Medical Board will apply the following table of correlation of age, height, and chest girth :—

Age.	Height without Shoes.	Chest.	
		Girth when expanded.	Range of Expansion.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
21 and upwards	62½ and under 65	35	2
	65 " 68	35½	2
	68 " 70	36	2
	70 " 72	36½	2½
	72 and upwards	37	2½

3. *Measurement of Height.*—The candidate will be placed against the standard with his feet together, and the weight thrown on the heels, and not on the toes or outside of the feet. He will stand erect without rigidity, and with the heels, calves, buttocks, and shoulders touching the standard; the chin will be depressed to bring the vertex of the head level under the horizontal bar, and the height will be noted in parts of an inch to eighths. In the Indian Police Force a minimum height of 5 feet 4 inches is required, but in other Departments no fixed limit of height is imposed.

4. *Measurement of Chest.*—The candidate will be made to stand erect with his feet together, and to raise his hands above his head. The tape will be carefully adjusted round the chest, with its posterior upper edge touching the inferior angles of the shoulder blades, and its anterior lower edge the upper part of the nipples. The arms will then be lowered to hang loosely by the side, and care will be taken that the shoulders are not thrown upwards or backwards so as to displace the tape. The candidate will then be directed to empty his chest of air as much as is possible. This is best done by continuous whistling with the lips as long as sound can be produced. The tape is carefully gathered in during the process, and when the minimum measurement is reached it is recorded. The candidate will then be directed to inflate his chest to its utmost capacity. This maximum measurement will likewise be noted. The girth with the chest fully expanded and the range of expansion between the minimum and the maximum will then be recorded.

5. The hearing must be good.

6. The speech without impediment.

7. The teeth in good order, *i.e.*, decayed or broken teeth must be properly stopped or crowned, and deficient teeth replaced by artificial teeth where necessary for effective mastication.

8. The chest must be well formed, the lungs and heart sound.

9. Rupture, hydrocele, varicocele, varicose veins in a severe degree, or other condition likely to cause inefficiency will disqualify a candidate, unless such condition is cured by operation.

10. The limbs, feet, and toes must be well formed and developed, with free and perfect motion of all the joints.

11. A candidate must have no congenital malformation or defect likely to interfere with efficiency.

12. A candidate must not be the subject of chronic skin disease.

13. Evidence of previous acute or chronic disease pointing to an impaired constitution will disqualify.

14. The regulations as to the standard of vision required are shown separately for each Department. In all cases of "colour blindness" a note of the same will be made on the candidate's papers.

Candidates may, if they wish it, undergo a preliminary examination by the Medical Board, which meets at the India Office every Tuesday, under the following conditions:—

(a) Applications must be addressed to the Under Secretary of State, India Office, Whitehall, London, accompanied by a fee of two guineas, and a statement as to the particular appointment which the candidate desires to obtain.

(b) Candidates must pay their travelling expenses.

(c) Candidates considered to be unfit by the Medical Board at this preliminary examination are not bound to accept its opinion, but may, *at their own risk*, continue their studies, with the knowledge that they will have to submit themselves for a final medical examination by the Medical Board, prior to the examination, or to their appointment.

(d) On the other hand, it must be distinctly understood that the preliminary examination by the Medical Board is held solely for the candidate's information, and that, if after that examination he is reported to be apparently fit, he has not on that account any claim to be accepted as physically fit when he presents himself for the final Medical Examination, upon which alone his acceptance or rejection will depend. Candidates may be considered fit for the service at the preliminary examination, but may be found at the final examination to be unfit, either on account of some physical defect which did not exist or passed undetected at the preliminary examination, or for other reasons.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE STANDARD OF VISION.

1. If myopia in one or both eyes exists, a candidate may be passed provided the ametropia does not exceed 3.5 D, and if, with correcting glasses not exceeding 3.5 D, the acuteness of vision in one eye equals $\frac{5}{6}$ and in the other $\frac{4}{5}$, there being normal range of accommodation with the glasses.
2. Myopic astigmatism does not disqualify a candidate, provided the lens, or the combined spherical and cylindrical lenses, required to correct the error of refraction, does not exceed 3.5 D; the acuteness of vision in one eye, when corrected, being equal to $\frac{5}{6}$, and in the other $\frac{4}{5}$, together with normal range of accommodation with the correcting glasses, their being no evidence of progressive disease in the choroid or retina.
3. A candidate having total hypermetropia not exceeding 4 D is not disqualified, provided the sight in one eye (when under the influence of atropine) equals $\frac{5}{6}$, and in the other eye equals $\frac{4}{5}$, with + 4 D glasses, or any lower power.
4. Hypermetropic astigmatism does not disqualify, provided the lens or combined lenses required to cover the error of refraction do not exceed 4 D, and that the sight of one eye equals $\frac{5}{6}$, and the other $\frac{4}{5}$, with or without such lens or lenses.
5. A candidate having a defect of vision arising from nebula of the cornea is disqualified if the sight of one eye be less than $\frac{1}{12}$. In such a case the better eye must be emmetropic. Defects of vision arising from pathological or other changes in the deeper structures of either eye, which are not referred to in these rules, may exclude a candidate.
6. A candidate may be disqualified if he be unable to distinguish the principal colours (achromatopsia).
7. Paralysis of one or more of the exterior muscles of the eyeball disqualifies a candidate for the service.

FOR ALL APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT A DECLARATION AS FOLLOWS, IS REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES.

1. I declare upon honour that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am not at present suffering or affected with any form of disease or bodily infirmity, such as—

- (a) Disease of the heart or lungs.
- (b) Venereal disease.
- (c) Fits.
- (d) Rupture.
- (e) Varicocele or varicose veins.
- (f) Hydrocele.
- (g) Malformation.
- (h) Congenital defect.
- (i) Defective sight or hearing.
- (j) Loss of teeth.
- (k) Impediment in speech.
- (l) Gout or rheumatism.

2. That I have not to my knowledge any hereditary tendency or predisposition to mental or constitutional disease, such as—

- (a) Fits or insanity.
- (b) Cancer.
- (c) Consumption or scrofula.

3. That I will fully reveal to the Medical Board all circumstances within my knowledge that concern my health and fitness for the appointment for which I am a candidate.

4. That I have previously been examined by a Medical Board for the public service and was declared on the

Signature_____

Date_____

N.B.—A wilful mis-statement by a candidate will invalidate any subsequent appointment obtained.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.
SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 18th February, 1909.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 13th February 1909, is published for general information:—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	38	31
		Dholera Port . . . . .	...	...
		Ahmedabad Town . . . . .	...	1(a)
		Ahmedabad District	5	3
		Panch Mahals District . . . . .	...	...
		Kaira District	36	9
		Broach Port . . . . .	...	...
		Broach District	3	...
		Mahi Kantha Agency	4	4
		Rewa Kantha Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Palanpur	51	24
		Surat Town and Port . . . . .	...	...
		Rular Port	3	2
		Surat District	8	5
		Utan Port . . . . .	...	...
		Vesava " . . . . .	...	...
		Kelve " . . . . .	...	...
		Mahim " . . . . .	...	...
		Trombay " . . . . .	...	...
		Tarapur " . . . . .	...	...
		Manori " . . . . .	...	...
		Dahanu " . . . . .	...	...
		Bhiwadi " . . . . .	...	...
		Agashi " . . . . .	...	...
		Baimurdha " . . . . .	...	...
		Kurli " . . . . .	...	...
		Beccin " . . . . .	...	...
		Kalyan " . . . . .	...	...
		Thana "	3	3
		Bandra " . . . . .	...	...
		Umbargao Port . . . . .	...	...
		Thana District	3	3
	Central.	Ahmednagar District	6	3
		Poona City	6	6
		Poona District	65	37
		Satara "	59	46
		East Khandesh District . . . . .	...	...
		Sholapur Town	3	4
		Sholapur District	9	8
		Nasik District	1	1

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Southern.	Allibag Port	3	3
		Thal " . . . . .	...	...
		Panvel "	1	1
		Mahad " . . . . .	...	...
		Nagothna Port . . . . .	...	...
		Boha " . . . . .	...	...
		Ashtarki " . . . . .	...	...
		Revanda " . . . . .	...	...
		Kolaba District	7	5
		Ratnagiri Port . . . . .	...	...
		Vijaydurg " . . . . .	...	...
		Harnai " . . . . .	...	...
		Vengurle "	10	12
		Malvas " . . . . .	...	...
		Jayapur " . . . . .	...	...
		Dabhal " . . . . .	...	...
		Jaygad " . . . . .	...	...
		Devgad " . . . . .	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	1	...
		Belgaum "	101	66
		Hubli Town . . . . .	...	...
		Dharwar District	48	38
		Karwar Port . . . . .	...	...
		Kanara District	3	3
		Savantvadi State . . . . .	...	...
		Bijapur District . . . . .	...	...
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	20	26
		Karachi District	9	7
		Hyderabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Hyderabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Larkhann " . . . . .	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District . . . . .	...	...
		Upper Sind Frontier District . . . . .	...	...
		Sukkur District . . . . .	...	...
		Khairpur State . . . . .	...	...
	Political Charges.	Akalot State . . . . .	...	...
		Amudh " . . . . .	...	...
		Sholapur Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Phaltan State . . . . .	...	...
		Tuna Port . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports	Plague incidence.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Political Charges.	Mundra Port . . . . .	...	...
		Bijapur Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Camboy Port . . . . .	...	...
		Camboy State . . . . .	...	...
		Mandvi Port	2	2
		Jakhau Port . . . . .	...	...
		Outch State	13	13
		Savaser " . . . . .	...	...
		Bhor " . . . . .	...	...
		Mangrol Port . . . . .	...	...
		Mahuwa " . . . . .	...	...
		Jodia Port . . . . .	...	...
		Jafarabad " . . . . .	...	...
		Vavanin " . . . . .	...	...
		Jamnagar Town and Port	21	20
		Salaya Port	6	4
		Bhavnagar Town and Port . . . . .	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	21	14
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	62	43
		Sachin State . . . . .	...	...
		Dharampur State . . . . .	...	...
		Shrivardhan Port . . . . .	...	...
		Murud " . . . . .	...	...
		Nandgaon " . . . . .	...	...
		Rajapuri " . . . . .	...	...
		Janjira " . . . . .	...	...
		Janjira State . . . . .	...	...
		Bot Port . . . . .	...	...
		Dwarka Port . . . . .	...	...
		Baroda City . . . . .	...	...
		Billimora Port . . . . .	...	...
		Kodinar " . . . . .	...	...
		Baroda State	134	93
		Satara Agency	16	8
		Jath State . . . . .	...	...
		Poonn Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Surat Agency	2	1
		Aden . . . . .	...	...
TOTAL .			795	555

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague measures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		Madras City . . . . .	...	...
		Anantapur District . . . . .	...	...
		Salem District	32(a)	21(b)
		Bellary Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Bellary District . . . . .	...	1
		Kurnool " . . . . .	...	...
		North Arcot District . . . . .	...	...
		Ouddalore Port . . . . .	...	...
		Mangalore "	1	1
		Tinnevely District . . . . .	...	...
		Ouddapah " . . . . .	...	...
		Madura " . . . . .	...	...
		Visagapatam Port . . . . .	...	...
		Visagapatam District . . . . .	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	2	...
		Coimbatore District	1	5
		Ganjam District	1(c)	1(c)
		South Canara District . . . . .	...	...
		Ootacamund Town . . . . .	...	...
		Oogoor Town . . . . .	...	...
		Nilgiris District	3(b)	3(c)
		Chingleput " . . . . .	...	...
		Godavari " . . . . .	...	...
		Cannanore Port . . . . .	...	...
		Tanjore District . . . . .	...	...
		Trichinopoly " . . . . .	...	...
		Cochin State . . . . .	...	...
		South Arcot District . . . . .	...	...
		Nellore District . . . . .	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port . . . . .	...	...
		Calicut State " . . . . .	...	...
		Ocoonada " . . . . .	...	...
		Gopalpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Callicut " . . . . .	...	...
		Sandur State . . . . .	...	...
		Total	41	31
BENGAL.	Presi- dency.	Calcutta	13	12
		Jessore District . . . . .	...	...
		Nadia " . . . . .	...	...
		Murshidabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Khulna District . . . . .	...	...

(a) Five imported.

(b) Two imported.

(c) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Burdwan	Midnapore District . . . . .	...	...
		Burdwan " . . . . .	...	...
		Hooghly District . . . . .	...	...
		Howrah Town . . . . .	...	...
		Howrah District . . . . .	...	...
		Birbhum " . . . . .	...	...
		Bankura " . . . . .	...	...
	Patna	Saran District	34	28
		Gaya Town . . . . .	...	...
		Gaya District	8	5
		Muzaffarpur District	11	11
		Darbhanga District	58	65
		Shahabad "	30	23
		Dinapore . . . . .	...	...
		Patna City . . . . .	...	...
		Patna District	31	21
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	12	11
		Monghyr District	64	63
		Darjeeling District . . . . .	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	3	1
		Bhagalpur District	11	9
		Purnea " . . . . .	...	...
		Southal Parganas District . . . . .	...	...
	Chota Nagpur	Palamu District . . . . .	...	...
		Manbhum District . . . . .	...	...
		Singbhum District . . . . .	...	...
		Hamirbagh " . . . . .	...	...
		Gangpur State . . . . .	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District . . . . .	...	...
		Sambalpur " . . . . .	...	...
TOTAL			275	247

C. 2

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Dehra Dun District . . . . .	...	...
		Meerut City	1	1
		Meerut Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Meerut District . . . . .	...	...
		Munaffarnagar City . . . . .	...	...
		Munaffarnagar District . . . . .	...	...
		Aligarh City . . . . .	...	...
		Koil " . . . . .	...	...
		Hathras City . . . . .	...	...
		Aligarh District . . . . .	...	...
		Saharanpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Hardwar Union . . . . .	...	...
		Roorkee Town . . . . .	...	...
		Saharanpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Bulandshahr " . . . . .	...	...
	Agra	Etawah City . . . . .	...	...
		Etawah District	17	17
		Fatehgarh . . . . .	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	1	1
		Farrukhabad District	17	18
		Mainpuri District	9	9
		Agra City . . . . .	...	...
		Agra District	7	7
		Ktah " . . . . .	...	...
		Muttra City . . . . .	...	...
		Muttra District	36	36
	Bohli- khand.	Bareilly City . . . . .	...	...
		Bareilly District . . . . .	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Budaun District . . . . .	...	...
		Bijnor Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bijnor District . . . . .	...	...
		Moradabad City . . . . .	...	...
		Moradabad District	2	...
		Pilibhit District . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Allahabad	Allahabad City	1	1
		Allahabad District	2	2
		Cawnpur City	52	40
		Cawnpur District	40	22
		Fatehpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Banda " . . . . .	...	...
		Jhansi City . . . . .	...	...
		Jhansi District . . . . .	...	...
		Hamirpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Jalaun " . . . . .	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Benares City . . . . .	...	...
		Benares District . . . . .	...	...
		Balla "	156	147
		Jaunpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Jaunpur District	9	9
		Ghazipur "	40	45
		Mirzapur City . . . . .	...	...
		Mirzapur District . . . . .	...	...
	Gorakhpur	Amangah City . . . . .	...	...
		Amangah District	41	37
		Gorakhpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Gorakhpur District	29	30
		Basti District . . . . .	...	...
	Kumaon	Naini Tal District . . . . .	...	...
		Gairwal " . . . . .	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	36	29
		Lucknow City . . . . .	...	...
		Lucknow District . . . . .	...	...
		Hardoi "	33	18
		Rae Bareilly "	2	8
		Sitapur " . . . . .	...	...
		Kheri " . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague measures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Bahraich District . . . . .	...	...
		Gonda " . . . . .	...	...
		Partabgarh " . . . . .	...	...
		Sultanpur "	9	5
		Ajodhya . . . . .	...	...
		Fyzabad City . . . . .	...	...
		Fyzabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Bare Banki Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bare Banki District	2	2
		TOTAL	542	474
	Delhi	Gurgaon District	25	55
		Hissar "	28(a)	21(a)
		Karnal " . . . . .	...	...
		Simla " . . . . .	...	...
		Delhi District	6(a)	4(a)
		Ambala " . . . . .	...	...
		Ludhiana "	80	75
		Rohtak "	53	53
PUNJAB.	Jullundur	Jullundur City . . . . .	...	...
		Jullundur District	5	2
		Hoshiarpur "	89	89
		Ferozepur "	81	61
		Kangra " . . . . .	...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City . . . . .	...	...
		Amritsar District	21	21
		Gurdaspur " . . . . .	...	...
		Lahore City . . . . .	...	...
		Lahore District . . . . .	...	...
		Gujranwala District	41	41
		Montgomery City . . . . .	...	...
		Montgomery District	30	30
		Sialkot "	2	2

(a) Figure for the two weeks ending 13th February 1909.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District . . . . .	...	...
		Gujrat " . . . . .	...	...
		Shahpur "	85	33
		Jhelum " . . . . .	...	...
		Attock " . . . . .	...	...
	Multan.	Mianwali District . . . . .	...	...
		Lyallpur "	21	18
		Jhang "	20	16
		Muzaffargarh .. . . .	...	...
		Multan " . . . . .	...	...
	... ..	Patiala City . . . . .	...	...
		Patiala State	180	136
		Malerkotla State . . . . .	...	...
		Jind "	51	45
		Kalsia State	13	3
		Nalagarh " . . . . .	...	...
		Nabha " . . . . .	...	...
		Bahawalpur .. . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	765	705
BURMA.	Pegu.	Rangoon Town	11	10
		Hanthawaddy District	7	5
		Pegu "	10	10
		Tharrawaddy "	40	37
		Prome " . . . . .	...	...
	Irrawaddy.	Maubin District . . . . .	...	...
		Bassein "	17	15
		Honnada "	15	14
		Pyaw " . . . . .	...	...
		Myaungmya	1	1

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tensas- serim.	Toungoo District	15	11
		Thabeon "	...	...
		Moulmein Town	6	5
		Amherst (Moulmein) District	15	15
		Tavoy District	...	...
	Magwe	Thayemyo District	...	...
		Pakokku "	...	...
		Minbu "	...	...
		Magwe "	...	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	277	250
		Maymyo Town	...	...
		Mandalay District	9	9
		Nyitkyina "	...	...
		Bhamo "	...	...
	Sagging	Shwabo District	...	...
		Lower Chindwin (Monywa) District	...	...
		Sagging District	8	2
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	...	...
		Yamethin "	80	82
		Kyaukse "	80	80
		Meiktila "	15	19
		Northern Shan States	...	...
		Southern Shan States	...	...
	TOTAL		501	457
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	...	...
		Malda "	...	...
	Assam Valley Districts.	Goalpara "	...	...
		Dacca Town	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca District	...	...
		Faridpur District	...	...
		Manipur State	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BEHAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	1(a)	1(a)
		Kamptee Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Kamptee Town . . . . .	...	...
		Nagpur District	25(b)	25(b)
		Wardha Town . . . . .	...	...
		Wardha District	1	...
		Chanda Town . . . . .	...	...
		Chanda District . . . . .	...	...
		Bhandara Town	77(c)	49(a)
		Bhandara District	19(d)	13(d)
		Balaghat Town . . . . .	...	...
		Balaghat District . . . . .	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town . . . . .	...	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Jubbulpore District . . . . .	...	...
		Damoh Town . . . . .	...	...
		Damoh District . . . . .	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Saugor Town . . . . .	...	...
		Saugor District . . . . .	...	...
		Chappara Town . . . . .	...	...
		Seoni Town . . . . .	...	...
		Seoni District . . . . .	...	...
		Mandla " . . . . .	...	...
	Nerbudda	Khandwa Town . . . . .	...	...
		Barhanpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Nimar District . . . . .	...	...
		Pachmar . . . . .	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Hoshangabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Narsingpur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Narsingpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Betul " . . . . .	...	...
		Chhindwara Town . . . . .	...	...
		Chhindwara District . . . . .	...	...
	Chhattishgarh.	Drug Town . . . . .	...	...
		Drug District . . . . .	...	...
		Bilaspur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bilaspur District . . . . .	...	...
		Balpur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Balpur District . . . . .	...	...

(a) Imported.
(c) Two imported.

(b) One imported.
(d) Six imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BEAR).	BEAR.	Akola Town	57	34
		Akola District	17(a)	15(a)
		Buldana Town . . . . .	...	...
		Buldana District	48	37
		Yeshmal Town . . . . .	...	...
		Yeshmal District . . . . .	...	...
		Ellichpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Amraoti Town . . . . .	...	...
		Amraoti District	67	55
		TOTAL	319	237
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	25	18
		Bangalore City	12	7
		Bangalore District	9	6
		Mysore City	4	2
		Mysore District	16	10
		Hassan "	5	6
		Kadur "	10	7
		Kolar "	16	10
		Kolar Gold Fields . . . . .	...	...
		Tumkur District	10	5
		Shimoga "	3	2
		Chitaldroog " . . . . .	...	1
		TOTAL	110	74
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Usmanabad District	9 } (b)	9 } (b)
		Raichur District	25 } (b)	20 } (b)
		Gulbarga " . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	34	29

(a) Four imported.

(b) Figures for the period from 2nd to 8th February 1909.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Indore City . . . . .	...	...
		Indore State	14(a)	11(a)
		Indore Residency . . . . .	...	...
		Ujjain City . . . . .	...	...
		Gwalior .. . . .	...	...
		Gwalior State (portion in Bhopal) .. . . .	...	...
		Dhar State . . . . .	...	...
		Pathari .. . . .	...	...
		Malwa Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Sunderi Pergana (in the Bhopal Agency) . . . . .	...	...
		Nagode State . . . . .	...	...
		Bhopal City . . . . .	...	...
		Bhopal State . . . . .	...	...
		Bhajahpur Town. . . . .	...	...
		Guaranteed Holding in Bhopal Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Makrudangark State . . . . .	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Neemach .. . . .	...	...
		Orehha State . . . . .	...	...
		Rutlam City . . . . .	...	...
		Rutlam State . . . . .	...	...
		Dewas Town . . . . .	...	...
		Dewas State . . . . .	...	...
		Narsingarh State . . . . .	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency? . . . . .	...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India) . . . . .	...	...
		Baghelkhand Agency States . . . . .	...	...
		Rawa Town . . . . .	...	...
		Rawa State . . . . .	...	...
		Sehore Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Sehore State . . . . .	...	...
		Dabh City . . . . .	...	...
		Dabh State . . . . .	...	...
		Sailana Town . . . . .	...	...
		Sailana State . . . . .	...	...
		Shimra .. . . .	...	...
		Piploda .. . . .	...	...
		Bagli .. . . .	...	...
		Jhabua .. . . .	...	...
		Jabra Town . . . . .	...	...
		Jabra State	2(a)	2(a)
		Agar Military Station . . . . .	...	...
		Manpur . . . . .	...	...
		Rajgarh State . . . . .	...	...

(a) Figure for the week ending 6th February 1909.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Karwal State . . . . .	...	...
		Barwani " . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	19	19
		Mewar State . . . . .	...	...
		Parbhaghat State . . . . .	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State . . . . .	...	...
		Tonk State . . . . .	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	9	11
		Jaipur City . . . . .	...	...
		Jaipur State	293	284
		Kishangarh Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bikaner State . . . . .	...	...
		Jhalawar " . . . . .	...	...
		Kotah " . . . . .	...	...
		Sirohi " . . . . .	...	...
		Shahpura " . . . . .	...	...
		Dholpur . . . . .	...	...
		Alwar City . . . . .	...	...
		Alwar State	78	80
		Beawar . . . . .	...	...
		Karauli State . . . . .	...	...
		Banswara Town . . . . .	...	...
		Banswara State . . . . .	...	...
RAJ-PUTANA AND AJMER MERWARA	...	Bharatpur State	19(a)	10(a)
		Ajmer City . . . . .	...	...
		Ajmer District	19	6
		Deoli . . . . .	...	...
		Abu Road . . . . .	...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	410	340
		Abbottabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Hazara District . . . . .	...	...
		Beas " . . . . .	...	...
		Kohat Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Kohat Town . . . . .	...	...
		Kohat District . . . . .	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan Town . . . . .	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District . . . . .	...	...
		Peshawar Town . . . . .	...	...
		Peshawar Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Nowshera " . . . . .	...	...
		Peshawar District . . . . .	...	...
		Khyber Agency . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL . . . . .	...	...
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Hazara District . . . . .	...	...
		Beas " . . . . .	...	...
		Kohat Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Kohat Town . . . . .	...	...
		Kohat District . . . . .	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan Town . . . . .	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District . . . . .	...	...
		Peshawar Town . . . . .	...	...
		Peshawar Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Nowshera " . . . . .	...	...
		Peshawar District . . . . .	...	...
		Khyber Agency . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL . . . . .	...	...

(a) Figures for the two weeks ending 12th February 1909.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BALUCHISTAN.	---	Sonmiani	---	---
		Hirok	---	---
		Sibi	---	---
		Fort Sandeman	---	---
		Las Bela State	---	---
		TOTAL .		
		GRAND TOTAL .	2,803	2,102

H. A. STUART,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian
Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT
(RAILWAY BOARD.)

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAYS.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.		MEAN MILEAGE WORKED.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week		Total earnings from 1st January to		Increase.		Decrease.		Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
	During 1st-half of 1908.	During official year 1907-08.	1908.	1909.	8th February 1908.	6th February 1909.	1908.	1909.	8th February 1908.	6th February 1909.	R	R	R	R	8th February 1908.	6th February 1909.		
State and Guaranteed Railways.																		
(Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines) .	265	261	2,117	2,304	5,94,256	6,29,000	281	273	32,02,148	31,52,000	23,97,562	2,24,45,000	22,216	15,26,562	23,97,562	2,24,45,000	22,216	15,26,562
Rezunda Extension .	340	288	21	21	7,378	7,400	351	352	34,900	33,600	2,63,734	2,86,000	...	...	2,63,734	2,86,000	...	...
Mombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg. Varamgam-Wadhwan Section, 3 3/4" gauge).	882	790	504	504	4,11,720	4,02,000	817	708	21,82,129	22,47,000	1,75,27,231	1,72,93,000	64,871	2,84,231	1,75,27,231	1,72,93,000	1,46,528	2,84,231
Nayda-Mutta .	51	37	101	139	3,293	6,700	37	48	28,292	36,700	(a) 98,472	2,45,000	8,408	...	(a) 98,472	2,45,000	...	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. 3 3/4" and 2' 6" gauge lines) .	364	399	1,274	1,379	5,16,913	4,68,000	406	354	27,80,716	28,30,000	2,27,71,539	2,38,21,000	49,284	...	2,27,71,539	2,38,21,000	10,49,461	...
East Indian .	712	681	2,323	2,328	18,16,892	16,72,000	782	718	94,69,916	87,44,000	6,91,15,394	6,87,95,000	...	...	6,91,15,394	6,87,95,000	...	3,20,394
Great Indian Peninsula .	623	626	1,606	1,000	12,64,702	13,27,000	787	826	67,90,026	71,35,000	4,30,20,827	3,96,37,000	3,44,964	33,83,827	4,30,20,827	3,96,37,000	...	33,83,827
Amra-Delhi Chord .	250	233	120	126	29,301	20,500	233	163	1,53,927	1,23,000	12,81,019	12,09,000	4,800	75,019	12,81,019	12,09,000	8,700	75,019
Baran Kotah (b) .	...	...	13	13	...	203	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi) .	258	257	914	916	2,35,524	2,11,000	258	230	15,11,309	11,67,000	1,05,36,118	86,05,000	...	...	1,05,36,118	86,05,000	...	19,31,118
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3 3/4" gauge lines) .	219	220	2,838	2,871	6,01,945	6,36,000	212	222	30,52,978	39,01,000	2,82,95,281	2,59,92,000	1,48,022	...	2,82,95,281	2,59,92,000	...	23,03,281
North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines) .	318	371	3,614	3,614	12,06,490	11,16,000	334	309	65,54,950	61,68,000	6,05,63,123	4,69,20,000	...	...	6,05,63,123	4,69,20,000	...	1,36,42,123
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. Cawnpore Burhwal 3 3/4" link) .	271	269	1,298	1,298	4,07,532	3,32,000	314	256	19,81,044	15,99,000	1,54,76,972	1,30,04,000	...	...	1,54,76,972	1,30,04,000	...	24,72,972
Hardwar-Dehra .	247	235	32	32	6,600	4,800	208	150	35,305	27,400	3,33,156	3,10,000	...	...	3,33,156	3,10,000	...	23,156
Assam-Bengal .	123	121	771	771	88,999	96,500	115	125	4,81,242	4,95,000	41,31,741	39,65,000	13,788	1,66,741	41,31,741	39,65,000	2,53,797	1,66,741
Bezawada-Masulipatam .	133	...	49	52	(c) 3,213	5,300	66	102	(c) 3,213	29,402	(c) 3,213	2,57,000	26,187	...	(c) 3,213	2,57,000	...	...
Burma .	286	240	1,475	1,527	4,01,746	5,00,000	312	327	25,41,167	23,84,000	1,43,39,219	1,50,57,000	...	...	1,43,39,219	1,50,57,000	...	...
Coimbatore-Hyderabad (British section) .	129	128	124	124	17,222	12,000	139	97	92,707	63,300	1,09,863	5,90,000	...	...	1,09,863	5,90,000	...	...
Lucknow-Bareilly .	178	148	237	237	41,225	36,400	174	154	1,99,009	2,04,000	13,89,533	13,31,000	4,991	...	13,89,533	13,31,000	...	58,533
Patanpur-Deem .	64	50	17	17	1,301	1,000	77	59	5,876	5,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rathlam-Nagda, 5' 6" gauge).	274	282	1,909	1,915	5,69,223	4,42,000	298	231	31,08,698	25,48,000	2,41,54,099	2,02,47,000	...	...	2,41,54,099	2,02,47,000	941	...
South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines) .	283	295	1,374	1,396	3,93,950	3,66,000	287	284	20,01,585	19,52,000	1,35,23,408	1,71,15,000	8,089	...	1,35,23,408	1,71,15,000	36,41,592	...
Tanjore District Board .	136	121	103	103	12,342	14,000	122	130	67,111	69,200	5,48,154	5,86,000	...	...	5,48,154	5,86,000	37,046	...
Travancore Branch .	110	110	108	108	12,991	11,000	120	110	62,835	58,800	5,44,800	5,81,000	...	...	5,44,800	5,81,000	6,200	...
Tithoot State .	226	212	763	774	1,97,050	1,51,000	259	195	9,13,327	8,30,000	65,38,175	68,72,000	...	...	65,38,175	68,72,000	3,33,825	...

All other Railways.		110	111	28	28	2,974	3,100	105	111	14,174	16,700	2,526	...	146,615	1,56,000	9,385	...
Amritsar-Patti		110	111	28	28	2,974	3,100	105	111	14,174	16,700	2,526	...	146,615	1,56,000	9,385	...
Bhopal-Ujjain		133	129	114	114	13,081	12,600	133	111	88,781	68,100	...	...	6,70,972	6,14,000	...	36,972
Bina-Guna-Beran		77	73	148	148	8,809	7,800	60	53	45,058	39,300	...	...	4,63,871	3,12,000	...	1,08,871
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka		2-9	258	162	162	30,805	37,000	227	228	1,99,423	1,87,000	...	...	18,11,875	17,52,000	...	99,875
Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)		107	97	16	16	1,482	1,000	93	100	8,71	8,800	529	...	67,787	73,000	5,213	...
Kolar Gold-fields		345	383	10	10	9,405	2,800	349	280	17,812	21,300	3,488	...	1,74,319	1,74,000	...	319
Lodhiana-Dhuri-Jalhal		154	154	79	79	10,545	10,300	133	130	54,354	54,000	...	254	5,45,005	5,36,000	...	9,695
Nagda-Ujjain		117	120	34	34	4,081	2,900	120	85	18,573	19,100	527	...	1,61,603	1,64,000	...	603
Nizam's Guaranteed State		301	289	334	334	1,11,540	71,000	334	213	5,63,726	4,43,000	...	1,20,726	42,76,233	38,13,000	...	4,63,233
Petlad-Cambay		150	123	34	34	4,128	5,200	121	153	22,189	25,300	3,111	...	1,80,141	2,01,000	17,859	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda		297	274	107	107	43,544	23,000	407	215	1,91,891	1,17,000	...	77,891	13,57,368	10,37,000	...	3,20,368
Southern Punjab		211	229	425	425	1,09,367	67,000	257	158	6,37,179	3,82,000	...	2,55,179	45,19,956	33,32,000	...	11,87,956
Lodhiana "extension"		115	112	155	155	20,431	15,000	132	97	93,367	80,800	...	12,567	8,38,058	6,85,000	...	1,53,058
Tapi Valley		141	124	155	155	26,873	29,300	173	159	1,38,878	1,61,000	22,122	...	8,38,053	8,48,000	9,947	...
Tartar		377	323	22	22	17,022	8,900	774	405	48,350	34,200	...	14,150	3,09,597	2,85,000	...	18,597
Ahmedabad-Dholka		86	68	34	34	2,282	1,900	67	56	15,071	9,500	...	5,574	1,03,187	1,05,000	1,813	...
Ahmedabad-Farautij		121	95	55	55	6,710	5,200	122	95	33,656	23,500	...	10,156	2,20,586	2,27,000	7,414	...
Bengal and North-Western		165	163	1,017	1,017	1,91,705	1,51,000	189	150	9,07,505	8,47,000	...	60,565	73,90,717	66,21,000	7,69,707	...
Bengal Doonars		119	130	153	153	19,912	15,000	130	98	1,06,182	87,800	...	18,382	8,97,364	8,93,000	4,364	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Jungad-Porbandar		140	118	455	455	55,175	53,100	121	116	3,06,539	2,89,000	...	17,539	23,29,302	24,04,000	74,698	...
Birur-Shimoga		81	73	38	38	3,073	3,400	81	89	17,723	17,000	...	721	1,2,016	1,31,000	10,984	...
Uthru-Sadiya		246	237	78	78	18,578	17,700	238	227	1,08,676	90,200	...	18,476	8,91,459	8,52,000	35,439	...
Gackwar's Mehra (including Vijapur-Kalol-Kadi)		92	78	172	172	10,173	13,000	76	76	54,914	56,900	1,986	...	4,70,214	4,95,000	24,786	...
Hindupur		114	126	51	51	6,195	6,600	121	129	36,123	35,600	...	573	3,93,388	2,67,000	...	25,388
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley		193	160	392	392	1,01,210	64,400	258	159	4,94,180	3,96,000	...	98,180	27,16,754	26,01,000	1,15,754	...
Jampur		33	42	73	73	3,589	1,300	49	18	17,920	8,400	...	9,520	96,719	9,210	6,529	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner		83	80	709	709	59,816	50,000	84	71	3,15,972	2,25,000	...	90,972	25,17,392	21,70,000	347,392	...
Kolhapur		172	130	29	29	4,281	4,000	148	169	22,734	23,100	366	...	1,54,952	1,82,000	37,018	...
Morvi (including Ankner-Morvi's 6' gauge)		117	92	93	93	10,044	7,000	103	75	54,240	37,300	...	16,946	3,85,831	4,18,000	33,160	...
Mymensingh-Jamulpur-Jaganmahalanj		121	121	54	54	6,005	7,400	126	137	32,162	50,000	17,898	...	2,74,604	3,55,000	83,136	...
Mysore-Nanjingud		67	52	16	16	751	900	47	50	4,537	5,200	663	...	34,560	46,900	12,334	...
Kohikund and Kumbon		96	147	214	214	20,194	21,200	90	99	1,13,814	1,20,000	12,186	...	10,35,844	11,23,000	87,150	...
Sangli		148	112	5	5	663	700	133	140	3,268	3,700	432	...	22,853	27,600	4,747	...
Shoranur-Cochis		135	125	65	65	9,836	8,800	151	125	48,124	43,400	...	4,724	3,61,308	3,67,000	3,632	...
Udaipur-Chitor		82	70	67	67	3,978	3,200	59	48	24,731	23,100	...	1,631	2,05,598	1,58,000	7,598	...
Barsi		119	125	78	78	9,760	8,800	125	113	54,345	43,700	...	1,1045	4,40,817	3,40,000	91,817	...
Cooch-Bihar		111	102	34	34	3,158	3,700	93	169	19,718	19,800	82	...	1,51,910	1,09,000	17,690	...
Gackwar's Dabhol		120	90	94	94	11,804	9,400	120	100	5,1503	39,300	...	17,203	3,94,976	3,71,000	20,986	...
Rajpura		52	43	37	37	2,051	1,800	55	49	9,743	8,100	...	1,643	67,828	64,000	3,828	...
Darjeeling-Himalayan		352	350	51	51	10,743	12,000	211	235	67,533	70,000	2,467	...	8,09,650	8,32,000	22,350	...
TOTAL		185	150	5,843	5,841	9,87,638	7,69,900	169	131	59,61,948	42,35,800	...	8,26,248	3,87,60,148	3,53,84,900	33,75,848	...
GRAND TOTAL		309	306	29,573	30,099	98,91,539	92,90,200	334	309	5,32,79,618	4,93,38,200	...	29,21,438	39,86,57,669	37,06,87,200	2,73,60,469	...

(a) From 15th July 1907.

(b) Opened from 1st July 1908.

(c) From 1st February 1908.

C. F. ANDERSON, Captain, R.E.,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
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No. 9.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1909.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday the 25th February 1909, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

A depression from Persia entered Sind on the 19th and gave precipitation in Baluchistan and the extreme north of India, while as it moved eastward it produced unsettled conditions over a large part of northern India, and thunderstorms were fairly numerous in the Central Provinces. This depression was closely followed by another which took a more southerly course than usual, and from a rainproducing point of view was the most important that has entered India this cold weather. Rainfall due to it commenced in Baluchistan on the 21st and extended next day into upper Sind, the south-west Punjab and the North-west Frontier Province. A secondary depression formed in the Punjab on the 23rd and this occasioned general and moderately heavy rain over the whole of upper India, with very heavy snow in Kashmir. The primary while passing eastward gave rain in the submontane districts of the United Provinces, and to the east of it temperature was abnormally high, but it was followed by a well marked cold wave. By the 25th the primary had reached the head of the Bay, but caused very little rain in north-east India. In south India rain fell at several stations during the first part of the week.

Burma.—Rainfall was reported from Mergui on the 23rd and 24th. Skies were lightly to moderately clouded and temperature was approximately normal.

North-east India including Orissa.—Rain fell at Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Cherra Poonjee, Mymensingh, Patna and Gaya. Heavy cloud was reported from Bihar and Chota Nagpur on the 20th and 24th. Skies were generally clear or lightly clouded on other days. Temperature was much higher than usual during the greater part of the week.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rainfall occurred at all the stations in the hills and submontane districts of the United Provinces, at most stations in the Central Provinces and at Benares and Sutna. Skies were moderately to heavily clouded in the north-west of the United Provinces, and generally clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Weather was warmer than usual up to the 25th when the cold wave advancing from the west reduced temperature and made it normal.

North-west India.—All stations in the Punjab, the North-west Frontier Province and Baluchistan reported rain, and light falls occurred at Jacobabad, Bikaner and Ajmer. It is probable that heavy snowfall occurred in Kashmir but the information received from this region has been very incomplete. Skies were heavily clouded in the north of the division and were lightly clouded elsewhere. Temperature was higher than usual up to 23rd, when a cold wave appeared in the western districts and advanced eastwards, causing a rapid fall of temperature during the next two days. On the 25th temperature was everywhere in defect, the deficiency being large in the extreme north and in Baluchistan.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall occurred at Mysore, Trivandrum, Tinnevely, Pamban, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Cuddalore and Mercara. Skies were clear or only lightly clouded, except at the commencement of the week when they were heavily overcast in parts of Madras. Temperature was normal.

The following summarises the principal precipitations expressed as rainfall as reported at 8 hrs. each day :

February 19th.	Negapatam 1.62" and Pamban 2.04".
" 20th.	Akola 1.22", Sonemarg 2.00", Minimarg 1.10", Cherat 1.63" and Trichinopoly 1.24".
" 21st.	Sonemarg 1.50", Minimarg 0.95" and Mercara 0.82".
" 22nd.	Quetta 1.13", Multan 0.44" and Jacobabad 0.32".
" 23rd.	Chakrata 2.07", Simla 1.22", Sialkot 0.91", Rawalpindi 2.20", Srinagar 1.57", Sonemarg 4.75", Dras 1.27", Cherat 2.81", Peshawar 0.85" and Dera Ismail Khan 0.36".
" 24th.	Mergui 2.60", Meerut 1.35", Dehra Dun 0.92", Chakrata 2.02" and Khushab 0.76".

The most important changes introduced by the week's rainfall in the seasonal departures from normal are an increase in the excess shown in Lower Burma, a reduction in the large defect in the west of the United Provinces and the Punjab, and the disappearance of the deficiency in the North-west Frontier Province and Berar.

DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 25TH FEBRUARY 1909.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 4TH DECEMBER 1908 TO 25TH FEBRUARY 1909.				
	Average actual rainfall in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	
							This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stations in the Bay	0	0.1	-0.1	11.0	6.8	+ 4.2	+ 62	+ 64
Lower Burma	0.4	0.1	+0.3	1.3	0.9	+ 0.4	+ 44	+ 39
Upper Burma	0	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.7	- 0.6	- 86	- 83
Assam	0.2	0.4	-0.2	1.5	2.6	- 1.1	- 42	- 41
Eastern Bengal	0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.4	1.5	- 1.1	- 73	- 75
Bengal	0	0.3	-0.3	0.2	1.4	- 1.2	- 86	- 82
Orissa	0	0.2	-0.2	1.2	1.3	- 0.1	- 8	+ 9
Chota Nagpur	0	0.4	-0.4	1.7	1.5	+ 0.2	+ 13	+ 55
Bihar	0.3	0.1	+0.2	0.7	1.2	- 0.5	- 41	- 64
United Provinces, East	0.1	0.1	0	0.6	1.0	- 1.0	- 63	- 67
United Provinces, West	0.5	0.2	+0.3	1.6	2.5	- 0.9	- 36	- 58
Punjab, East and North	1.1	0.3	+0.8	2.4	3.6	- 1.2	- 33	- 59
Punjab, South-west	0.7	0.1	+0.6	0.8	1.6	- 0.8	- 50	- 94
Kashmir	Information incomplete.							
N.-W. Frontier Province	1.5	0.2	+1.3	2.2	2.2	0	0	- 70
Baluchistan	1.2	0.4	+0.8	4.5	4.2	+ 0.3	+ 7	- 13
Sind	0.1	0.1	0	0.4	0.8	- 0.4	- 50	- 57
Rajputana, West	0.2	0	+0.2	0.4	0.7	- 0.3	- 43	- 50
Rajputana, East	0	0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.8	- 0.5	- 63	- 71
Gujarat	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	- 0.1	- 50	- 50
Central India, West	0	0.1	-0.1	0	0.6	- 0.6	- 100	- 100
Central India, East	0.1	0.1	0	1.0	1.8	- 0.8	- 44	- 50
Berar	0.6	0	+0.6	1.2	1.2	0	0	- 55
Central Provinces, West	0.2	0.1	+0.1	1.1	1.4	- 0.3	- 21	- 31
Central Provinces, East	0.1	0.1	0	0.2	0.9	- 0.7	- 78	- 100
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0.2	- 0.2	- 100	- 100
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0.1	0.4	- 0.3	- 75	- 75
Hyderabad, North	0	0.1	-0.1	0.8	0.7	+ 0.1	+ 14	+ 60
Hyderabad, South	0	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.4	- 0.3	- 75	- 100
Mysore	0.1	0.1	0	1.1	0.3	+ 0.8	+ 267	+ 267
Malabar	0.2	0.2	0	2.7	1.8	+ 0.9	+ 50	+ 53
Madras, South-east	0.7	0.1	+0.6	5.8	5.9	- 0.1	- 2	- 12
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	1.4	0.5	+ 0.9	+ 180	+ 180
Madras Coast, North	0	0.1	-0.1	1.7	1.4	+ 0.3	+ 21	+ 31

J. PATTERSON,
for Director-General of Observatories.
R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 20th February 1909.

Burma.—Light showers of rain fell in most of the Lower Burma districts. Threshing and winnowing of winter rice are approaching completion. In Upper Burma cultivation of spring crops is progressing. Standing crops are in good condition. The price of unhusked rice has fallen generally and is now down to normal in the principal trade centres.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—There were light showers of rain in the Rajshahi division, the Dacca district and almost in all the districts of Assam but more rain is needed for standing crops and cultivation. Prospects of standing crops are fair and the recent showers have been of some benefit to them. Transplantation of summer rice, plucking of cotton, harvesting of mustard, sugarcane and tobacco and cultivation of lands for jute and other autumn crops are still going on. Ploughing of lands for winter rice is in progress. The tea season is likely to be late owing to continued drought. The number of persons on test relief works are:—in Dinajpur 2,902; in Rangpur 989; total 3,891. The average price of common rice has fallen by about 1 per cent. Cattle disease prevails in Backarganj, Noakhali, Malda, Sylhet, Kamrup, Nowgong and Darrang.

Bengal.—During the week under report light showers fell in Bihar (except in Monghyr) and also in Burdwan, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Sambalpur, Hazaribagh, Manbhum and Cooch Behar. More rain is wanted in North Bihar for the preparation of lands for the next season's crops. The pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of oil-seeds and pulses continue. Some damage has been done to mango blossoms by hailstorms in Purnea. Prospects of spring crops continue unfavourable in Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur and Purnea. The price of common rice has risen in Monghyr, the Sonthal Parganas, Sambalpur and Hazaribagh, and has fallen in Hooghly, Nadia, Murshidabad, Jessore, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Manbhum. Cattle disease is reported from Midnapore, Nadia, Murshidabad, Gaya, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Purnea, Sambalpur and Chota Nagpur. The fodder and water-supply is getting scarce in parts of North Bihar. 36,602 persons attended test-works in Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Bhagalpur. Gratuitous relief was given to 7,233 persons in Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Palamau. The number of persons on famine relief-works in Darbhanga was 44,245.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—District Darbhanga. In the declared areas—workers, exclusive of dependants, 44,245; on gratuitous relief (a) dependants of workers 1,846, (b) in poor-houses 2,423 and (c) on village doles or other relief 551. Total on gratuitous relief 4,820. Grand total on relief 49,065. Prices:—12 to 13 seers per rupee. Distress is growing more acute but is being properly provided for. More relief works are being opened to meet requirements. Workers are generally in good condition except at some of the works in the Madhubani sub-division and in the Sadar thana where cases of emaciation among workers and also among people in villages are noticeable. Land Improvement loans are being given freely. The public health is good.

United Provinces.—Rain has fallen in 21 districts but except in Jhansi the falls have been slight or insignificant. More rain is required urgently in Moradabad, Bulandshahr and Hardoi. Prospects of spring crops are bad in Kheri and poor in parts of Etah and Cawnpore. Three test-works are open in Bahraich and in Basti where such works are also in progress. The numbers relieved are reported to be 2,940. The arhar crop has suffered severely in the north of Gonda from frost and slightly from the same cause in three other districts. Some damage from hail is reported from Hamirpur. Otherwise standing crops are in fair to good condition. Cattle disease is reported from 12 districts. Fodder continues deficient in the Mat tahsil of the Muttra district and in a part of Fyzabad. The supply of water is inadequate. Prices have risen in 3 districts; have fallen in 14; and are stationary elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The condition of workers and inmates of the poor-house continue fair to good. Crime is normal. One civil work and five aided works are in progress and one poor-house is open in Bijaigarh. The numbers on works have increased in Bijaigarh and are practically stationary in Kera Mangraur. The numbers on relief are:—on civil and aided works 13,550; on gratuitous relief 2,325; in poor-houses 132; dependants of workers 1,127; total 17,134. Prices:—Bijaigarh 10½ and Kera Mangraur 15 seers per rupee.

Punjab.—Fair to light rain has fallen in Amritsar, in parts of Ferozepore, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Shahpur, Rawalpindi, Mianwali, Lyallpur, Jhang and Multan. Sugarcane is still being pressed in some districts and the outturn is good. Spring crops on irrigated areas are generally good while those on unirrigated areas are fair except in Rohtak, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Mianwali and parts of Shahpur, where they are below the average. The rain reported in the district telegrams has improved matters greatly in certain districts; but rain is still needed in the South-east, the Salt Range and in several other districts. Good showers received after the despatch of the weekly telegrams appear to have been

fairly general. Sowings of extra springs crops continue in several districts. Gram blossoms have been destroyed by westerly winds and frost in Rohtak and the crops have also been slightly damaged by frost in parts of Ferozepore. Sowings of cotton have commenced in Gurgaon and of sugarcane in Gujranwala. Prices are high and have risen slightly in some districts. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Mianwali, Lyallpur, Jhang and parts of Gurgaon and Shahpur.

North-West Frontier Province.—Good rain fell during the week throughout the province. It was beneficial to standing crops. More rain is wanted in the Bannu district. Standing crops are generally in good condition on irrigated and average on unirrigated lands. Sugarcane pressing still continues in the Peshawar and Bannu districts. The outturn is reported to be average. Sugarcane planting is in progress in Bannu. Lands are being prepared for extra spring sowings in the Bannu tahsil. The water-supply in canals is sufficient. Fodder is scarce in the Bannu district. The condition of cattle is generally good throughout the province. The public health is generally good. Prices show a slight upward tendency. Prices:—wheat 8 to 9½; gram 8½ to 10½; maize 12 to 16½ and bajra 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—There has been heavy rain with hailstorms. Prices are stationary. Wheat sells from 7 to 14 and maize from 10 to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir. The weather is snowy and severely cold. Fodder is sufficient. There is no disease. Prices are unchanged.

Rajputana.—There was slight rain in parts of Alwar and Bharatpur. Spring crops are thriving but have been damaged to some extent by frost in Partabgarh and by insects and rats in Kishangarh. The condition of cattle is good. The fodder and water supply are sufficient. Prices have risen in Marwar, Tonk and Kishangarh, and have fallen in Sirohi and Karauli. Slight fluctuations are also noticeable in Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Mewar and Dholpur.

Central India.—The rainfall was partial in Baghelkhand and nil elsewhere. The spring crop is doing well except for slight damage by frost and insects. Agricultural stock are satisfactory except for some cattle disease. Prices are high but stationary. Extraction of opium has commenced in Bhopal.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been cool and cloudy. Light to moderate rain fell during the week in all districts except Hoshangabad, Nimar, Seoni, Bilaspur and Buldana. The principal amounts received, in inches, were:—Bhandara 1½, Yeotmal 1½ and Akola 1½. Elsewhere the quantity received ranged from 3 cents in Drug and Amraoti to 77 cents in Mandla. Some rain also fell in the interior of Damoh, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Seoni, Nimar, Chhindwara and Nagpur. The highest fall registered was 1½ inches in the Ramtek tahsil. The rain was accompanied by hail in several districts but no damage occurred except in Damoh, Jubbulpore, Chhindwara and Bhandara where crops suffered slightly. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton are almost completed. Harvesting of spring crops continued. The condition of standing crops is fair in Nimar, Amraoti, Buldana and Chanda and is generally good elsewhere. The rain benefited the cold weather *juar* in the Warora tahsil of the Chanda district. Wheat was slightly damaged by rust in a few villages in the Saugor district and *masur* suffered from frost in one circle of the Mandla district. Agricultural stock are in good condition. Fodder and water are adequate. The price of wheat remained stationary in 16 districts; that of rice in 17; *juar* in 18; and gram in 15. Wheat in Damoh and *juar* in Chhindwara rose by ½ seer per rupee. Rice in Drug and Raipur, *juar* in Wardha, and wheat in Seoni and Betul fell by ½ to ¾ seer per rupee. Gram was cheaper by 3 seers in Hoshangabad. Elsewhere prices varied slightly exhibiting a tendency to fall. The number of weavers on relief was 1,587.

Feudatory States.—Light showers not exceeding 37 cents fell in eight States during the week. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops are completed. Reaping of pulses and oilseeds continued in Kawardha, Jashpur, Khairagarh and Raj-Nandgaon. The state of standing crops is generally good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices:—Wheat in Kawardha and Bastar and rice, *kodon* and wheat in Raj-Nandgaon fell by ½ seer to 2 seers per rupee. Rice in Raigarh and Kawardha became dearer by 1 seer per rupee. There were no variations elsewhere.

Bombay.—Very slight rain fell during the week in parts of Larkana, the Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, East Khandesh and Ahmednagar. Standing spring crops have been damaged slightly by frost in parts of Ahmedabad, by insects and locusts in parts of Karachi, and by disease in parts of Poona and are suffering from want of moisture in parts of Thar and Parkar, Sholapur and Bijapur. Cotton has been damaged by frost in parts of Kathiawar and by disease in parts of Bijapur and Belgaum. Crops are generally in fair to good condition elsewhere. Threshing of autumn crops is nearly completed in Colaba and continues in parts of Kanara, East and West Khandesh and Nasik. Cotton picking has commenced in parts of Surat and Dharwar and continues in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Baroda and Kolhapur. Lands are being prepared for next season in parts of the Deccan. Harvesting of spring crops has commenced in parts of Karachi, Kaira and East Khandesh and is in progress in parts of Larkana, Hyderabad,

Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Baroda and Kolhapur. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of West Khandesh, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Agricultural stock are sufficient except in parts of the Deccan and are generally in good condition. The supply of drinking water is sufficient except in parts of West Khandesh, Nasik, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation is sufficient except in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, West Khandesh and Nasik. Prices of food grains continue high. They have fallen in Kanara and Sholapur; have risen in Ahmednagar and Satara; and are generally stationary in other districts. The quantity purchasable per rupee is in Sind 19 to 40 per cent; in Gujarat 15 to 62 per cent; in the Konkan 9 to 27 per cent; in the Deccan 17 to 47 per cent; and in the Karnatak 32 to 91 per cent less than the normal. Stocks of grain are adequate. Some emigration is in progress in Bijapur. There are 300 persons on one relief work in the Badami taluka of Bijapur; elsewhere labourers get sufficient employment. The cultivating and labouring classes are generally in fair condition.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week was 3 cents. The rain has injuriously affected standing springs crops under harvest. The early rice harvest is almost over. Late rice sowings are nearing completion. Weeding is in progress. Lands are being prepared for autumn sowings. The spring crop is fair except in parts of Lingsugur, Sindhnur, Gangawati and other isolated tracts. Cattle disease is reported in eight talukas. Prices:—wheat 5½; coarse rice 6½; and *juar* 13½ seers per rupee. White *juar* is selling at 11½ seers per rupee. The highest price in districts is 8½ seers in the Paloncha taluka of the Warangal district and the lowest 24 seers in Nagarka rnool taluka of the Mahboobnagar district.

Mysore.—Prices of food grains are generally steady and markets are sufficiently supplied. Prospects of the season are unsatisfactory. Cattle are generally healthy except in some localities. Difficulty is experienced in procuring fodder. Water is available in limited quantities. Temporary wells have been sunk in several places and adequate arrangements have been made for the employment of labour in affected parts.

Coorg.—Rainfall 82 cents. Threshing of rice continues. Picking of coffee is almost completed. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was good in Tinnevely, light in Madura, Tanjore, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, the Nilgiris, Salem, Madras, Coimbatore and Malabar and *nil* elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are insufficient in parts of all districts except Kistna, Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Malabar and the Nilgiris. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally fair but some in parts of Malabar require more rain and some in parts of Bellary, Salem, Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevely are withering or have withered. Harvests continue with outturn poor to bumper. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, Nellore, Salem, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Malabar and South Canara. Fodder is scanty in parts of Guntur, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, North Arcot and Salem. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in 7 districts; has fallen in 13 and has risen in 3. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in 8 districts; has fallen in 11 and has risen in 2. *Cholam* is stationary in 3 districts; has fallen in 10 and has risen in 1. *Cumbu* is stationary in 4 districts; has fallen in 9 and has risen in 2. The public health is generally good. Prospects are generally fair. The condition of the labouring classes is good and employment is procurable. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of relief:—

Name of Province.	PRECEDING WEEK. (REVISED FIGURES.)			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or Decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous Relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>British Provinces.</i>							
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	4,998	...	4,998	3,891	...	3,891	—1,107
Bengal	52,084	6,601	58,685	80,847	7,233	88,080	+ 29,395
United Provinces .	12,202	2,085	14,287	17,617	2,457	20,074	+ 5,787
Central Provinces .	...	1,465	1,465	...	1,587	1,587	+ 122
Bombay	332	...	332	300	...	300	—32
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES.	69,616	10,151	79,767	102,655	11,277	113,932	+ 34,165

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FAMINE.

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts and Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India—(District details).

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected details of the same reported in the telegraphic famine reports published weekly in the Supplement to the Gazette of India.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed under relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their houses. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "village doles or other relief."

Name of Provinces, Districts and Native States.	Area in Sq. miles.	Population.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 6TH FEBRUARY 1909.								GRAND TOTAL.
			RELIEF WORKS.			Number on relief works.	Total on relief works.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.			
			Workers.	Depend- ants.	Total.			Poor- houses or hitchams.	Village doles or other relief.	Total.	
<i>Bengal.</i>											
Purnea	4,994	1,874,794	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	9
Bhagalpur	4,228	2,088,953	...	...	...	6,951	6,951	...	1,592	1,592	8,543
Balasore	2,059	1,071,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	133	133
Puri	2,472	1,017,284	...	...	...	...	...	402	143	544	544
Darbhanga	3,335	2,912,611	24,471	357	24,828	9,187	33,965	1,739	19	1,758	35,723
Palamau	4,914	619,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	200	200
Total Bengal ...	22,000	9,584,439	24,471	357	24,828	16,088	40,916	2,141	2,095	4,236	45,152
<i>Central Provinces.</i>											
Nimar (portion) ...	2	33,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,465	1,465	1,465
Chanda (") ...	7	18,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	165	165
Total Central Provinces	9	51,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,630	1,630	1,630
<i>Eastern Bengal and Assam.</i>											
Rangpur	3,498	2,154,181	...	...	...	810	810	...	80	80	890
Dinajpur	3,946	1,567,030	...	...	...	2,700	2,700	...	...	...	2,700
Bogra	1,359	854,533	...	...	...	346	346	...	...	...	346
Total Eastern Bengal and Assam.	8,798	4,575,794	...	...	...	3,856	3,856	...	80	80	3,936
<i>United Provinces.</i>											
Mirzapur	4,352	706,989	8,080	...	8,080	...	8,080	58	185	243	8,323
Family Domains ...	50	22,518	2,289	1,095	3,384	...	3,384	...	1,239	1,239	4,623
Total United Provinces	4,402	729,507	10,369	1,095	11,464	...	11,464	58	1,424	1,482	12,946
<i>Bombay.</i>											
Bljapur	5,669	735,435	...	...	...	788	788	...	...	...	788
Total Bombay ...	5,669	735,435	...	...	...	788	788	...	...	...	788
Total British Provinces	40,878	16,676,175	34,840	1,452	36,292	20,733	57,034	2,199	5,229	7,428	64,462

B. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 991-A.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.
ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
Mint.

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MINT AT BOMBAY AND
CALCUTTA FOR THE YEAR 1907-1908.

RESOLUTION.

Calcutta, the 22nd February 1909.

I.—WORKING OF THE MINTS AT CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY DURING THE
YEAR 1907-08.

1. *Receipts of Gold.*—The tenders of gold by the public at the Mints exceeded in value those of the preceding twelve months by over two crores of rupees. The following statement compares the value and nature of the tenders with those of past years :—

YEAR.	CALCUTTA.				BOMBAY.				TOTAL.
	Value of sovereigns and half-sovereigns of current weight.	Value of light and uncurrent sovereigns and half-sovereigns.	Value of bullion.	Total.	Value of sovereigns and half-sovereigns of current weight.	Value of light and uncurrent sovereigns and half-sovereigns.	Value of bullion.	Total.	Total value of gold tendered.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1906-06	3,05,72,790	1,08,555	1,04,485	3,07,85,830	1,43,81,790	2,40,029	6,59,424	1,52,81,243	4,60,67,072
1906-07	4,96,88,547	7,79,963	...	5,04,18,510	1,45,80,000	5,840	1,87,422	1,47,13,262	6,51,31,772
1907-08	2,91,87,155	1,05,105	...	2,92,42,260	5,45,84,760	21,23,695	...	5,67,08,455	8,50,50,715

The value of gold coins which were so reduced in weight as to be taken at bullion value was only R272.

No gold bullion was tendered during the year, its receipt having been stopped with effect from 1st April 1907.

2. *Coinage of Silver.*—The silver coinage was as follows :—

	CALCUTTA.	BOMBAY.	TOTAL.
	Value in rupees.	Value in rupees.	Value in rupees.
Rupees	6,53,42,000	10,79,27,893	17,32,69,893
Half-rupees	13,92,803	9,27,843	23,20,646
Quarter-rupees	28,66,040	...	28,66,000
One-eighth rupees	27,00,000	...	27,00,000
TOTAL	7,23,00,803	10,88,55,736	18,11,56,539

The outturn of rupees during the year 1907-08 was less than that of the previous year by over 8 crores. A portion of the coinage represented the re-coinage of 1835 and 1840 rupees and uncurrent coin, but by far the greater number of rupees coined were struck from bullion, purchased for the most part by the Secretary of State in England, but partly also through local banks.

3. *Dollar Coinage.*—During the year, 1,945,726 British Dollars of the nominal value of R44,15,021 were coined at the Bombay Mint.

4. *Nickel Coinage.*—Nickel one-anna pieces were struck for the first time in 1907-08, the initial issue to the public being made on the 1st August 1907. The total outturn was 37,256,000 pieces of the value of R23,28,500. Nickel is coined at the Bombay Mint only.

The net gain on the nickel coinage which passed into circulation amounted to R17,71,726.

5. *Bronze and Copper Coinage.*—The bronze coinage of the year consisted of pice, half-pice and pie-pieces, of the aggregate value of R38,39,171. Out of this, single pice of the nominal value of one lakh of rupees were supplied to the Bikanir Darbar at a price representing the actual cost of manufacture.

The copper coinage comprised Straits Settlements cents and Ceylon cents and half-cents of the value of Rs 30,045.

The net gain on bronze coinage which passed into circulation during the year under review amounted to Rs 17,36,390, as compared with Rs 12,44,311, which was the gain on copper and bronze coinage in the preceding year.

6. Operative Losses :—

Silver.—The loss on silver coinage at the Calcutta Mint during the year amounted to 34.4 standard tolas of silver for each lakh laminated, after adjustment of all fictitious gains and losses. In the Bombay Mint, there was a loss for each lakh of 23.24 tolas on rupee coinage and of 12.8 tolas on dollar coinage.

Bronze.—In the Calcutta Mint, the operative losses on account of the bronze coinage were (a) a melting loss of .18 per 100 maunds melted and (b) a coining loss of .3807 per 100 maunds rolled.

Nickel.—The nickel loss was .597 per 100 maunds on the metal rolled.

7. Premelting.—The bulk of the silver purchased was of a high touch, and was placed into direct alligation for standard meltings, as also were uncurrent silver coins received for re-coining.

8. Revenue and Expenditure.—The revenue and expenditure (including interest on capital outlay and other *pro forma* charges) of the two Mints in 1907-08 compare as follows with the corresponding figures of the previous year :—

YEAR.	REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.		
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
1906-07	19,72,088	30,78,792	50,50,880	16,24,230	13,49,630	29,73,860
1907-08	16,68,688	21,74,609	38,43,197	16,60,072	12,49,110	29,09,182

Of the aggregate revenue of Rs 38,43,197, the receipts of the Mints on account of the seignorage on silver for the rupee coinage amounted to Rs 27,90,397.

The expenditure on salaries and establishments of the two Mints for the year under review compares as follows with the expenditure incurred during the year 1906-07 :—

	CALCUTTA MINT.			BOMBAY MINT.			BOTH MINTS.		
	1906-07.	1907-08.	Increase + in 1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	Increase + in 1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	Increase + in 1907-08.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Fixed Establishment	1,83,992	1,99,591	+ 15,599	1,85,194	2,02,791	+ 17,597	3,69,186	4,02,382	+ 33,196
Temporary Estab- lishment and over- time work	2,11,753	2,58,999	+ 47,246	1,43,434	1,45,501	+ 2,077	3,55,177	4,04,500	+ 49,323
TOTAL	3,95,745	4,58,590	+ 62,845	3,28,618	3,48,292	+ 19,674	7,24,363	8,06,882	+ 82,519

The increase in these charges is mainly due to the employment of extra establishment in connection with the nickel coinage and the larger outturn of bronze coins during the year.

9. Miscellaneous Work.—The amount of miscellaneous work done in the two Mints is shown in the table below :—

	CALCUTTA MINT.			BOMBAY MINT.			BOTH MINTS.		
	Cost of work done.	Amount realised.	Profit.	Cost of work done.	Amount realised.	Profit.	Cost of work done.	Amount realised.	Profit.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1906-07	56,784	72,374	15,590	14,360	15,135	775	71,144	87,509	16,365
1907-08	39,957	55,234	15,277	11,815	13,036	1,221	51,772	68,270	16,493

Medals and decorations were struck for the Army Department and for various public institutions, scales and weights were supplied to certain Government Departments, stamping and note-cutting machines were manufactured for Currency offices and some miscellaneous work was undertaken for the public.

II.—WORKING OF THE ASSAY OFFICES AT CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY DURING THE YEAR 1907-08.

10. *Name of Assays.*—Apart from a number of miscellaneous assays, the gold and silver assays made during the years 1906-07 and 1907-08 were as follows :—

YEAR.	CALCUTTA ASSAY OFFICE.		BOMBAY ASSAY OFFICE.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1906-07	452	43,159	1,945	68,018
1907-08	757	84,422	2,076	83,278

11. *Melting for standard coinage.*—The average fineness per mille of silver meltings for coinage during the year was as follows :—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.
Rupees	916·000	915·888
Half-rupees	915·972	915·699
Quarter-rupees	915·756	...
One-eighth rupees	915·638	...
British dollars . . . . .	...	899·035

12. *Parting assays of silver coins.*—The average proportion of gold found in the silver pyx coins of the Calcutta mintage was ·185 per mille for rupees, ·200 for half-rupees, and ·239 and ·244 for quarter and one-eighth rupees respectively. The silver coinage of the Calcutta Mint is computed to have contained 5,108 troy ounces of gold of the value of £21,658. In the Bombay Mint the proportion was ·195 per mille for rupees, ·137 for half-rupees and ·114 for British dollars.

13. *Pyx trials of silver coins.*—The results of the pyx trials in the Calcutta and Bombay Assay Offices are summarised in tabular form below :—

	TRIALS FOR WEIGHT.			TRIALS FOR FINENESS.				
	Number of trials made.	Total number of coins weighed.	Average weight in grains.	Number of trials made.	TOTAL NUMBER OF COINS ASSAYED.		AVERAGE FINENESS per mille OF COINS ASSAYED.	
					Singly.	In groups after melting.	Singly.	In groups after melting.
CALCUTTA.								
Rupees	666	6,660	180·049	663	6,630	13,220	916·323	916·714
Half-rupees	700	700	89·995	72	72	2·00	916·419	916·694
Quarter-rupees	205	2,050	35·003	205	2,050	20,500	916·445	916·602
One-eighth-rupees	243	2,430	22·513	243	2,430	48,600	916·382	916·632
BOMBAY.								
Rupees	1,095	21,900	180·020	1,095	5,485	27,375	916·550	916·587
Half-rupees	34	680	90·031	34	170	1,700	916·303	916·479
British dollars	29	580	416·009	29	145	435	900·194	903·066

In five different pyx trials of rupees in Calcutta, one coin in each was beyond the legal remedy for weight, and in each of two trials one coin was found to be outside the remedy for fineness; the fresh pyxes called for in those cases showed all coins to be within remedy. In Bombay, all the rupees tested were within the legal remedy for weight, but two trials for fineness showed one coin in each to be outside remedy. In these cases, however, the fresh pyxes disclosed no coin beyond the remedy.

14. *Pyx trials in England for the year 1907-08.*—The result of the pyx trials made in England showed that the average weight and fineness of the British Indian coins from the Calcutta and Bombay Mints and of British dollars from the Bombay Mint were in close accordance with the standards laid down for the two classes of coins.

ORDERED that this Resolution, together with the Reports from the Mint and Assay Masters, Calcutta and Bombay, be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. S. MESTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CALCUTTA MINT.

No. 275, dated 20th September 1908.

From—Colonel G. M. PORTER, R.E., Master of the Mint,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department.

I have the honor to submit the Administration Report on the operations of the Calcutta Mint for the financial year ending 31st March 1908, and with it the following statements :—

No. I. Account of the total revenue and expenditure of the Mint during the year 1907-08.

No. II.—Statement of coinage of the Mint for the year 1907-08.

No. III.—Statement showing the cost of miscellaneous work done in the Mint during the year 1907-08.

Major A. L. C. McCormick, R.E., Deputy Mint Master, officiated as Master of the Mint, from 7th June 1907 to 29th December 1907, while I was on leave.

GOLD.

2. *Receipts*.—Mint certificates for Rs. 2,92,42,260 were issued during the year for sovereigns tendered by the Presidency Bank in exchange for rupees. No half sovereigns were tendered. The total value of the certificates was Rs. 2,11,76,250 lower than in 1906-07. The details of the receipts are given below :—

Tale.	Classification.	Value in Rupees.
1,942,477	Sovereigns of current weight	2,91,37,155
7,007	Sovereigns of short weight or not more than 3 grains less than standard weight, nominal value	1,05,105
1,949,484		2,92,42,260

out of the total number of sovereigns tendered 1,466,462 were tendered in the first half of the year.

All the current weight sovereigns were remitted to the Currency Office.

Under Government Notification No. 6908 A., dated 11th December 1906, the receipts at the Indian Mints of Gold Bullion and Gold Coins other than Sovereigns and half Sovereigns were stopped with effect from 1st April 1907.

3. The total value of the receipts of gold coin and bullion from treasuries and other Government Departments amounted to Rs. 2,489. These receipts are detailed below :—

Tale.	Classification.	Value in Rupees.
	RECEIVED FROM TREASURIES.	R
27	Sovereigns of short weight or not more than 3 grains less than standard weight, nominal value	405
169	Half-sovereigns of short weight or not more than 3 grains less than standard weight, nominal value	1,267'3
11	Sovereigns of reduced weight or more than 3 grains less than standard weight, bullion value	158'5
69	Half-sovereigns of reduced weight or more than 3 grains less than standard weight, bullion value	491
	RECEIVED FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.	
	Bullion	165'5
		2,488'5

No gold remittances were made to England in the year under review.

SILVER.

4. *Receipts.*—The silver receipts comprised:—

- (a) Silver purchased for rupee coinage amounting to 5,06,33,931 standard tolas invoiced at Rs. 3,70,83,880, was made up of:—
- (i) 38,102,720 standard tolas purchased in London by the Secretary of State the invoice value whereof was Rs. 2,79,00,708.
 - (ii) 10,265,771 standard tolas purchased through local Exchange Banks the invoice value whereof was Rs. 75,14,714.
 - (iii) 2,265,440 standard tolas purchased from the Straits Settlements Government by the Secretary of State the invoice value whereof was Rs. 16,68,458.

These receipts were made up of—

	Lakhs of standard tolas.
Bar silver	252.08
Mexican Dollars	128.80
British Dollars	22.66
Sycee silver	102.79
	<hr/>
	506.33

Consignments of silver bullion for rupee coinage ceased completely from November 1907.

- (b) Withdrawn and uncurrent silver coins received for recoinages of the nominal value of Rs. 1,47,80,195, classified as follows:—

	In thousands of Rupees.
Government rupees and half-rupees 1835	951.3
Ditto ditto " 1840 (1st issue)	2,793.9
Ditto ditto " 1840 (2nd ")	8,579.6
Ditto ditto shroff marked defective and dumb coins	317.5
Ditto ditto worn coins	2,109.8
Ditto ditto reduced rupees and half-rupees	28.1
	<hr/>
	14,780.2

5. *Coinage.*—The total silver coinage during the year was 101,191,607 pieces and the value thereof was Rs. 7,23,00,803-8. The coinage was smaller than in the preceding year by 27,833,107 pieces and by Rs. 2,78,25,334-4 in value. The falling off in the outturn was entirely confined to rupees, the demand for half rupees, quarter rupees and one-eighth rupees having been as great as it was in 1906-07.

The mintage was limited to Government of India coins details of which are given in statement II.

6. *Silver branch of the gold standard reserve.*—The Silver Reserve of 200 lakhs of rupees referred to in paragraph 6 of last year's report was verified by the Comptroller General's outside audit branch in March 1908. The doors of the vaults were then relocked and resealed.

7. *Melting.*—All the silver bullion shown in paragraph 4 (a) and (b) above, except the sycee silver, was placed in direct alligation and 92 per cent. of the pots were within the prescribed limits of fineness. The sycee silver was premelted for outturn valuation, and the premelting charge (at Rs. 40 per lakh of tolas premelted) deducted from the total valuation of the purchased silver, was credited as a "Miscellaneous Gain."

8. *Percentage of good coin.*—The percentages of good coin, calculated on the weight of metal in tolas laminated, are given below. In rupees there was an advance and in half rupees a decided advance on the percentages of the

preceding year. In quarter rupees there was a small set back, whereas in one-eighth rupees the percentage was maintained.

	Weight of ingots laminated. Lakhs of tolas.	Percentages of good coin.
Rupees	956.23	67.1
Half-rupees	22.45	67.49
Quarter-rupees	44.20	65.70
One-eighth-rupees	42.75	63.37

9. The Assay Master's report for the year, attached, shows that the average weight and fineness of the silver coins minted, judged from the pyx trials, were within the limits of the legal standards.

10. *Silver operative losses.*—The melting and coining losses written off in the year's accounts, appearing in No. 1 account appended hereto, amounted to 1,12,841 standard tolas which after correction for all fictitious gains and losses were reduced to 50,682 standard tolas and gave a rate of 34.4 tolas per lakh laminated as against 36.0 tolas per lakh laminated in the previous year. In calculating this rate a coining loss of 4,310.3 std. tolas not written off until the present financial year pending further recoveries of silver in the rolling and cutting departments on the cessation of rupee coinage has been included.

As in the previous year, the bulk of the silver bullion purchased was placed in direct alligation, also the withdrawn and uncurrent silver coins remitted to the mint for recoinage. The rate of loss is more favourable than that of last year, but higher than that of 1905-06, for the same reason as that given in paragraph 10 of last year's report dealing with the silver operative losses, i.e., owing to the practice of placing silver in alligation without premelting. The losses may, therefore, be considered normal.

BRONZE AND COPPER.

11. The total coinage of Bronze and Copper in the year amounted to 267,729,431 pieces and the nominal value thereof to Rs. 38,69,216. Of this coinage 263,727,431 pieces of a nominal value of Rs. 38,39,171 were Government of India bronze coins. The demand for single pice in the year was exceedingly great, the outturn of the preceding year being exceeded by 71,667,200 pieces of a nominal value of Rs. 11,19,800, on one day the 19th December 1907 as many as 1,382,400 single pice being coined. The numbers of half pice coined was less than in the preceding year, but that of pie pieces was greater.

12. The results of examination by the Assay Master, as detailed in his report, of bronze coins sent to him for weighment and assay show that the coins struck in the year approximated in weight and composition to the legal standards.

13. The Colonial coinages were insignificant aggregating in tale 4,002,000 and consisted almost wholly of Ceylon copper cents and half cents in equal numbers.

14. From the single pice coined in January 1908 one lakh's worth was sold to the Bikanir Durbar at actual cost of manufacture and remitted to the Durbar.

The details of the coinage are given in statement II attached.

15. Heavy purchases of copper were made in the year to provide for the single pice coinage, purchases under contract amounting to 37035.5 maunds at an average rate of Rs. 39.32 per maund—a far more favourable rate than that of last year.

Tin from the Straits Settlements and zinc purchased through the India Office at an average cost of Rs. 93.44 per maund and Rs. 16.60 per maund respectively were taken into the bronze mintage account in the year.

16. The total operative losses written off the books on account of the bronze and copper coinages amounted to—

		Mds. s. tolas.	
Bronze	Melting loss	98—28—42 or	18 per % mds. melted
	Coining loss	21—20—41 or	3807 per % mds. rolled
Copper	Coining loss	75—14—45 or	1914 per % mds. rolled

reduced to 535 per % maunds, after setting off recoveries of by-products.

The processes in the preparation of bronze for coinage differ widely from those employed for pure copper; a detailed comparison of losses between the two is therefore not feasible. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the total percentage of actual losses in the bronze coinage remains practically the same as the copper losses after the recovery of by-products.

MISCELLANEOUS.

17. The number of war medals struck for the Army Department is much below that of the last year when the "Tibet Mission 1903-04" were issued.

The total issues of war medals and other Army decorations aggregated but 1,100.

18. The bulk of the work in the Medal Department was for the Royal Army Temperance Association decoration. Year by year the demand increases and a high proportion of the medal establishment is engaged throughout the year on this work. The rest of the miscellaneous work done in the Mint during the year was, the manufacture of medals for Universities, Colleges and private institutions, sets of weights for testing quarter and one eighth rupees at all Treasuries and Currency Offices, the manufacture and adjustment of scales and weights for various Government Departments and for private individuals, and stamping and note cutting machines for Currency Offices.

The net profit on miscellaneous work during the year was Rs. 15,277 against Rs. 15,589 in 1906-07. Details are given in statement III attached.

19. *Mint working standard weights.*—The working standard weights, tola and avoirdupois sets were verified by the Assay Master during the year.

20. The average daily working silver balance on which interest is calculated for No. 1 Statement was 2,168,026 tolas. The working balance was at its highest, 3,787,932 tolas, on 8th August and at its lowest, 952,594, on 10th October 1907.

21. *Mint Improvements.*—The scheme, referred to in paragraph 22 of last year's report, for providing the Mint with a complete electrical installation was pushed on with. By the end of the first half-year the laying of the underground cables had been completed; and the boiler and engine foundations having been completed, boilers and engines were being erected; the wiring for lighting and motors was also well in hand. Before the close of the year all boilers and engines with auxiliaries had been erected, countershafts in the Mint finished and on the 6th March a trial run of the engines was made in the presence of the Electrical Adviser to Government, the General Electric Company's representative and myself.

Though a matter relating to the operations of this year it may be of interest to record that on the 22nd July 1908 the installation was run up for supplying power to the Mint, and for testing purposes and it has since been running daily. It was expected that the Mint machinery would have been connected up with the motors by the end of the official year but the contractors had not delivered the gearing for the large motors within contract time, owing to the difficulty in getting orders executed speedily for the special sizes of drives contracted for. The gearing has now arrived and is being erected, and at this date a high proportion of the power is being supplied from the electric power house.

22. The erection of new buildings and the alterations to existing ones connected with the transfer to the Port Trust of the western portion of the Mint ground were either completed or in progress. Amongst the former were (1) the Power House for the electrical installation, (2) the new set of six quarters for Mint Engineers; and of the latter, in connection with the new Assay Office (to provide ground for a portion of the out-offices of this building) one half of the silver Mint Tank was filled in. Other minor works were the fixing of a centrifugal pump to the bronze Mint Tank and the construction of out-buildings rendered necessary by the scheme.

23. Heavy works were completed during the year with the object of providing the Minting departments with appliances for coping with the increased demands made on the Mint for silver and bronze coins and to meet the maximum output when the electrical installation would be running.

The principal items were—For the silver and bronze melting rooms—

- (1) Sixteen bronze furnaces complete with travelling cranes.
- (2) Ingot shearing and filing machines:—Two of each.
- (3) Mould trucks for silver and bronze.—Five for the coining departments.
- (4) Eight more blank cutting presses (one fitted for cutting 3 pie blanks at a time).
- (5) A rocking machine (from present Head Engineer's design) and an edging machine.
- (6) Three sets of roller frames for bronze rolls, complete.
- (7) New length of shafting in Bronze Stamping Room with motor brackets.
- (8) Four sets of slide rests with new lathe headstocks in Die Department.

As these works were done in addition to work for other Government Departments it will be seen that it was a very busy year for the Mint workshops. Under my instructions the Superintendent, Mr. Dryden, constructed an apparatus for making lead seals for sealing the doors of vaults and a new automatic coin cutting machine; four of such machines supplied to Currency Offices have been highly reported on.

24. The thickness of the ingots for bronze coinage has been reduced from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in order to save laminating and the expense of annealing the straps this change has been found to work well and has effected a considerable saving both in labour and coal.

25. The Mint suffered a serious loss by the death on 18th February 1907, of Mr. R. Scott, who had been Head Engineer for 9 years. He had served Government for over 43 years and was one of the most experienced technical officers in his line in their employ.

The Government were pleased to consider the case of his family and sanctioned a gratuity of R 4,050 to the widow of a meritorious and deserving public servant.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

26. Changes have been made in compiling Statement No. 1, Account of Revenue and Expenditure, chiefly under *pro forma* receipts and charges. The items of revenue and expenditure are briefly dealt with in the following paragraphs.

27. (a) *Revenue Charges levied.*—The percentage on silver bullion for the rupee coinage taken into the Mint Accounts was 10,12,584 rupees against 18,83,455 and is smaller than in the previous year owing to the amount taken up for coinage having been 43,536,195 standard tolas less.

(b) *Gain on Coinage operations.*—These receipts also diminished in the year owing to the smaller rupee coinage, the amount credited being R27,092, of which sum the bulk amounting to R25,148 was gain by alligating under standard.

(c) *Cash and transfer receipts.*—The total receipts under these heads were R54,148 and included R30,009 for mintage of Copper coin for Colonial Governments and of bronze pice sold to the Bikanir Durbar. Of this amount R6,618 was for coinages executed for Colonial Governments in 1906-07.

28. *Expenditure.*—Loss on coinage operations.

Silver.—(1) The silver operative losses amounting to R1,12,841 have been dealt with in para. 10.

(2) The net loss in the year on new coins issued over standard weight was R8,116 and is lower than that of 1906-07 by R12,747 owing to smaller issues, and to close proximity of coins to standard weight.

(3) The loss on withdrawn silver coins amounted to R2,25,941 on receipts aggregating R1,47,80,195 against R2,28,914 on receipts aggregating R1,52,89,281 in 1906-07.

29. *Salaries and Establishment.*—The charges for Establishment amounted to R4,58,590 and are more than they were in 1906-07 by R62,845. The principal increases were (i) R2,347 on account of salary of the Deputy Mint Master. This appointment was sanctioned from 7th June 1907, but having been held at the Bombay Mint by Captain G. H. Willis, until my return from leave, the full charge does not appear against this Mint.

(ii) R4,542 payments to Electrical Engineer appointed under covenant by the Secretary of State for India who arrived in India on 2nd May 1907.

(iii) R43,779 wages for additional temporary establishment and for extra hours' labour incurred owing to the larger outturn of coin in the year.

30. *Copper and bronze used for alloy and contingent purposes.*—The charge under this sub-head amounted to R41,462 and was less by R17,242 than that of the previous year owing to the weight of copper used for alloying silver to the fineness of the rupee standard being 365.5 maunds less.

31. *English and Local Stores.*—The charges under this sub-head amounted to R3,05,829 against R2,29,609 in 1906-07. The increase of R76,220 is chiefly accounted for by—

(i) the higher price of coal.

(ii) the additional consumption of coke and crucibles on the heavy bronze meltings which amounted to 1,255½ tons against 700½ tons in 1906-07 in which official year bronze was adopted for single-pice, half-pice and pie pieces. There was also an increased consumption of dies and other stores owing to the greater hardness of bronze as compared with copper.

32. *Contingent charges.*—These charges amount to R54,902 and as in the previous year, Municipal rates and taxes made up the bulk of the expenditure. More current was used in the year under review as motors had been installed in the bronze Mint new coining room and electric power was used for working 15 "Greenwood and Batley" presses erected therein. Freight charges also show a large increase over last year's and were paid on heavy consignments of material for the electrical plant.

33. *Transfer charges.*—The charges under this head in the year amounted to R14,284 against R15,442 in 1906-07.

The heavy increase over last year of R5,537 in landing charges was also due to the same reason as that given for the increase in freight charges, i.e., the heavy consignments of electrical plant.

34. *Pro forma receipt and charges.*—This portion of the account of revenue and expenditure has been altered under orders from Government. On the receipt side is now included a credit to cover working expenses on the bronze coins manufactured in the year for the Government of India. The sum so shown amounted to R5,60,876, the other credits under the head amounting to R6,645.

On the charge side interest on capital, average silver and bronze balances and closing store balances has been debited at 3½ instead of 4% as heretofore. The charge for the year amounted to R3,95,773.

35. *Capital Account.*—There were considerable additions to plant during the year amounting in value to R2,11,947 details of which are given in statement attached. The value of stores rendered unserviceable during the year amounted to R20,183 and represented the value of a milling and drilling machine, an old boiler and several laminating rolls. The principal items included in the entry of R2,65,775 under building are the construction of the Mint Power House, new Mint Engineer's Quarters and the filling in a portion of the silver mint tank, the cost of these works aggregating nearly 2 lakhs of rupees.

A depreciation allowance of 3 per cent. on buildings and 5 per cent. on plant has been shown in the Capital Account. The total sum shown in this account amounts to R2,25,482.

36. *Resume.*—The year closed with a small credit balance of R8,515, the chief items effecting this result being the percentage on new rupee coinage amounting to R10,12,583 and the percentage on the value of bronze coins manu-

factured during the year amounting to Rs. 5,60,876. The former has been taken at 2 per cent. and the latter at 15 per cent.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.

37. The examination of withdrawn and uncurrent silver coins remitted for recoinage discloses that counterfeit coins continue to escape detection at Treasuries and Currency Offices, 2,887 rupees, 70 half rupees, 285 quarter-rupees and 572 one-eighth rupees having been eliminated during the Mint examination. The counterfeits of all denominations of coin were higher than in 1906-07.

38. The proportion of counterfeited rupees varied from about 27 per lakh to about 10 per lakh remitted, the provinces of Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam and United Provinces giving rates exceeding 20 per lakh, while Burma, Madras as well as India Treasuries give rates below that figure. The counterfeits were either cast or struck and none were of such excellence as to warrant investigation as to their source of manufacture though 37 struck counterfeit rupees were sent on to the Criminal Intelligence Department.

Counterfeit coins sent for examination or deposit at the Mint in the year under review totalled 2,808 rupees, 13 half-rupees, 32 quarter-rupees and 19 one-eighth rupees against 3,264 rupees, 33 half-rupees, 136 quarter-rupees and 74 one-eighth rupees in 1906-07 and are lower than receipts on this account in the latter year. Very few of these coins were of such excellence as to escape detection, and out of the number it was only necessary to assay thirty rupees to give a final verdict, and of these three coins of the year 1904, 1906 and 1893 which the Assay Master reported as possessing a millesimal fineness of 704.4, 705.7 and 941.8 per mille respectively of silver were the best.

38. The Assay Office examined 355 suspected counterfeit coins during the year against 511 in the year 1906-07. Of the number examined 74 were sent from the mint and 280 from officers and Magistrates from various parts of India. The Assay Master reported that the millesimal fineness of silver present in the counterfeit coins ranged from 14.71 to 968.9.

A cast counterfeit sovereign reported by the Assay Master to contain 410.9 per mille of gold with copper and traces of silver, lead and tin, and a rupee made up of an inner core of copper surrounded by a superficial layer of silver were the only cases attracting special attention.

39. The one anna nickel has been considered worthy of counterfeiting, a portion of a spurious one reported as made principally of lead and tin is the first instance of counterfeit nickel received by the Assay Office.

40. None of the dies and other implements used in the manufacture of counterfeit coins received at the mint for inspection were of special interest.

OFFENCES AGAINST COINAGE.

41. The statement of offences against the coinage during the year 1907 has been condensed by the Central India Agencies being grouped together and shown against one entry.

42. There has been a considerable decline in the convictions in the year. With the exception of Madras and Burma the decline occurred in all the provinces and is most marked in the Bombay Presidency. In one of the principal offences against the coinage, i.e., under Sec. 235, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh enjoy an unenviable pre-eminence with 20 cases out of an aggregate of 54 and 29 convictions out of 52 persons brought to trial in all India,

No. 1 of 1907-08.

ACCOUNT of TOTAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the CALCUTTA MINT during the year 1907-08.

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
	R. a. p.		R. a. p.
TO CHARGES LEVIED—		BY WORKING EXPENSES—	
<i>Silver—</i>		<i>Loss on Coinage Operations—</i>	
Percentage on new rupee coinage	10,12,583 8 4	<i>Silver—</i>	
Seignorage on dollar coinage	...	Operative losses	1,12,841 6 9
Premelting fees	6,574 12 2	Loss on overstandard weight of new coins issued	8,115 10 7
Assay and melting fees (Private)	55 9 11	Loss on withdrawal of uncurrent coins	2,25,941 1 7
		Miscellaneous	754 10 5
			3,47,652 13 4
		MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES—	
		Loss in melting gold	13 9 10
		Other items	44 14 5
			58 8 3
		BY SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENTS—	
		Fixed Establishment	1,99,590 9 0
		Extra Establishment and overtime pay	2,53,999 3 1
			4,58,589 12 1
<i>Gold—</i>		BY COPPER, BRONZE AND NICKEL—	
On bullion from Government Departments	...	Used for alloy	40,072 3 8
		Used for contingent purposes	580 15 9
		Miscellaneous charges	805 6 5
			41,461 9 10
TO GAIN ON COINAGE OPERATIONS—		BY LOCAL STORES PURCHASED—	
<i>Silver—</i>		Coke, coal, charcoal, etc.	93,129 0 7
Gain by alligating under standard	25,147 8 3	Oil, grease and tallow	24,991 10 3
Gain by assay benefit	1,929 10 1	Acids	2,233 10 9
Gain by weight of new coins issued	...	Iron, brassmongery, etc.	2,545 3 11
Other items	15 4 11	Metals	1,194 12 5
		Wood for boxes	25,557 0 5
		Bullion trucks, moulds, etc.	5,477 13 9
<i>Gold—</i>		Electrical stores	1,078 6 3
Miscellaneous	...	Miscellaneous	22,818 2 8
			1,79,025 13 0
		BY CONTINGENT CHARGES—	
		Books	623 5 0
		Scales and Weights	2,350 11 0
		Cart, cooly and boat hire	1,006 9 9
		Telegrams	309 7 0
		Postage	805 4 6
		Inspection of boilers	254 0 0
		Rents, rates and taxes	34,456 2 0
		Electricity and gas	5,569 3 8
		Freight on Europe stores	6,447 6 3
		Travelling allowances	1,626 0 0
		Furniture	109 15 9
		Miscellaneous	1,343 12 5
			54,901 13
TO CASH RECEIPTS—			
For scales, weights and other articles supplied and work done for private individuals	19,663 0 6		
For old stores and materials sold	1,700 14 6		
Miscellaneous	123 2 9		
Carried over	...	Carried over	...

ACCOUNT OF TOTAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the CALCUTTA MINT, during the year 1907-08 - *contd.*

REVENUE.	R a. p.	R a. p.	EXPENDITURE.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward		10,57,805 7 1	Brought forward			10,81,690 5 10
TO TRANSFER RECEIPTS—			BY TRANSFER CHARGES—			
For scales, weights and other articles supplied to and work done at the Mint for Government Departments	11,844 15 3		Coin bags	...	3,795 0 0	
For war medals for Military Department	807 9 7		Landing and Shipping	...	7,526 9 3	
Coining and incidental charges on copper coins for Ceylon and Straits Governments	15,937 7 7		Articles supplied by other Departments	...	2,962 4 0	14,283 13 3
Bikaner Durbar	14,071 6 0	49,661 6 5	BY ENGLISH STORES USED FROM STOCK—			
			Value of stores used	...	1,33,750 0 2	
			Less $\frac{1}{2}$ freight charged as above	...	6,447 6 3	1,26,802 9 11
			BY P. W. CHARGES—			
			Repairs and alterations to buildings	...	...	4,388 0 0
			BY MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES EXTERNAL TO MINT—			
TO MISCELLANEOUS CASH RECEIPTS—			Stationery	...	4,552 1 0	
Rent received for residential quarters	...	600 0 0	Printing	...	1,034 0 0	5,585 1 0
			TOTAL	...	...	12,32,750 14 0
TOTAL	...	11,01,066 13 6				
To Balance	...	1,31,684 0 6	Total brought down	...	...	12,32,750 14 0
TOTAL		12,32,750 14 0				
			BY Pro forma CHARGES—			
Total brought down	...	11,01,066 13 6	COST OF PENSIONS AND FURLOUGH ALLOWANCES—			
To Pro forma Receipts—			$\frac{1}{2}$ of salaries of superior servants	...	31,365 0 0	
*Percentage on value of bronze coins manufactured	5,60,873 9 0		$\frac{1}{2}$ of salaries of inferior servants	...	183 0 0	31,548 0 0
Medals for the Royal Army Temperance Association	4,754 0 0		INTEREST ON—			
Weights supplied to Treasury Officer	1,891 4 0	5,67,520 13 0	Mint land buildings and plant valued at	81,60,006 0 0		
			Average silver balance	21,68,026 0 0		
			Average bronze balance	5,42,102 0 0		
			Stores, balance of Europe	4,37,680 0 0	1,13,07,814 0 0	
			At $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	...	...	3,95,773 7 10
						16,50,072 5 10
			BY BALANCE	...	...	8,515 4 8
TOTAL	...	16,68,587 10 6	TOTAL	...	...	16,68,587 10 6

* This represents an approximate credit to cover working expenses for bronze coinage.

ABSTRACT of the CAPITAL ACCOUNT of the CALCUTTA MINT to the end of the year 1907-08.

	Land.	Buildings.	Plant	TOTAL.		Land.	Buildings.	Plant.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R
Total expenditure on Capital Account brought forward from last year	20,13,346	34,82,123	24,52,690	79,48,159	Depreciation at 5% on plant and 3% on buildings.		1,03,857	1,21,625	2,25,482
Expenditure during the current year, by P. W. Dept.	...	2,65,775	...	2,65,775	Value of articles lost or destroyed		20,210	20,183	40,393
Other Items							1,24,667	1,41,805	2,66,472
Monarch Engine valves			2,790						
Drilling machine			2,312						
Cast iron rolls			1,531						
Bullion balance			3,637						
Feed pumps			3,703						
Weighing machines			27,027						
Hand travelling crane			3,833						
Coining presses			78,212						
Shaping machine			1,017						
Boilers			36,865						
Superheaters			11,087						
Stokers			12,639						
Annealing furnaces			18,720						
Motors			8,575	2,14,047	Balance at debit	20,13,346	36,23,831	25,27,829	81,65,006
TOTAL	20,13,346 0 0	37,47,898	26,64,637	84,25,881	TOTAL	20,13,346	37,47,898	26,64,637	84,25,881

No. II of 1907-08.

STATEMENT of the COINAGE of the CALCUTTA MINT for the year 1907-08.

STATEMENT OF THE COINAGE OF THE CIRCULATING					
	Tale of pieces.	Nominal Value.	TOTAL.		REMARKS.
			Tale.	Value.	
		R a. p.		R a. p.	
SILVER—					
rupees	65,342,000	6,53,42,000 0 0			
Half-rupees	2,785,607	13,92,803 8 0			
Quarter-rupees	11,461,000	28,66,000 0 0			
Eighth-rupees	21,600,000	27,00,000 0 0	101,191,607	7,23,00,803 8 0	
BRONZE—					
Single pice	234,681,600 (a)	36,66,900 0 0			
Half-pice	8,050,231	62,970 8 10½			
Quarter-pice	20,985,600	1,09,300 0 0	263,727,431	38,39,170 8 10½	
COPPER—					
Halfpennies	2,000	15 0 0			
Hyderabad Cents	2,000,000	20,000 0 0			
Madras Cents	2,000,000	10,000 0 0	4,002,000	30,045 0 0	
" 1/2 Cents			368,921,038	76,170,019 0 10½	
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	

(a) Includes 6,400,000—Rs. 100,000 coined for the Bikanir State and remitted in March 1908.

No. III of 1907-08.

STATEMENT showing the COST of MISCELLANEOUS WORK done in the CALCUTTA MINT during the year 1907-08.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	Amount.		Total Amount.	
	R	a. p.	R	a. p.
RECEIPTS.				
Gold and Bronze War Medals	3,236	9 11		
Gold Medals and Stars	30,685	0 3		
Seals and Stamps	1,481	9 2		
Assaying Scales and Weights	4,441	0 0		
Miscellaneous work, including Gold and Silver	15,389	5 4	55,233	8 8
EXPENDITURE.				
Gold and Bronze War Medals	3,236	9 11		
Travellers' and Die Department, Workshop and other labour	3,985	1 5		
Assayer's labour	3,215	0 3		
Tools used (including Gold and Silver)	29,520	3 5	39,956	15 0
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURE	...	...	15,276	9 8

No. IV of 1907-08.

STATEMENT of COUNTERFEIT COINS received at the CALCUTTA MINT, showing also those cut and broken at the TREASURIES, compiled from the QUARTERLY RETURNS furnished by the TREASURY OFFICERS during 1907-08.

broken at the

TREASURY OFFICERS during 1907-08.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	COUNTERFEITS RECEIVED AT THE MINT.												Counterfeit coins cut at the several Indian Treasuries as per Quarterly Returns furnished by the Treasury Officers and Railway Administrations under Article 590A (d), Civil Account Code, and Government Resolution No. A-6192, dated 10th December 1901.				REMARKS.	
	Nominal value of remittances of uncurrent coins received at the Mint in thousands of rupees.	In remittances of uncurrent coins from Treasuries.				From Treasury and other Officers under Article 581, Civil Account Code, and Government Resolution No. 1004-A., dated 21st February 1901.				For examination. (a)								
		1	2	3				4				5				6				7
		R	½	¼	⅛	R	½	¼	⅛	R	½	¼	⅛	R	½	¼	⅛	(a) Excluding Assay Office.
Bihar	33,282	327	7	20	77	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	55,000	27	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...
Madras	339,800	60	3	13	3	1,374	6	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Bengal and Assam	728,100	186	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa	20,000	552	14	29	52	2	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	79,969	1,684	32	201	405	309	2	12	12	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	312,400	43	7	6	30	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
State Railways	9,500	8	7	10	5	776	5	5	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,47,797	2,887	70	285	572	2,527	13	32	19	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Counterfeit coins cut at the several Indian Treasuries as per Quarterly Returns furnished by the Treasury Officers and Railway Administrations under Article 590A (d), Civil Account Code, and Government Resolution No. A-6192, dated 10th December 1901.

(a) Excluding Assay Office.

STATEMENT of OFFENCES against

	COUNTERFEIT- ING COINS, SECTIONS 231 AND 232, INDIAN PENAL CODE.			MAKING, BUYING AND SELLING INSTRUMENTS FOR COUNTER- FEITING COINS, SECTIONS 233 AND 234, INDIAN PENAL CODE.			POSSESSING INSTRUMENTS OR MATERIALS FOR COUNTER- FEITING COINS, SECTION 235, INDIAN PENAL CODE.			ABETTING IN INDIA THE COUNTER- FEITING OF COINS, SECTION 236, INDIAN PENAL CODE.			IMPORTING OR EXPORTING COUNTERFEIT- ED COINS, SECTIONS 237 AND 238, INDIAN PENAL CODE.		
	1			2			3			4			5		
	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.
1. Madras	4	11	4	...	...	...	10	26	8	...	...	...	1	1	1
2. Bombay	1	1	1	...	...	...	4	10	4	...	...	...	1	1	1
3. Bengal	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Eastern Bengal and Assam .	11	14	11	...	...	...	5	10	2	1	1	1	4	5	1
5. U. P. of Agra and Oudh in- cluding Kumaon (Tehri State) and Rampur.	3	6	3	...	...	...	20	37	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Punjab	5	9	3	...	...	...	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Burma	10	18	13	...	...	...	6	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Central Provinces and Berar	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. North-West Frontier, Pesh- war.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ajmere-Merwara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Baluchistan . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Coorg . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Central India Agency	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Rajputana Agency . .	2	13	8	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Hyderabad	4	11	7	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Kashmir . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Baroda	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	47	90	59	...	...	...	54	101	52	1	1	1	6	7	3

COINAGE during the year 1907.

POSSESSING AND DELIVERING COUNTERFEITED COINS, SECTIONS 239, 240, 241, 242, AND 243, INDIAN PENAL CODE.			CAUSING COINS TO BE DIFFERENT WEIGHT OR COMPOSITION FROM THAT FIXED BY LAW, SECTIONS 224, 246 AND 247, INDIAN PENAL CODE.			TAKING COINING INSTRUMENTS FROM A MINT, SECTION 245, INDIAN PENAL CODE.			FRAUDULENTLY ALTERING APPEARANCE OF ANY COINS, SECTIONS 248 AND 249, INDIAN PENAL CODE.			POSSESSING AND DELIVERING ALTERED COINS, SECTIONS 250, 251, 252, 253 AND 254, INDIAN PENAL CODE.			TOTAL.		
6			7			8			9			10			11		
Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.
56	81	47	1	1	1	...	...	...	5	5	4	6	7	5	83	132	70
18	21	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	26	36	20
25	28	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	6	19	19	13	57	57	39
27	31	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	52	65	34
104	126	78	5	6	2	...	...	...	2	2	2	8	10	8	142	187	122
36	43	20	1	1	0	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	2	1	49	61	26
31	38	16	2	2	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	53	72	34
14	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	3	4	1	20	13	8
5	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	6	6	3
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
...
...
...
13	16	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	20	15
5	4	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	3	2	14	24	16
13	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	19	23	18
10	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	12	15	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
5	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	10	9	5
363	432	251	11	12	4	1	2	...	20	22	17	53	60	39	556	727	419
Total of 1906															713	949	579

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF HIS MAJESTY'S ASSAY OFFICE.

No. 99, dated Calcutta, the 18th July 1908.

From—Major F. T. C. HUGHES, I.A., Officiating Assay Master, Calcutta,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the operations of the Assay Department, Calcutta, for the official year 1907-08.

2. *Number and description of assays.*—The number of assays during the year amounted to 36,782 as compared with 45,247 made in the previous year. The details are shown in the following table:—

DESCRIPTION.	Number.	Total.
GOLD.		
Assays on gold from all sources	629	757
Check assays on fine gold	128	
SILVER.		
Assays on silver alligated for silver standard coinage— for rupees 10,538	13,734	34,422*
„ ½-rupees 342		
„ ¼-rupees 1,324		
„ ⅛-rupees 1,530		
Do. pyx coins	15,718	
Do. miscellaneous	3,745	
Check assays on fine silver	1,225	
BRONZE.		
Assays on bronze meltings for coinage	197	662
Do. pyx coins	448	
Do. miscellaneous	17	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Parting assays	92	941
Assays on various metals and ores	807	
Assays on Mint drosses	42	
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR . . . . .	...	36,782

* Includes assays conducted by Volumetric method.

3. *Gold Assays.*—The total number of gold assays from all sources during the year amounted to 757 as against 452 the previous year. Of these 82 were done for the Mint.

4. *Meltings for silver standard coinage.*—Silver meltings for coinage were assayed in every month of the year.

The average fineness of the silver meltings was—

MONTHS.	AVERAGE FINENESS OF MELTINGS PER MILLIE FOR			
	Rupees	½-rupees	¼-rupees.	⅛-rupees.
April 1907	915.986	...	...	...
May "	916.028	915.926	915.642	915.697
June "	916.029	915.847	915.856	...
Carried over . . . . .	...	...	...	...

MONTHS.	AVERAGE FINENESS OF MELTINGS PER MILLE FOR			
	Rupees.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -rupees.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -rupees.	$\frac{1}{8}$ -rupees.
Brought forward	...	...	...	...
July 1907	915.887	916.120	915.713	915.533
August "	915.970	915.991	915.864	915.695
September "	916.116	...	916.050	915.739
October "	916.064	...	...	915.697
November "	915.900	...	915.708	915.516
December "	915.975	915.807	915.823	...
January 1908	915.941	916.025	915.740	915.671
February "	916.009	...	...	915.482
March "	915.916	915.974	915.795	915.697
AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR	916.000	915.972	915.786	915.633

5. *Gold in Silver Coinage.*—The average proportion of gold found by monthly parting assays in the silver pyx coins for the year was:—

for rupees	0.185 per mille.
" $\frac{1}{2}$ -rupees	0.200 "
" $\frac{1}{4}$ -rupees	0.239 "
" $\frac{1}{8}$ -rupees	0.244 "

The coinage of the year was computed to contain 5,108 troy ounces of gold of the value of £21,658.

6. *Pyx Trials—Rupees.*—The number of trials for *weight* amounted to 666: the total number of rupees weighed was 6,600: the average weight per piece was 180.049 grains. The heaviest rupee weighed 181.15 and the lightest 178.86 grains. There were 830 coins of the exact standard weight, giving a percentage of 12.46. One coin in each of 5 trials was found beyond remedy; but all the 5 fresh pyxes called for were passed.

The number of trials for *fineness* came to 663 and the total number of rupees assayed was 19,850, of which 6,630 were assayed singly and 13,220 in groups of 20.

The average fineness per piece was 916.323 and of the melted coins 916.714. The highest and lowest figures for single coins were 918.6 and 914.0 and the same for melted coins 917.8 and 915.4.

Two trials having disclosed rupees beyond remedy in fineness fresh pyxes were called for and duly passed.

The average results are shown in the following table:—

MONTHS.	Average weight of pyx rupees (grains).	AVERAGE FINENESS OF PYX RUPEES (PER MILLE).		Gold per mille.
		Single.	Melted.	
April 1907	180.066	916.168	916.917	0.172
May "	180.058	916.506	916.763	0.155
June "	180.043	916.435	916.712	0.153
July "	180.036	916.155	916.378	0.234
August "	180.052	916.253	916.705	0.223
September "	180.060	916.450	916.925	0.120
October "	180.065	916.214	916.849	0.104
November "	180.012	916.179	916.747	0.180
December "	180.019	916.087	916.650	0.185
January 1908	180.073	916.210	916.667	0.183
February "	180.037	916.226	916.529	0.271
March "	180.013	916.174	916.660	0.331
AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR	180.049	916.323	916.714	0.185

7. *Half-rupees*.—Pyx trials of these were made during ten months of the year. The number of trials for *weight* was 700. The average weight was 89.995 grains.

The highest weight of any of the coins was 90.41 grains and the lowest weight 89.61 grains.

There were 176 coins found to be of the exact standard weight, giving a percentage of 25.14.

The number of trials for *fineness* was 72. The total number of half-rupees assayed was 3,520 of which 720 were assayed singly and 2,800 after melting in batches of 40, in triplicate.

The average fineness of the single coins was 916.419.

The highest and lowest figures for single coins were 918.4 and 902.5 respectively.

The average fineness of the melted coins was 916.694 and the highest and lowest figures for the melted assays were 917.2 and 916.1 (the average of 3 assays). Two coins were found beyond remedy, but the second pyx called for in both cases passed.

8. *Quarter-rupees*.—Trials of these were made every month and were 205 in number both for weight and fineness.

The total number weighed was 2,050. The average weight was 45.003 grains which is within the legal remedy. The heaviest and lightest coins weighed respectively 45.82 and 44.06 grains.

There were 483 coins of the exact standard weight equal to 23.56 per cent.

The total number of quarter-rupees assayed was 22,550 of which 2,050 were assayed singly; the remainder 20,500 were melted in groups of 100 and triplicate assays taken.

The average fineness of the single coins was 916.445.

The highest and lowest touches of any individual coin were 919.5 and 907.8.

The average fineness of the melted coins was 916.602 and the highest and lowest figures 917.4 and 916.0.

These were within remedy.

9. *One-eighth rupees*.—There were pyx trials made during every month of the year and numbered 243 both for weight and fineness.

The total number weighed amounted to 2,430.

The average weight for the year was 22.513 grains, which is within the legal remedy.

The heaviest piece weighed 23.46 and the lightest 21.42 grains.

There were 662 pieces of the exact standard weight equal to 27.24 per cent.

There were 51,030 coins assayed, 2,430 of them singly, and 48,600 after melting in groups of 200 and an assay in triplicate taken.

The average fineness of the coins assayed singly was 916.382 and the highest and lowest figures for fineness of single coins were 918.7 and 913.7.

The average fineness of the melted coins was 916.632 and the highest and lowest figures obtained for any melting of finished coins were 917.4 and 916.0.

No coin was outside the remedy.

10. *Summary of pyx trials*.—The following table is a summary of results detailed in paragraphs 6, 7, 8 and 9:—

DENOMINATION.	Number of coins weighed singly.	Number of coins assayed singly.	Number of coins assayed after melting.	Average weight (grains).	Average fineness of coins assayed singly (per mille).	Average fineness of coins assayed after melting (per mille).	Proportion of gold in pyx coins (per mille).
Rupees	6,660	6,630	13,270	180.049	916.323	916.714	0.185
Half-rupees	700	720	2,800	89.995	916.419	916.604	0.200
Quarter-rupees	2,050	2,050	20,500	45.003	916.445	916.602	0.239
One-eighth rupees	2,430	2,430	48,600	22.513	916.382	916.632	0.244

11. *Standard meltings for Bronze Coinage.*—Bronze meltings for coinage were assayed during each month of the year and were 197 in number.

The following table gives a detail for each month as well as the average for the year.

MONTHS.						AVERAGE FINENESS OF MELTINGS (PER CENT.) FOR		
						Copper.	Tin.	Zinc.
April	1907	.	.	.	.	95'000	4'004	0'928
May	"	.	.	.	.	95'020	3'990	0'910
June	"	.	.	.	.	94'833	3'963	0'870
July	"	.	.	.	.	94'972	3'950	0'970
August	"	.	.	.	.	94'957	3'965	0'980
September	"	.	.	.	.	94'982	3'962	0'998
October	"	.	.	.	.	94'965	3'965	1'145
November	"	.	.	.	.	94'973	3'980	0'820
December	"	.	.	.	.	94'948	3'958	0'920
January	1908	.	.	.	.	94'970	3'972	0'900
February	"	.	.	.	.	94'962	3'972	0'917
March	"	.	.	.	.	95'127	3'977	0'902
AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR						94'979	3'972	0'935

12. *Pyx trials for bronze coinage.*—*Pice* ($\frac{1}{2}$ -anna).—There were 47 trials and 188 assays made during every month of the year.

Half-pice ($\frac{1}{4}$ -anna).—There were 24 trials and 96 assays made during nine months of the year.

Pies ($\frac{1}{2}$ -anna).—There were 41 trials and 164 assays made during every month of the year.

The percentages for copper, tin and zinc closely approximate those shown in the table for bronze meltings, the theoretical percentage being copper 95 per cent, tin 4 per cent. and zinc 1 per cent.

13. *Weightments of bronze pice* were made during the year commencing from the month of September with the following results.

The highest and lowest weights recorded were 81'94 and 68'87 grains.

The average weight per piece was 75'369 grains, the standard weight being 75 grains.

14. *Miscellaneous assays.*—Of the 807 assays under the head of "assays on various metals and ores" 629 were made for the Mint and Police on coins counterfeit or suspected to be counterfeit, and on suspected materials for the manufacture of counterfeit coins. As usual a separate report on these counterfeit coins is made to the Mint Master.

Two analyses were also made on samples of a bronze gun submitted by the Ordnance Department.

15. *Verification of weight pieces.*—The following verifications were made during the year:—

1. Standard Troy 1 oz. piece, Reserve Set.
2. Mint Working Standard Avoirdupois Set.
3. Mint Working Standard Tola Set.
4. Assay Office Working Gram, Set.

16. The post of Assay Master was held by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Lloyd T. Jones from 1st April 1907 to 24th February 1908, by Major F. T. C. Hughes, I.A., from 25th February to 3rd March 1908, (in addition to his own duties of Deputy Assay Master) and by Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. MacCartie from 4th March to the end of the year.

The post of Deputy Assay Master was held by Major F. T. C. Hughes throughout the year.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE BOMBAY MINT.

No. 1686, dated Bombay, the 2nd October 1908.

From—Lieut.-Colonel W. G. R. CORDUE, R.E., Mint Master, Bombay,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, Simla.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the operations of the Bombay Mint for 1907-08, together with the prescribed statements.

GOLD.

2. Receipts.—

- (a) The gold bullion and coin tendered during the year were valued at Rs. 5,67,08,466, as compared with Rs. 1,47,13,262 in 1906-07, and consisted of the following:—

CLASSIFICATION.	Value in rupees.
Sovereigns of current weight	5,45,84,760
Sovereigns of short weight or not more than three grains less than the standard weight (nominal value)	21,11,415
Half-sovereigns of short weight or not more than three grains less than the standard weight (nominal value)	12,008
Sovereigns of reduced weight or more than three grains less than the standard weight (bullion value)	251
Half-sovereigns of reduced weight or more than three grains less than the standard weight (bullion value)	21
Gold recovered from badges received from a Public Department	11
TOTAL	5,67,08,466

- (b) In addition to the above, 9,463 coins tendered as current weight, sovereigns were found to be light weight or defective or of foreign mintage, on detailed examination at the Mint, and were withdrawn by the tenderers.
- (c) With the exception of Rs. 7,084, the whole of the gold received, together with the balance of the previous year, was transferred to the Currency Gold Bullion and Coin Accounts.
- (d) No remittances were shipped to London during the year by the Mint.
- (e) At the close of the year the balance of the Currency Gold Coin Account amounted to Rs. 60,21,915 and of the Gold Bullion Account to Rs. 2,96,805. These balances consisted of sovereigns, half-sovereigns, gold bullion from Indian mines and miscellaneous.

SILVER.

3. Receipts.—The silver receipts comprised:—

- (a) Silver purchased for rupee coinage amounting to 8,88,90,634 standard tolas, and invoiced at Rs. 6,51,92,087-14-0. Of this amount, 5,18,61,828 tolas (invoice value Rs. 3,79,43,618-14-0) were purchased by the Secretary of State, and 3,70,28,806 tolas (invoice value Rs. 2,72,48,469-0-0) through local Banks.

The silver operated on consisted of—

	Lakhs of standard tolas.
Bar silver	362
Mexican Dollars	184
Straits Dollars	45
Mixed Dollars	41
Sycee silver	257
	889

(b) Withdrawn and uncurrent silver coins received for recoinage of the nominal value of Rs 94,64,166 classified as follows:—

CLASSIFICATION.				Value in rupees.
Government rupees and half-rupees of 1835	.	.	.	4,37,637
Ditto ditto 1840 (1st issue)	.	.	.	13,14,804
Ditto ditto 1840 (2nd issue)	.	.	.	60,50,587
Ditto shroff-marked, defective and dumb coins	.	.	.	5,64,473
Ditto worn coins	.	.	.	10,45,230
Ditto reduced coins	.	.	.	17,931
Arcot coins	.	.	.	3,430
Confiscated coins	.	.	.	74
TOTAL				94,64,166

(c) Tenders of Silver Bullion from the Exchange Banks for coinage into British Dollars amounting to 43,60,760 tolas fine. Of this amount silver of the outturn value of Rs 47,45,796 was brought to account during the year.

4. Coinage.—

(a) The Government coinage for the year consisting of rupees and half-rupees, amounted in value to Rs 10,88,55,736, and was wholly on Government account.

(b) 1,945,726 British Dollars were issued to Exchange Banks for export to Hongkong.

(c) No coinage was undertaken for any other Government during the year.

(d) The whole of the coinage was found by the Assay Master to be within legal remedy for weight and fineness.

Silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve.—No portion of the rupee coinage was transferred during the year to the Silver Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve, which had already reached the limit of 400 lakhs to be held at the Bombay Mint.

5. *Meltings.*—Uncurrent silver coins remitted by treasuries, as well as the Mexican dollars and fine silver received from the Secretary of State, and Mexican and Straits dollars purchased through the local Exchange Banks, were issued to the Standard Melting Department in direct alligation during the year, but all sycee silver and mixed dollars received for coinage were premelted before alligation.

6. *Percentages of good coin.*—The percentages of good coin calculated

Description of coin.	Weight of ingots laminated. Tolas.	Percentage of good coin.
Government rupees	15,14,58,042	69.70
Do. half-rupees	13,15,453	63.03
British Dollars	70,09,140	64.23

on the amounts laminated were as detailed in the margin.

7. *Silver operative losses.*—The combined operative losses of the Melting and Coining Departments allowing for dirt on coins used in direct alligation, were as under:—

Coinages.	Gross loss.	Correction for fictitious gains and losses.	Total net loss.	Net loss per lakh of tolas laminated.
Government rupees and half-rupees	91,921	56,421	35,500	23.24
Dollars	3,419	2,522	897	12.80

Owing to work being slack in the later months of the year the Melting Department was able to devote special attention to the recovery of silver from furnaces and other melting appliances with the result that silver of the outturn value of Rs. 8,822 was recovered and credited to the loss account.

NICKEL.

8. Orders having been given for the coinage of nickel one-anna pieces, 37,256,000 pieces of the value of Rs. 23,28,500 were struck during the year, the first issues to the public being made on the 1st August 1907. Specimens of the coins were previously distributed at the instance of the Comptroller General to various newspapers, the Chambers of Commerce and other representative public bodies in India. The general consensus of opinion was most favourable to the appearance and utility of the coin. Pyx trials were made at regular intervals by the Assay Master and in every way proved satisfactory.

The composition and weight of the new coin are given in paragraph 8 of last year's report. The coin has a waved edge with twelve scollops, its greatest diameter being 21 millimetres and its least diameter 19·8 millimetres. On the obverse the coin bears the effigy of His Majesty King Edward VII and the inscription "Edward VII King and Emperor" and on the reverse a design with AN I NA in the centre of an ornamental square, the value in Urdu, Nagri, Bengalee and Telegu on the four sides with the word "India" and the year of coinage within the square. The rim is not milled.

An obverse matrix and an obverse punch, with the waved edges uncut, were supplied by the Royal Mint in June 1907, from which the working dies for the obverse side of the coin were produced in this Mint, a matrix and a punch for the reverse dies having been received from the Calcutta Mint. Towards the end of October 1907, when the new coins had been in circulation for nearly three months, a second set of matrices and punches for both sides, with waved edges, and a set of special tools were received from the Royal Mint, but it has not been found necessary to take any of these matrices, punches or tools into use.

For the working of the Nickel Mint, which is capable of producing 2 lakhs of coins per day, the following additional establishment was sanctioned by the Secretary of State (*vide* Government of India, Finance Department letter No. 1818 Ex., dated 21st March 1907), the remainder of the operatives employed being on the temporary establishment.

	R
One second grade Engineer	250—20—350.
One Assistant Bullion Keeper	45.
Two Assistant Bullion Keepers	35 each.

Seven additional melting furnaces were also constructed during the year. The total nickel losses written off the books during the year amounted to 46 maunds giving a percentage of '597 per 100 maunds on the metal rolled.

BRONZE.

9. No bronze coinage was carried out during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

10. *Miscellaneous work.*—This consisted of the recurring supply of dies, medals, tokens, etc., to various public institutions and rifle associations, the manufacture and adjustment of scales and weights and miscellaneous supplies and repairs undertaken for Government Departments and the public, the profit made being Rs. 409. In addition to the above 76 war medals with 79 clasps were issued.

11. *Treasure Trove coins.*—During the year 13,342 silver coins found in the Ratnagiri, Poona, Panch Mahals and Nasik districts were forwarded to the Mint by the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, for disposal to Numismatists. Among these coins there was a most important find discovered in the Nasik district consisting of a large number of coins struck by King Nahapan about

120 A.D. These were found buried in a mound of earth and are believed to have formed the hoard of some temple in ancient days. Many of the coins were surcharged with the stamp of King Satakarni. The amount realised by the sales of Treasure Trove coins during the year was R1,219, the metal value at which the coins were credited in the Mint accounts being R390. After defraying postage and other charges the profit on the sale of these coins amounted to R812.

12. *Mint working standards.*—The weights in all the departments were periodically compared with the standards, and any difference found carefully adjusted.

ANALYSIS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

13. Revenue—

- (a) *Charges levied. Mint seigniorage.*—The seigniorage on silver tendered for British Dollar coinage, and for which outturn certificates were issued during the year, amounted to R94,918. The charge of 2 per cent. on the total amount of purchased silver brought to account during the year amounted to R17,77,813, being R11,61,322 less than that of the previous year.
- (b) *Gain on coinage operations.*—The gain on this head was R1,55,779, and was more than that of the preceding year by R39,336 owing to the large gain by Assay Benefit.
- (c) *Cash and transfer receipts.*—These receipts amounted to R14,806 and were less by R1,737 than those of the year 1906-07.
- (d) *Pro forma receipts.*—A *pro forma* credit at 5 per cent. on the value of nickel coins turned out during the year, amounting to R1,16,425, has been shown here under instructions from the Comptroller General.

14. Expenditure.—

- (a) *Loss on coinage.—Silver.*—The difference between the par and the weight values of uncurrent coin received from Government Treasuries for recoinage amounted to R1,46,869 as against R1,75,212 in the preceding year.

	1907-08.	1906-07.
	R	R
Fixed establishment	2,02,791	1,85,194
Extra establishment and overtime work	1,45,501	1,43,424
TOTAL	3,48,292	3,28,618

- (b) *Cost of Establishment.*—The total expenditure on salaries and establishment for the year as compared with that of the preceding twelve months is shown in the margin.

The increase is principally due to the extra establishment engaged in connection with the nickel coinage.

- (c) *Local and English Stores.*—The expenditure under these heads amounted to R2,24,559 and exceeded that for the preceding twelve months by R53,875, owing to the increase in value of coal, large issues of stores for nickel coinage and to the fact that the value of stores issued to the Assay Department has been included for the first time.
- (d) *Copper used for alloy and for contingent purposes.*—The amount expended under this head was R73,552 as compared with Rs. 1,15,449 for 1906-07, the decrease being due to the smaller coinage.
- (e) *Contingent charges.*—These charges amounted to R29,217, and were greater than the figure for the previous year by R6,868, mainly on account of heavier freight and landing charges, to the charge for supply of electric current and to increases under house-rent and Municipal taxes.

(f) *Transfer charges.*—These amounted to Rs 23,133 as compared with Rs 19,084 in the preceding twelve months.

15. *Resumé of Revenue and Expenditure.*—The result of the transactions of the year, as summarised in Statement I, shows that, including interest on capital outlay, the net profit from Mint operations during the year was Rs 25,499 against Rs 17,29,162 in the year previous, the decrease being due to smaller receipts under "charges levied".

16. *Balances sunk in the Mint.*—The balance of silver bullion belonging to Government, valued at one rupee per tola of standard fineness, stood at the beginning of the year at Rs 6,00,557 and at its close at Rs 16,76,592. The average daily balance, exclusive of silver belonging to tenderers, was Rs 17,72,480. The minimum daily balance was Rs 6,00,557 on 1st April 1908, and the maximum was Rs 30,92,500 on 18th September 1907.

17. *Capital Account.*—Rupees 62,323 on account of buildings and Rs 61,426 on account of machinery were added to the heads of Buildings and Plant, respectively. The balance at debit of this account at the end of the year stood at Rs 40,60,437.

18. *Extensions.*—During the year under review the Public Works Department carried out the work of "clearing the west end and re-roofing a portion of the Melting Room and constructing a passage, etc." at a cost of Rs 15,586. The result will be to greatly enlarge the outturn capacity of the Melting Department and to improve the facilities for supervision.

A new strongroom for the East Coining Department was built, under Mint supervision, to replace an existing strongroom which was found too small for the increased outturn of the Department. This work was commenced in September 1907 and completed in March 1908. The sanctioned estimate was Rs 3,645 and the actual cost Rs 3,563.

19. (a) *Installation of Electric Lights and Fans.*—This work was commenced in March 1907 and completed (i.e., after allowing a trial period of six months for maintenance) in February 1908.

The connection from the town supply was carried out by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited. The installation consists of 253 light points, 35 arc lamps, 33 fans and a motor generator for the Assay Office.

With the exception of the staircase and vestibule, where the wiring is enclosed in teakwood battens and a small portion under the floor in the Rolling Department in conduit, the whole of the wiring is on the open cleat system.

The sanctioned estimate amounted to Rs 30,000 and the total cost of the work to Rs 28,770.

(b) *Electric Driving.*—A small electrical driving plant was obtained locally at a cost of Rs 4,687 under sanction of the Government of India, as owing to the extension of the Melting Department and remodelling of the Workshop it was necessary to make some arrangement for driving the machinery of the Melting and Alligation Departments.

20. *Machinery.*—The balance of the machinery referred to in the second portion of para. 19 of last year's report has now been received and, with the exception of one pair of 12 inch rolls, has been erected. Other additions under this head comprise two bullion balances (to weigh 10,000 ounces each) valued at Rs 8,150.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE COINAGE.

21. *Return of counterfeit coins.*—The usual return of counterfeit coins is appended to this report.

2,554 counterfeit coins (2,402 rupees, 39 half-rupees, 46 quarters and 67 one-eighths) were received for examination during the year as against 2,643 in 1906-07, and were classified as follows:—

(i) 311 coins (204 casting and 107 struck) received from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Rajputana-Malwa and Southern

Mahratta Railways, and eight cast counterfeit coins received from other sources were accepted as "exceptionally well executed."

(ii) 38 coins (26 castings and 12 struck) were good enough to deceive the public, both as to execution and colour of metal.

(iii) The remaining 2,197 coins (1,799 castings and 398 struck) were in the majority of cases inferior specimens of low touch silver or base metal and all easily detectable.

The second and third class include coins which were returned to the Railways as they did not come up to the standard of excellence required by Government.

22.36 per cent. of the coins received from Railways were imitations of King Edward VII rupees.

2,359 counterfeit coins (2,008 rupees, 25 half-rupees, 86 quarters and 240 one-eighths) were discovered in remittances of uncurrent coin to the Mint.

During the year under report 17,897 counterfeit coins were cut at treasuries and Railways as against 20,261 in 1906-07. Six nickel annas received for examination were found to be palpable cast counterfeits of base and inferior metal.

22. *Retirement of Mr. McDowell.*—Mr. E. H. McDowell, Assistant Mint Master, a zealous and able officer, retired in April last year on Invalid pension after a useful service extending over 28 years.

ACCOUNT of the TOTAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the BOMBAY MINT during the year 1907-08

REVENUE.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	EXPENDITURE.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
To CHARGES LEVIED—							BY WORKING EXPENSES—						
<i>Silver—</i>							<i>Loss on Coinage Operations—</i>						
Percentage on new rupee coinage	17,77,813	0	0				<i>Silver—</i>						
Seigniorage on dollar coinage	94,918	0	0				Operative Losses	1,12,048	7	2			
Premelting Fees	14,177	0	0				Loss on overstandard weight of new coin issued	386	0	0			
Assay and Melting Fees (private)	611	1	6				Loss on withdrawal of uncurrent silver coins	1,46,868	9	5			
							Miscellaneous	...					
								2,59,303	0	7			
<i>Gold—</i>							<i>Less—</i>						
On bullion from Government Departments	...			18,87,519	1	6	Surplus in the Bullion Office R4,474						
							Refined silver of Premelting and Bullion Department R1,024	5,498	0	0			2,53,805
							MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES—						
To GAIN ON COINAGE OPERATIONS—							Loss on melting gold	1	15	2			4,329
<i>Silver—</i>							Other items	4,227	12	11			12
Gain by alligating under standard	64,321	8	0				BY SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENT—						
Do. Assay Benefit	91,072	0	0				Fixed Establishment	2,02,791	7	0			
Do. short weight of new coin issued	...						Extra Establishment	1,10,771	1	11			
Other items	385	3	0	1,55,778	11	0	Overtime pay	34,729	14	3			3,48,292
							BY COPPER BRONZE AND NICKEL—						
							<i>R</i>						
							Used for alloy 71,013-12-8						
							Used for contingent purposes 2,787-10-1	73,801	6	9			
							<i>Less—</i>						
							Returned from troughs	249	12	0			73,551
<i>Gold—</i>							BY LOCAL STORES PURCHASED—						
Miscellaneous	...			79	9	0	Coal, coke, charcoal and firewood	90,738	13	8			
							Oil, grease and tallow	8,399	14	1			
							Acids	452	8	0			
							Iron and brass mongery and hardware	984	3	2			
							Metals	29	0	3			
							Wood for boxes	...					
							Bullion trucks, moulds, etc.	2,895	3	0			
							Miscellaneous	38,031	14	0			1,41,531
To CASH RECEIPTS—							BY CONTINGENT CHARGES—						
For scales, weights and other articles supplied to and work done for private individuals	8,126	4	2				Books	60	8	0			
							Scales and weights	257	0	0			
							Cart, coolie, and boat-hire	341	15	0			
Carried over	8,126	4	2	20,43,377	5	6	Carried over	659	7	0			8,21,410

ACCOUNT of the TOTAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the BOMBAY MINT during the year 1907-08 —continued.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Brought over	8,126	4	0	20,43,377	5	6	Brought over	659	7	0	8,21,410	12	9
CASH RECEIPTS—contd.							MISCELLANEOUS—MINT—						
For old stores and materials	684	1	3				Postage and Telegrams	716	11	0			
Miscellaneous	1,085	12	5				Water-supply	5,610	1	1			
				9,896	1	10	Inspection of Boilers	165	0	0			
							Rents, Rates and Taxes	10,839	15	0			
							Charges for Electricity and Gas	2,128	8	0			
TRANSFER RECEIPTS—							Freight on Europe stores	1,773	12	0			
For scales, weights and other articles supplied to and work done at the Mint for Government Departments	4,910	8	0				Travelling allowances	388	6	0			
							Plague and other allowances	1,214	13	6			
							Furniture	200	4	0			
							Miscellaneous	5,514	5	3			
											29,217	2	10
							BY TRANSFER CHARGES—						
							Coin bags	14,891	0	0			
							Landing and shipping charges	619	15	3			
							Articles supplied by other departments	7,621	15	7			
											23,132	14	10
							BY ENGLISH STORES USED FROM STOCK—						
							Value of stores used	84,800	15	5			
							Less—						
							One-fifth freight charges above	1,773	12	0			
											83,027	3	5
							BY PUBLIC WORKS CHARGES—						
							Repairs and alterations to buildings	...			44,215	12	2
							BY MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES EXTERNAL TO MINT—						
							Stationery	1,304	14	4			
							Printing	464	1	9			
											1,769	0	3
							BY COST OF PENSIONS AND FURLOUGH ALLOWANCES—						
							One-sixth of the salaries of superior servants	31,923	12	0			
							One-sixteenth of the salaries of inferior servants	773	4	0			
											32,697	0	0
							Interest at 3½% on Mint Land, buildings and plant value	40,60,437	0	0			
							At average silver balance	17,72,480	0	0			
							" " Nickel	38,897	0	0			
							" " Bronze	99,276	0	0			
							Balance of Europe stores at 3½%	1,32,921	0	0			
							TOTAL	61,04,011	0	0	2,13,640	0	0
							By Balance	...			9,25,499	1	3
							TOTAL	...			21,74,608	13	4
TOTAL	...			21,74,608	13	4							

ABSTRACT of the CAPITAL ACCOUNT of the MINT to end of March 1908.

	Land.	Buildings.	Plant.	TOTAL.		Land.	Buildings.	Plant.	TOTAL.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Capital expenditure on Capital account brought forward from last year	12,62,300 0 0	17,69,602 0 0	10,66,394 0 0	40,40,196 0 0	Depreciation (at 5% on plant and 3% on buildings)	...	53,088 0 0	50,430 0 0	1,03,508 0 0
Expenditure during current year	...	37,491 0 0	61,426 0 0	98,827 0 0	Value of articles lost or destroyed	...	...	...	...
Civil Department	...	...	...	...	
P.W. Department	...	24,922 0 0	...	24,922 0 0					
Other items	...	...	...	...	Balance at debit	12,62,300 0 0	17,78,837 0 0	10,19,400 0 0	40,60,437 0 0
TOTAL	12,62,300 0 0	18,31,923 0 0	10,69,820 0 0	41,63,943 0 0	TOTAL	12,62,300 0 0	18,31,923 0 0	10,69,820 0 0	41,63,943 0 0

II.

STATEMENT of the COINAGE of the BOMBAY MINT for the year 1907-08.

	Tale of Pieces.	Nominal Value.	TOTAL.	
			Tale.	Value.
Silver—		<i>R a. p.</i>		<i>R a.</i>
Rupees	107,927,893	10,79,27,893 0 0		
Half-rupees	1,855,687	9,27,843 8 0		
Quarter-rupees . . . . .	...	.....
Eighth-rupees . . . . .	...	.....
British dollars	1,945,726	44,15,021 0 0*		
			111,729,306	11,32,70,757 8
Nickel—				
One-anna	37,256,000	23,28,500 0 0	37,256,000	23,28,500 0
Bronze	Nil	Nil		
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	...	.....	148,985,306	11,55,99,257 8

* NOTE.—This figure represents the outturn value of the dollars in standard tolas.

III.

STATEMENT showing the COST of MISCELLANEOUS WORK done in the BOMBAY MINT during the year 1907-08.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount.	Total.	REMARKS.
	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	
Receipt.			
Receipt for medals, seals, stamps, etc.	4,743 15 0		
Adjusting weights	1,225 0 0		
Sale-proceeds of Treasure Trove Coins	1,218 9 0		
Miscellaneous	5,849 4 2		
		13,036 12 2	
Expenditure.			
Engraver's labour	199 8 0		
Workshop do.	2,315 1 2		
Jeweller's do.	46 12 0		
Stores used (including gold, silver and copper)	9,254 2 8		
		11,815 7 10	
NET PROFIT . . . . .	...	1,221 4 4	Including Rs 12-2-0 profit sale of Treasure Trove Co

IV.

STATEMENT of COUNTERFEIT COINS received at the BOMBAY MINT, showing also those cut and broken at the TREASURIES, compiled from the QUARTERLY RETURNS furnished by TREASURY OFFICERS during 1907-08.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	Nominal value of remittances of uncurrent coins received at the Mint in thousands of Rupees.	COUNTERFEITS RECEIVED AT THE MINT.												Counterfeit coins cut at the several Indian Treasuries as per Quarterly Returns furnished by the Treasury Officers and Railway Administrations under Article 591, Civil Account Code, and Government Resolution No. A-6192, dated 10th December 1901.	REMARKS.			
		In remittances of uncurrent coins from Treasuries.				From Treasury and other officers under Article 581, Civil Account Code, and Government Resolution No. 1004-A, dated 31st February 1901.				Received at the Mint for examination.								
		R	1-R	1-R	1-R	R	1-R	1-R	1-R	R	1-R	1-R	1-R			R	1-R	1-R
Bombay . . .	5,499.7	1,403 ⁰	16	46	155	372	17	12	7	470	17	12	6	5,681	282	394	338	* Includes 83 counterfeit rupees found in remittances of Rs. 25,988, received for special examination.
India . . .	5.2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta (Baluchistan)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras . . .	1,946.0	307 [†]	5	11	43	205	4	21	54	16	1	...	...	7,367	610	485	424	† Includes 24 counterfeit rupees found in remittances of Rs. 35,999, received for special examination.
Punjab . . .	721.5	108	...	4	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh . .	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	159	1	...	...
Central Provinces . .	480.8	104	2	4	6	4	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	657	19	10	3	
Hyderabad (Deccan) .	140.4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	3	1	...	
Rajputana . . .	632.3	56	2	7	12	162	...	...	...	784	...	...	...	913	...	6	1	
Central India . . .	39.5	8	...	...	...	55	...	1	...	182	...	...	...	491	8	5	6	
Burma . . .	8.2	9	...	14	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . .	9,473.6	2,008	25	86	240	806	21	34	61	1,596	18	12	6	15,300	923	902	772	

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF HIS MAJESTY'S ASSAY OFFICE.

No. 139, dated Bombay, the 2nd October 1908.

From—Lieut.-Col. A. MILNE, I.M.S., Assay Master,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, Simla.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the operations of the Assay Department, Bombay, for the official year 1907-08.

2. *Number and description of assays.*—The number of assays during the year amounted to 36,118 as against 65,675 in the previous financial year. The details are shown in the following table:—

DESCRIPTION.	Number.	Total.
GOLD.		
Assays on gold from all sources	1,834	2,076
Check assays on fine gold	242	
SILVER.		
Assays on silver received for coinage	3,050	33,278
Ditto alligated for silver standard coinage	17,168	
Ditto pyx coins	8,820	
Ditto miscellaneous	1,971	
Check assays on fine silver	2,269	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Parting assays	34	764
Assays on various metals and ores	703	
Assays on Mint drosses	27	
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR . . . . .	...	36,118

3. *Gold and Silver assays.*—The total number of gold assays from all sources during the year was 2,076 as against 1,945 in the previous year; of these 18 assays were done for the Mint.

The total number of silver assays from all sources was 33,278 as against 63,013 in the previous year; of these 31,635 were done for the Mint.

4. *Meltings for Silver standard coinage.*—Silver meltings for rupees were assayed during the whole of the year; for half rupees in the months of April 1907 to July 1907, and for British Dollars in the months—November 1907 to March 1908.

The average fineness of the silver meltings was:—

For Rupees	915.888 per mille
" Half rupees	915.699 "
" British Dollars	899.035 "

as shown in the following table:—

MONTHS.	Rupees.	Half-rupees.	British Dollars.
April 1907	915.863	915.700	...
May "	915.876	915.698	...
June "	915.822	915.700	...
July "	915.846	915.700	...
August "	915.900	...	...
September "	916.022	...	...
October "	915.890	...	...
November "	915.809	...	898.896
December "	915.926	...	899.082
January 1908	915.833	...	899.037
February "	916.025	...	899.054
March "	915.884	...	899.040
Average for the year	915.888	915.699	899.035

5. *Gold in silver coinage.*—The average proportion of gold found by monthly "parting assays" in the silver pyx coins for the year was '195 per mille for rupees, '137 for half rupees, and '114 for British Dollars.

6. *Pyx trials, rupees.*—The trials of these coins for weight amounted to 1,095, the total number weighed being 21,900. None of these was found beyond remedy. The average weight of all was 180'020 grains, the lightest and heaviest coins weighed were respectively 179'10 and 180'90 grains.

The trials for fineness were also 1,095, 5,485 coins having been assayed singly, and 27,375 in groups of 25 coins after melting. Of the coins assayed singly the extreme variations in fineness ranged from 915'3 to 917'6, and the average fineness over 5,475 coins was 916'550 per mille. In two trials only were single coins found to be outside remedy, and the fresh pyxes called for in these cases disclosed no coin beyond the remedy. The 27,375 coins assayed in groups of 25 after melting gave an average fineness of 916'587, the lowest and highest figures obtained for any melting of coins being respectively 915'9 and 917'6.

The average results are shown in the following table :—

MONTHS.	Average weight of pyx Rupees grains.	AVERAGE FINENESS OF PYX RUPEES PER MILLE.		Gold per mille.
		Single.	Melted.	
April 1907	180'031	916'662	916'631	'088
May "	180'017	916'551	916'580	'138
June "	180'015	916'592	916'657	'112
July "	180'018	916'469	916'512	'168
August "	180'012	916'659	916'670	'100
September "	180'019	916'659	916'667	'166
October "	180'014	916'299	916'371	'161
November "	180'019	916'490	916'546	'131
December "	180'039	917'032	917'112	'160
January 1908	179'988	916'802	916'711	'158
February "	180'047	916'591	916'542	'280
March "	180'014	916'352	916'412	'248
Average	180'020	916'550	916'587	'195

7. *Half rupees*—There were only 34 trials of these coins for weight, the total number weighed being 680. The average weight per piece was 90'031 grains; the lightest and heaviest coins weighed were respectively 89'60 and 90'40 grains.

The trials for fineness were also 34 in number, 170 coins having been assayed singly, and 1,700 in groups of 50 coins after melting. Of the coins assayed singly the extreme variation in fineness ranged from 915'8 to 917'1, and the average fineness of the 170 coins was 916'303 per mille. The 1,700 coins assayed in groups of 50 after melting gave an average fineness of 916'479, the lowest and highest figures obtained for any melting of coins being 915'8 and 916'9 per mille respectively.

The average results are shown in the following table :—

MONTHS.	Average weight of Pyx Half Rupees grains.	AVERAGE FINENESS OF PYX HALF RUPEES PER MILLE.		Gold per mille.
		Single.	Melted.	
April 1907	90'043	916'373	916'666	'112
May "	90'026	916'323	916'461	'121
July "	90'035	916'143	916'757	'177
August "	90'033	916'393	916'583	'167
Average	90'031	916'303	916'479	'137

8. *British Dollars.*—The trials of these coins for weight amounted to 29, the total number weighed being 580. None of these was found beyond remedy. The average weight of all was 416·009 grains; the lightest and heaviest coins weighed respectively 414·10 and 417·90 grains.

The trials for fineness were also 29 in number, 145 coins having been assayed singly, and 435 in groups of 15 coins after melting. Of the coins assayed singly the extreme variations in fineness ranged from 899·7 to 900·6 and the average fineness of the 145 coins was 900·194 per mille. The 435 coins assayed in groups of 15 after melting gave an average fineness of 900·066, the lowest and highest figures obtained for any melting of coins being 899·6 and 900·5 per mille.

The average results are shown in the following table:—

MONTHS.	Average weight of Pyx British Dollars grains.	AVERAGE FINENESS OF PYX BRITISH DOLLARS PER MILLE.		Gold per mille.
		Single.	Melted.	
November 1907	416·042	900·180	900·500	} '075
December "	415·996	900·214	900·058	
January 1908	416·095	900·600	900·300	} '225
February "	416·023	900·077	899·971	
March "	416·060	900·240	900·200	...
Average	416·009	900·194	900·066	'114

9. *Summary of pyx trial.*—The results detailed in paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 are summarised in the following table:—

Denominations.	Number of coins weighed singly.	Number of coins assayed singly.	Number of coins assayed after melting.	Average weight (grains).	Average fineness of coins assayed singly (per mille).	Average fineness of coins assayed after melting (per mille).	Proportion of gold in Pyx coins (per mille).
Rupees	21,900	5,485	27,375	180·020	916·550	916·587	'195
Half rupees	680	170	1,700	90·031	916·303	916·479	'137
British Dollars	580	145	435	416·009	900·194	900·066	'114

10. *Miscellaneous assays.*—Of the 703 assays under the head "Assays on various metals and ores" in paragraph 2 of this report, 647 were assays on counterfeit coins and nickel and copper assays received from the Mint and other Government offices.

11. *Verification of weight pieces.*—The Mint working standard sets of tola and avoirdupois weight pieces and 3 different sets of Assay Office pieces were verified during the year, their values being deduced from that of the Iridioplatinum Primary Standard.

12. The post of Assay Master was held by Lt.-Colonel F. F. MacCartie, C.I.E., I.M.S., from 1st April to 21st November 1907 and by Lt.-Colonel A. Milne, I.M.S., from 22nd November 1907 to the end of the financial year.

The post of Deputy Assay Master was held by Major J. J. Bourke, I.M.S., from 1st April 1907 to 31st January 1908, by Lieutenant H. J. Wallis, from 1st February to 27th February 1908, and by Captain H. B. Drake, I.M.S., from 28th February 1908 to the end of the financial year.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF
JANUARY 1909 OF:

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANOHI

MAIZE
GRAM AND PULSE
LINSSEED
MUSTARD AND RAPSEED
SERANUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)
GHI
SUGAR

SALT
TOBACCO
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
SHEEP AND BULLOCKS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	41'56	43'54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	29'91	34'59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst . . . . .	...	...	...	39'02	55'05	55'05	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltoid)—												
Rangoon . . . . .	...	...	...	27'12	47'41	33'33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin . . . . .	...	...	43'54	44'78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassain . . . . .	...	...	34'41	45'71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			56'14									
Pegu (inland)—												
Hennada . . . . .	...	...	...	44'14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonagoo . . . . .	...	...	41'14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay . . . . .	...	...	53'78	44'44	59'26	53'73	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	39'51	42'38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam*—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	42'5	47'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . . . .	...	...	43'75	47'5	55	60	...	...	27'5	35	...	...
Central—												
Pabna . . . . .	...	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur . . . . .	...	...	60	60	80	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	36'25 22'5 to 25	26'25 25 to 27'5	45 37'5 to 47'5	53'75 42'5 to 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati . . . . .												...
Bengal*—												
Deltoid—												
Midnapur . . . . .	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta . . . . .	...	...	55	65	55	57'5	...	...	31'25	45	...	...
Central—												
Hardwar . . . . .	...	...	48'75	52'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack . . . . .	...	...	38'07	...	58'59	50'78	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Patna . . . . .	...	...	43'75	55	46'15	56'25	...	...	23'75	36'25	...	46'25
Bihar, north—												
Bhagalpur . . . . .	...	...	55'91	48'01	48'12	60'31	...	...	32'5	35'16	...	...
Muzaffarpur . . . . .	...	...	66'56	66'56	50	61'56	...	...	33'28	36'23	...	...
United Provinces—												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Benares	27'18	34'27	45'83	58'7	47'34	5'08	54'37	63'12	36'25	44'43	24'01	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	27'15	36'35	44'43	54'22	50	50	53'33	55'16	25	40	22'5	40
Jhansi . . . . .	...	...	44'37	72'19	47'81	50'78	...	...	27'08	40'91	26'25	41'87
Western—												
Meerut . . . . .	...	...	57'13	66'56	48'44	46'87	53'28	58'28	29'06	36'47	26'78	36'35
Agra	50	50	80	80	53'03	55'16	61'51	66'67	25'78	43'23	35'78	42'08
Submontane, west—												
Bunjhánpur	25	38'38	...	...	45'63	51'16	...	...	26'56	38'75	20'04	40
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	26'67	...	47'03	57'13	47'03	58'33	57'13	61'51	25'78	40	21'61	40
Northern—												
Kyauabad	26'87	36'73	58'67	60'61	46'25	57'13	...	...	25	40	23'59	45

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

BAJRA		RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DAL		LINSKED		DISTRICTS
1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
												Mergai
												Tavoy
				22.78	22.78	40.76	40.76	50	50			Moulmein and
												Amherst
						45.71	25.6	50.26	33.99			Pegu (deltoid)—
						63.37		68.82				Rangoon
						56.64	50.39					Manbun
												Bussan
						53.78	60.95	46.72	46.72			Pegu (inland)—
												Henzada
												Toungoo
				18.71		43.11	46.38	62.75	60.38			Upper Burma—
							25.90					Mandalay
						62.75						Pakokku
							62.75	72.8	66.67			Arakan—
												Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and
												Assam—
						55	65	70	70			Eastern—
						53.75	47.5	60	62.5			Chittagong
												Dacca
						51.25	45.25			51.25	50	Central—
												Pabna
						57.5	52.5	65	65			Northern—
												Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
												Goalpara
												Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltoid—
						47.5	50	60	61	52.5	53.75	Midnapur
						50	55					
31.25	55			32.5	45	47.5	47.5	57.5	57.5	52.5	55	Calcutta
						47.5	47.5	57.5	55			Central—
												Bardwan
						43.49	43.33	38.07	35.62			Orissa—
												Cuttack
				24.37	45	75.62	45	46.25	56.25	60	59.37	Bihar, south—
												Patna
				28.75	32.03	41.37	45.31	52.5	57.19	55	59.66	Bihar, north—
		38.28	36.25	27.5	44.37	50	44.37	50	66.6			Bhagalpur
												Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) AGRA—
24.01	45.33			25.31	40.68	37.71	45.33	48.91	53.8	47.34	58.7	Eastern—
												Benares
25	40.99			33.75	42.08	40	40.99	47.03	50	51.61	48.40	Central—
38.12	42.34			24.22	41.37	39.06	44.37		62.81			Cawnpore
38.25	38.12			28.56	36.35	41.37	39.06	50	51.56			Jhansi
37.34	43.23			25	44.43	42.08	43.23	50.17	61.51	66.67	66.67	Western—
												Meerut
22.19	40.5			22.19		40	40					Agra
												Submontane, west—
												Shahjahanpur
23.54	42.08			23.54	40	44.43	42.08			53.33	53.33	(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
												Lucknow
24.37				24.37	42.5	40	44.43	40				Northern—
												Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY—continued

DISTRICTS	MUSTARD AND RAPESEED		SESAMUM (Til or jinjili)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (Gdr)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF	
	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	...	581.52	...	...	...	14.16	21.02	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	531.33	...	...	...	20.51	20.51	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst . . . . .	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	18.77	18.77	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon . . . . .	...	...	...	...	310.84	...	...	...	16.62	18.6	...	...
Manbin . . . . .	...	...	...	...	490.31	...	...	...	22.46	22.46	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	...	...	412.31	...	...	...	22.61	22.61	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Hensada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	240.15	...	...	...	24.19	24.19	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	492.81	...	...	...	24.62	24.62	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	533.33	...	...	...	24.71	24.81	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	...	...	581.82	...	...	...	22.54	22.61	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	457.14	...	...	...	28.57	26	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	63.75	75	...	...	400	440	60	60	16.25	16.87	70	47.5
Dacca . . . . .	...	...	...	...	380	470	42.5	45	20	21.25	180	85
Central—												
Pabna	65	67.5	...	...	20	020	52.5	52.5	20	21.25	115	85
Northern—												
Rangpur	65	70	...	...	410	50	65	70	21.25	22.5	100	90
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	43.5	56.75	...	...	...	...	55	70	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	52.5	{ 52.5 to 65 }	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Deltic—												
Midnapur	{ 50 and 55 }	{ 65 and 80 }	...	...	{ 370 to 400 }	{ 430 to 470 }	{ 65 to 75 }	{ 47.5 to 52.5 }	17.5	17.5	{ 120 and 150 }	{ 90 and 105 }
Calcutta	57.5	67.5	52.5	70	410	480	50	50	19.37	16.25	52.5	80
Central—												
Bardwan	67.5	67.5	...	...	340	400	50	37.5	17.5	17.5	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	68.12	68.12	65	65	475.62	475.62	52.34	52.34	14.37	14.37	62.5	62.5
Bihar, south—												
Patna	00	85	60	90	{ 320 to 340 }	{ 355 to 380 }	45	42.5	20	20	{ 22.5 to 50 }	20
Bihar, north—												
Bhagalpur	{ 45 and 57.5 }	...	...	...	330	410	50	42.5	18.91	20	110	120
Muzaffarpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	304.60	376.25	30.25	36.25	20	20.94	160	160
United Provinces—												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Benares	47.34	77.24	52.4	91.67	394.32	426.72	44.43	51.2	28.80	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	55.16	64.01	61.56	74.87	336.92	355.52	50	50	17.76	...	80	60
Jhansi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	320	355.16	57.19	50.37	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut . . . . .	...	...	61.56	100	355.47	441.56	47.08	50	17.4	...	...	...
Agra	72.71	80	...	...	328.23	376.46	61.51	57.13	17.76	...	180	130
Sub-montane, west—												
Bhujshampur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	350	360	...	...	20	...	...	...
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	68.33	73.33	...	...	366	370	44.43	45	20	...	...	...
Northern—												
Hyabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	360	355	40	44.37	20.94	...	...	...

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY—continued

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	30.78	30.78	...	...	47.08	37.19	...	...	29.06	39.06	26.56	40
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	26.67	36.25	66.67	57.19	50	50	53.33	57.5	28.59	36.72	25.78	...
Central— Lahore	33.28	30.74	54.37	77.81	50	50	55.16	55.16	39.63	32.66	27.08	36.35
South-eastern— Delhi	33.33	40	44.43	57.19	50	53.16	53.33	57.13	27.6	38.12	24.23	40
Submontane— Amritsar	30.78	40	53.33	64.01	47.76	45.73	51.61	49.49	...	...	26.67	...
Northern— Rawalpindi	28.54	38.12	57.13	78.12	48.44	44.43	53.33	48.54	29.68	38.28	30.78	34.79
Western— Lyallpur . . . . .	...	...	50	...	45.31	...	49.37	...	29.37	...	27.5	...
Multan . . . . .	...	35.62	...	...	48.12	45.62	...	...	...	30.78	28.75	...
N.-W. Frontier Pro- vince—												
Peshawar	28.59	...	58.75	...	47.34	...	53.33	...	25.47	...	27.34	...
Dera Ismael Khan . . . . .	...	...	70.52	...	40	...	45.73	...	30.47	...	25	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi . . . . .	...	...	50	60	46.09	46.75	...	...	28.12	32.5	30	33.12
Shikarpur . . . . .	...	...	67.5	66.25	47.5	42.5	...	...	29.69	30.62	28.75	33.12
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	47.5 50 50	48.12 45 45	75 72.5	72.5	36.56	35.94	33.12	34.69
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	50.21	38.33	...	...	...	...	32.34	26.72
Sholapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	44.9	...	...	...	...	27.92	25.85
Pune . . . . .	...	...	45.57	57.13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khander and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	51.72	53.47	...	...	...	...	27.55	...
Dhulia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	57.13	57.76	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat— Surat . . . . .	...	52.5	62.71	66.51	62.71	54.06	...	...	...	...	34.58	36.04
Ahmadabad . . . . .	...	...	45	57.5	47.05	50	...	...	28.75	35	28.54	35
Central Provinces—												
Western— Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	37.5	50	47	48	61.5	57.62	...	...	36.37	42.37
Central— Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	...	36.37	53.37	48.5	51.62	55.12	60.5	...	...	29.63	42
Eastern— Raipur . . . . .	...	...	33.5	45	51	50	60	57	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Akola . . . . .	...	...	45	53	47.62	53.5	...	...	...	...	24	28
Amritoli . . . . .	...	...	50.62	55	52.37	47.5	62	57	...	...	25.27	25
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.4	30.8
Salerno . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Bellary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33.2	27.1
Cuddapah	45	29.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34.8	29
Karaul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras	37.2	33.3	18.8	53.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	35.6	29.6	56.8	55.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.4	30
Mysore—												
Mysore	32.06	28.04	54.85	45.75	61.53	47.6	71.06	64.27	...	...	35.25	26.41
Bangalore	32	24	72	57	64	50	67.76	55.07	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY—continued

Districts	MUSTARD AND RAPHESSEED		SESAMUM (Til or Jangli)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (Gur)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF	
	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer . . . . .	...	...	73.66	93.75	889.87	876.58	52.5	62.66	...	...	...	...
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozepur	61.56	...	76.2	...	876.46	400	61.56	80	16.67	...	80	100
Central—												
Lahore	41.04	61.56	66.67	88.91	496.67	457.13	58.23	61.56	15.99	...	80	61.67
South-eastern—												
Delhi	35.16	60.58	66.67	84.17	387.31	474.06	49.49	53.83	17.4	...	74.13	94.11
Submontane—												
Amritsar	57.13	57.13	65	90	415	450	44.58	50	14.37	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	38.12	61.51	88.91	88.85	400	400	44.43	44.43	15.99	...	...	...
Western—												
Lyallpur . . . . .	...	65.31	...	100	870	...	...	...	15	...	80	...
Multan	50	...	...	...	...	...	43.75	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Frontier Pro- vince—												
Peshawar . . . . .	...	...	68.33	...	393.75	...	58.75	...	16.2	...	...	...
Dera Ismael Khan	50	...	80	...	433.01	...	45.73	...	14.27	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi . . . . .	...	50	73.75	92.5	410	440	75	89.12	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	372.5	391.25	54.69	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	{ 350 to 450 }	{ 490 to 480 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.99	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	69.01	60.68	...	...	106.75	103.26
Poona . . . . .	...	...	...	...	414.01	...	63.18	75.42	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E.												
Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat . . . . .	...	...	...	95.16	389.17	432.45	66.2	54.06	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	340	410	74.37	65	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	70.63	95.75	433.37	500	...	...	21.62	23.25	100	116.63
Central—												
Jubbulpore	45.75	...	59.25	70.25	390	380	...	...	22.25	23.25	88	123
Kashmir—												
Kashmir . . . . .	...	...	...	...	340	400	...	...	20	20	200	100
Bihar—												
Ahola . . . . .	...	...	62	90.5	417	447.5	...	...	19	18.87	80.62	80.87
Amritoli . . . . .	...	...	63.62	90.67	360	420	...	...	19	20	120	175
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore . . . . .	...	...	93.2	77.6	457.9	396.3	61.1	51.2	...	...	154.1	111.3
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	410.9	376.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary . . . . .	...	...	55.1	66.3	380.9	349.2	47.7	47.6	...	...	...	...
Channarayana . . . . .	...	...	...	...	394.8	394.7	...	...	...	...	74.1	74.1
Mannar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras . . . . .	...	...	59.8	78.8	428	460.6	37.7	55.9	...	...	82.3	82.3
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144.2	64.3
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura . . . . .	...	...	73.5	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	106.8	106.8
Mysore—												
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	82.25	70.94	471.41	428.75	102.5	67.5	...	...	205.69	205.69
Bangalore . . . . .	...	...	56	78	480	445.68	60	64.27	...	...	205.69	205.69

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 108 per 10 maunds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ton *metric*.)

TURMERIC		GRASS		STRAW		JAWAR STALKS		SHEEP, PER SCORE		PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		DISTRICTS
1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	
...	...	40	10.62	4.60	8.87	4.60	7.97	125	127.5	85	85	Rajputana— Ajmer
100	...	8.02	5	10*	5.02	...	...	60	60	90	90	Punjab— Ferozpur
128.07	133.33	10	15	13.8*	7.55	...	15	180	240	2.0	2.0	Central— Lahore
100	145.47	8.02	11.41	13.33*	11.41	10	13.33	90	90	150	150	South-eastern— Dahli
...	...	...	...	11.41*	5.31	...	...	125	125	...	...	Submontane— Amritsar
133.33	100	10	15	11.41*	6.02	11.41	13.33	90	90	70	70	Northern— Rawalpindi
115	...	...	...	10.62*	...	...	...	100	...	140	...	Western— Lyallpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multan
106.87	...	...	...	7.66*	...	6.5	...	{ 60 to 100 }	...	{ 60 to 120 }	...	N.-W. Frontier Province— Peshawar
125.47	...	8.85	...	8.02*	...	...	...	120	...	120	...	Dera Ismael Khan
80	107.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 160 to 260 }	{ 100 to 200 }	...	...	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	10*	6.25*	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quetta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay— Dacca and Karnatak— Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnatak and N.E. Dacca— Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujarat— Surat
81.25	110	...	11.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
120	120	8.75	10	...	...	10	16	00	50	90	90	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
80	114.25	4	6.62	3.37	...	...	...	55	55	70	60	Central— Jubbulpore
70	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	35	Eastern— Raipur
86	95.25	...	9.5	...	...	5.5	9.62	57	50	60	60	Berar— Akola
...	120	6	10	...	...	9	15	50	55	70	70	Amratoti
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Central— Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	East (east, central— Nellore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	East (east, south— Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Southern— Madura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore— Mysore
102.5	102.80	11.25	12.19	10	8.34	8.75	5.36	80	100	100	70	Bangalore
120	120	8.05	4.43	7.34	5.88	4.27	...	100	150	{ 120 to 150 }	{ 120 to 150 }	

• Brusa

† Sheep or goats

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
B. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, February 26, 1909

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1909 [The figures

Districts	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUN (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR DUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Best sort	Common	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergal . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 15	8 8	9 9	9 1	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 5	18 —	11 13	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	8 13	6 13	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...
Pegu (delta)—												
Fegu	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Bangoon . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 6	7 8	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Maubin . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...
Bassalia . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 15	6 15	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...
Prome . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 1	10 8	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 —	7 14	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Thayetmye . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 5	8 12	11 1	10 9	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	6 6	6 12	...	...	6 7	6 8	17 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Bamo . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 2	9 12	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...
Pakokha . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 14	7 11	9 7	8 14	...	...	...	...
Meiktila . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 12	18 1	12 10	17 2	16 11	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpya . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Nonkhali . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bacherganj . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 12	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	5 5	5 5	14 8	13 3	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Tippora . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 4	...	...	...	...
Dacca	7 —	7 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	9 4	9 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	9 —	9 —	14 —	16 —	...	...	8 11	8 12	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Pabna . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...
Bajahahi	7 8	7 8	12 12	12 6	...	...	8 10	8 1	...	...	...	...
Maida	8 8	8 8	13 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Bogra	7 8	7 14	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 1	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Jalpaiguri	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur . . . .	...	8 —	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 12	...	...	...	...
Bangpur	7 —	7 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 4	6 —	...	...	...	...
Burma—												
Sylhet . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	5 5	5 5	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 11	12 4	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	5 8	5 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills . . . .	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Manipur	8 —	8 —	...	...	22 —	25 —	26 —	26 —	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills . . . .	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	7 —	6 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	7 —	6 —	...	...	7 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 —	6 —	...	...	8 4	8 4	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong (a) . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	4 4	...	12 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar . . . .	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 8	...	...	...	...

(a) Not reported yet.

state the number of aers (of 80 tolas) and ohittuols sold for one rupee]

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Kleinsia coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, OHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Croer aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ANAR DÁL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	18 14	18 14	Burma—
...	17 12	17 12	Tenasserim—
...	9 5	9 5	14 1	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Mergui
...	Tavoy
...	10 3	10 3	...	...	6 12	6 12	18 —	18 —	Moulmein and
...	7 10	7 10	...	...	5 15	5 15	11 3	11 3	Amherst
...	5 11	5 11	...	...	5 6	5 6	17 18	17 12	Popu (<i>deltica</i>)—
...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Popu
...	Kangoon
...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	14 15	14 15	Maubin
...	6 9	6 9	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	Bassein
...	6 10	6 10	...	...	7 14	7 14	16 2	16 2	Popu (inland)—
...	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	Tharawadi
...	22 8	22 8	9 3	9 3	14 8	14 8	Honnada
...	8 12	8 12	19 —	19 —	5 15	5 6	14 13	16 12	Prome
...	10 6	...	...	4 12	4 12	14 3	14 3	Toungoo
...	16 8	16 3	22 5	22 3	9 8	9 3	16 3	16 3	Thayetmyo
...	Upper Burma—
...	Mandalay
...	Bamo
...	Pakokku
...	Meiktila
...	14 —	14 —	Arakan—
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	15 —	15 —	Sandoway
...	11 —	11 —	Kyaukpys
...	Akyab
...	Eastern Bengal and
...	Assam—
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	24 —	25 —	Eastern—
...	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Chittagong
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Noakhali
...	7 4	7 —	...	...	6 10	6 6	17 8	17 8	Backerganj
...	20 —	20 —	Maimonsingh
...	7 12	7 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	20 —	20 —	Tippera
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 —	...	20 —	20 —	Dacca
...	16 —	16 —	Faridpur
...	7 10	7 10	...	...	6 8	6 8	19 —	19 —	Central—
...	8 4	7 8	...	...	8 10	6 12	18 12	18 12	Pabna
...	6 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	7 8	7 —	18 —	18 —	Rajshahi
...	8 10	8 8	...	...	12 —	9 12	19 8	19 8	Malda
...	Bogra
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	17 —	18 —	Northern—
...	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 14	20 —	18 —	Jalpaiguri
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	6 —	18 —	18 —	Dinajpur
...	Rangpur
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 4	6 8	16 —	18 —	Burma—
...	7 9	7 8	...	...	6 10	6 10	20 —	20 —	Sylhet
...	Cachar
...	Hill tracts—
...	6 8	6 —	...	...	5 4	5 —	10 —	10 —	Khasi and Jaintia
...	5 —	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	Hills
...	5 —	6 —	...	...	4 —	5 —	11 —	13 —	Garo Hills
...	5 10	5 10	...	...	5 —	5 4	11 8	11 7	Manipur
...	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Naga Hills
...	Lushai Hills
...	8 4	8 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	16 —	16 —	Brahmaputra—
...	8 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Goalpara
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	16 —	16 —	Kamrup
...	5 8	...	...	...	0 —	...	...	Darrang
...	Nowgong
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	16 —	16 —	Sibsagar
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	18 —	18 —	Lakhimpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1909—continued (The figures)

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
					Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month				
Bengal—												
Dacca—							8 —	9 8				
Ahmeda . . .	7 4	7 4					8 —	8 —				
24 Parganas . . .	7 —	6 —					10 12	10 6				
Midnapur . . .							7 8	7 8				
Howrah . . .												
Calcutta . . .	7 —	7 —	11 4	11 —			6 14	6 12			11 —	11 —
Roughly . . .							7 8	7 8				
Nadia (Kishinagarh) . . .	6 8	6 7	7 —	10 12				7 9				
Jessore . . .				7 4								
Central—												
Bankura . . .	7 8	7 8					8 4	9 —				
Bardwan . . .							8 4	8 8				
Birbhum . . .	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 —			9 —	9 —				
Murshidabad . . .	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 —			8 8	8 8				
Saundh Parganas . . .	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 —								
Hoile—												
Darjeeling . . .	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8			6 —	6 —				
Orissa—												
Puri . . .	7 3	6 9					9 13	9 3				
Cuttack . . .	6 14	6 14					10 8	10 8				
Balasore . . .	7 8	7 8					11 —	10 —				
Sambalpur . . .	7 8	7 4					11 12	11 —				
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum . . .	7 —	6 8					7 —	7 —				
Manbhum . . .	7 —	7 —	11 —	10 —			9 8	9 8			10 —	11 —
Ranchi . . .	6 12	6 12	10 —	10 —			9 —	9 —				
Palaman . . .	7 5	7 5	13 8	13 —			7 14	7 14				
Hasaribagh . . .	6 12	6 12	10 —	9 —			8 —	8 4				
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr . . .	8 12	8 12	11 —	11 —			7 8	7 11				
Gaya . . .	7 8	7 8	13 —	14 —			9 —	8 8	14 4	13 8		
Patna . . .	8 8	8 8	16 8	16 —			9 —	8 12				
Shahabad . . .	8 8	8 —	13 —	14 —			9 —	8 —				
Bihar, north—												
Purnea . . .	7 8	7 12					6 8	6 5				
Bhagalpur . . .	8 8	8 8	13 4	13 4			7 4	7 4				
Darbhanga . . .	8 8	8 12	15 6	15 6			6 8	7 —				
Munshipur . . .	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —			6 —	6 —				
Saran . . .	8 4	9 —	16 —	16 —			8 —	8 8				
Champaran . . .	8 —	8 —	15 8	15 —			8 —	8 —				
United Provinces:												
(a) AGRICULTURE												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur . . .	7 8	7 4	13 8	13 8	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	14 8	13 8
Banar . . .	7 13	7 13	14 12	13 9	6 —	6 —	8 14	7 9	15 11	14 10	14 10	13 13
Ghazipur . . .	8 4	8 3	14 12	15 2	5 9	5 7	8 12	9 —	15 0	15 13	14 9	13 5
Jaunpur . . .	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	7 4	7 4	15 8	15 8		
Allahabad . . .	7 4	7 4	15 8	14 8	4 —	3 —	8 8	8 8	16 8	16 8	14 12	14 8
Central—												
Banda . . .	7 6	7 10	12 4	9 14	3 12	4 4	8 10	8 2	16 10	17 4	15 2	14 2
Patna . . .	7 12	7 8	13 —	13 —	7 4	7 4	8 —	8 —	17 —	16 —	15 —	15 —
Meerut . . .	7 12	7 12	11 4	11 4	5 —	5 —	7 4	6 12	15 —	17 4	15 —	14 12
Jaun . . .	7 12	7 12	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	14 —	13 8
Cawnpore . . .	7 12	7 12	15 8	14 8			8 —	7 8	17 8	16 4	15 12	15 4
Jhansi . . .	8 2	8 6	14 8	13 4			8 12	8 —	15 —	13 8	14 4	13 4
Etawah . . .	7 14	8 2	12 12	12 12	3 —	3 —	7 6	7 8	15 4	15 4	14 2	14 2
Farukhabad . . .	7 8	7 13	16 —	15 8	4 4	4 4	9 4	9 —	17 —	16 —	15 —	15 —
Sham . . .	8 4	5 8	16 —	15 8	4 —	4 —	9 —	8 —	16 8	16 4	15 —	15 —
Etah . . .	8 2	8 8	17 —	16 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	17 —	16 8	16 —	16 —
Western—												
Meerut . . .	7 12	7 12	13 8	13 8	3 8	3 8	6 8	6 8	15 8	15 8	14 12	14 12
Agra . . .	7 6	7 12	14 4	14 —	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	14 10	14 8	13 14	13 8
Muttra . . .	7 12	8 —	14 8	14 8	5 —	5 —	7 4	7 4	16 —	14 5	15 —	14 —
Aligarh . . .	8 —	9 —	16 —	11 —	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	16 8	16 —	15 8	15 —
Bulandshahr . . .	7 13	7 13	15 4	13 2	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	15 8	16 —	15 —
Submontane, east—												
Bahia . . .	8 8	8 —	13 4	13 12	3 12	4 8	6 —	7 8	13 —	15 12	10 4	13 —
Amga . . .	8 4	8 14	14 8	13 8	6 12	5 14	3 —	9 —	12 —	10 8	16 —	16 —
Gorakhpur . . .	8 9	8 13	16 10	16 4	7 1	7 3	9 7	9 7	16 12	18 —	14 6	13 9
Basti . . .	9 —	9 —	14 —	13 4	5 4	5 —	10 4	10 4	16 —	16 —	14 8	14 8

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1909—continued (The flour)

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—continued												
(a) AGRA—continued												
Submontane, west—												
Bahajhanpur	8 8	8 12	15 —	15 —	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	18 8	18 8	17 8	17 8
Budaun	8 —	8 5	14 4	14 8	4 —	4 —	6 12	6 9	17 —	17 2	16 —	16 —
Pilibhit	8 12	8 12	15 9	14 4	5 3	5 3	10 6	10 6	17 8	17 8	15 9	15 9
Baroli	8 2	8 10	14 —	13 8	4 —	4 —	8 8	8 4	17 —	16 4	16 8	16 4
Moradabad	8 2	8 4	13 —	13 8	3 10	3 10	6 8	6 8	17 8	16 8	15 10	15 6
Bijnor	8 4	8 12	13 8	14 —	3 8	3 4	5 8	5 8	17 —	17 2	14 4	14 —
Muzaffarnagar	8 4	8 8	14 5	14 5	7 2	7 2	7 11	7 11	14 9	11 5	14 —	14 5
Saharanpur	8 4	8 4	13 13	13 13	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	14 14	14 14	14 6	14 6
Dehra-Dun	8 —	8 —	12 12	13 —	3 4	3 4	8 4	8 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	3 8	3 8	7 —	7 —	—	—	11 —	—
Almora	7 2	6 12	8 4	8 8	3 8	3 8	7 4	7 —	—	—	—	—
Garhwal	5 8	5 —	—	—	4 —	3 8	5 8	5 —	—	—	—	—
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	8 8	8 8	15 —	15 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	16 8	16 —	15 —	15 —
Sultanpur	9 —	9 4	15 —	13 8	—	7 8	9 —	8 12	—	—	—	—
Rae-Bareilly	8 4	8 4	15 —	15 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 —	18 —	17 —	15 —	16 —
Unao	8 4	8 4	15 12	14 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	8 —	18 —	16 8	16 —	16 —
Lucknow	8 4	8 4	15 —	14 8	4 —	4 —	8 8	8 —	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 —
Hardoi	8 12	8 12	15 —	14 12	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	18 8	18 8	17 12	17 4
Northern—												
Fyzabad	8 8	8 4	15 8	14 8	—	—	6 8	6 8	16 8	16 4	16 —	15 8
Barabanki	8 4	8 4	11 —	11 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Gonda	8 10	8 10	14 —	14 —	6 2	6 —	8 10	8 6	17 4	17 4	16 —	16 —
Bahraich	9 —	9 —	16 8	16 8	6 —	5 —	8 —	7 8	19 —	19 —	18 4	18 —
Sitapur	8 12	8 8	16 —	16 —	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	16 —	17 4
Kheri	8 —	9 4	13 —	13 —	3 8	3 8	7 8	7 8	10 —	20 —	16 —	17 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	8 3	8 12	13 —	13 4	4 14	4 14	6 —	6 4	16 —	16 12	—	—
Banswara	10 —	10 4	13 —	13 8	3 4	3 4	6 8	6 8	—	—	—	—
Mewar (Udaipur)	8 15	9 2	12 —	12 4	5 12	5 6	6 8	5 12	12 7	12 —	9 14	9 9
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	11 12	11 15	18 2	18 —	3 7	3 4	8 —	8 —	—	—	—	—
Ajmer	8 8	8 4	13 12	14 4	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 1	15 —	15 —	12 8	13 1
Kishangarh	8 —	8 —	14 —	15 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	13 8	14 4
Bundi	10 10	10 10	15 —	15 —	6 4	7 8	9 6	10 —	17 8	17 8	15 —	15 —
Kotah	8 10	8 10	13 —	13 8	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 —
Jhaluwar	7 9	7 6	—	11 1	5 12	5 12	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Tonk	7 9	7 15	15 14	16 —	4 10	4 —	5 12	4 14	18 —	17 —	16 3	16 9
Jaipur	7 11	7 15	14 4	13 15	5 7	5 8	5 12	5 8	16 5	15 —	13 11	13 11
Karauli	7 8	8 2	12 8	12 8	8 7	8 2	9 6	9 1	15 15	15 5	14 6	14 6
Dholpur	8 4	7 14	13 6	12 14	4 12	4 8	5 4	5 8	14 8	14 —	13 12	13 4
Bharatpur	8 —	8 —	13 13	13 9	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	14 9	14 4	13 6	13 —
Alwar	8 4	8 8	14 6	14 —	5 1	5 1	5 4	5 4	15 8	15 5	14 5	13 13
Deoli	9 2	9 6	15 8	15 12	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	15 —	15 6	14 8	15 3
Nasirabad	8 —	8 —	—	—	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	15 —	16 —	12 —	12 —
Shahpura	9 15	10 —	15 8	16 6	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	16 4	18 —	13 —	11 8
Western—												
Bikaner	7 7	7 4	13 —	13 —	3 —	3 —	5 6	5 —	—	—	14 —	14 12
Jaisalmer	7 14	7 12	—	—	4 10	4 10	6 —	6 3	13 9	14 2	12 6	12 12
Jodhpur	8 15 and 9 9	9 8 and 9 12	14 12	14 11	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	13 10	14 15	13 — and 13 13	12 4 and 12 14
Balmer	9 14	9 14	—	—	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	—	13 14	13 12	—
Erinpura	9 —	8 11	15 —	15 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	18 —	14 —	11 —	16 —
Sirohi	9 — and 10 —	9 12 and 11 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	13 —
Anadra	9 4 and 11 —	9 6 and 11 —	—	—	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	—	—	10 4	10 4
Abu	8 5 and 9 —	8 5 and 9 —	13 6	14 2	5 —	5 —	6 2	6 2	—	—	10 8	10 8
Central India—												
Indore	7 —	7 4	11 8	11 8	4 8	4 4	6 —	6 —	13 8	14 —	11 8	11 8
Nuwach	6 8	6 8	—	—	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	14 —	16 —	11 5	12 —
Gwalior	7 6	7 8	—	—	to 5 —	to 5 —	5 8	5 8	—	—	—	—
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	8 —	8 —	15 8	16 —	—	—	6 —	6 —	17 8	18 —	16 —	16 —
Ferozpur	7 12	7 12	13 —	13 —	—	—	5 12	5 12	15 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Central—												
Lahore	7 12	8 4	13 4	13 4	—	—	6 12	6 2	14 8	13 4	14 —	13 8
Gujratwala	8 4	8 4	14 4	14 —	—	—	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Gujrat	8 6	8 8	13 —	12 8	—	—	7 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	13 8	12 8
Jhelam	8 4	8 8	14 —	13 8	—	—	7 —	7 —	—	—	12 8	13 —

MAHUA OR BAGI (Klausene coriaria)		KANGNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR HONAGA (Cicer arabianum)		MAIZE (Zea Mays)		ANBAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	...	18 --	18 --	9 8	9 8	19 --	17 --	7 --	7 --	30 --	20 --	United Provinces-- continued
...	...	...	20 --	8 14	8 10	17 --	17 --	6 13	6 12	20 --	20 --	(a) AGRA--continued
...	7 8	...	...	9 12	9 4	18 3	18 3	7 12	7 12	20 12	20 12	Submontane, west--
...	...	...	...	9 6	9 8	17 8	17 8	6 12	6 12	20 --	20 --	Shahjahanpur
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 6	17 --	17 --	7 --	7 --	20 14	20 14	Budaula
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	14 5	14 5	5 8	5 8	22 --	22 --	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	14 5	14 5	5 8	5 8	22 --	22 --	Bareilly
18 13	13 13	13 13	13 13	9 4	9 4	14 6	14 6	6 6	6 6	21 4	21 4	Moradabad
14 --	18 8	...	...	9 4	9 4	14 8	14 8	8 8	8 8	18 --	18 --	Hijmor
...	...	...	...	8 --	8 --	13 --	13 --	5 --	5 --	12 --	12 --	Muzaffarnagar
11 --	11 --	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	5 8	5 --	14 --	12 --	Saharanpur
...	...	...	...	6 --	6 --	...	...	4 --	4 --	8 --	8 --	Dohra-Dan
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	15 --	15 --	7 --	7 --	19 --	19 --	Halla--
...	...	...	...	9 --	9 --	...	...	8 4	8 4	20 --	20 --	Naini Tal
19 --	19 --	12 --	12 --	9 4	9 4	13 --	13 --	7 8	7 8	20 --	20 --	Almora
...	...	14 --	14 --	9 4	9 4	13 --	13 --	7 8	7 8	20 --	20 --	Garnwal
...	...	17 --	17 --	8 12	8 12	17 --	16 8	7 --	7 --	19 --	19 --	(b) OUDH--
18 --	18 --	20 --	20 --	9 4	9 4	17 8	17 8	7 --	7 --	20 --	20 --	South-east--
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 4	16 --	15 9	7 8	7 12	18 8	18 8	Partabgarh
...	...	17 --	16 8	8 8	8 8	16 --	16 --	7 --	7 --	20 --	20 --	Shahjahanpur
16 --	16 --	15 --	15 --	9 6	9 6	16 4	16 8	7 4	7 6	18 8	18 4	Shahjahanpur
...	...	13 --	13 --	9 --	10 --	17 --	17 --	7 8	7 8	18 --	18 --	Bareilly
19 --	19 --	23 --	20 --	9 5	9 --	18 --	8 8	7 --	7 --	21 --	21 --	Unao
18 --	18 --	12 --	12 --	9 --	9 --	19 --	17 8	7 --	7 4	20 --	20 --	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	12 0	11 10	15 6	17 --	6 --	6 --	20 --	20 --	Hardoi
...	...	...	...	12 --	11 12	17 --	18 8	5 --	5 --	17 6	17 12	Northern--
...	...	7 13	8 5	9 2	9 2	12 --	12 7	5 12	6 3	17 14	18 5	Fyzabad
...	...	...	...	12 8	13 --	16 13	17 12	...	...	18 --	17 --	Barabanki
...	...	4 8	4 8	9 4	9 4	13 8	13 18	...	...	23 --	23 --	Gonda
...	...	...	...	10 --	10 4	13 12	13 12	...	...	25 --	25 --	Bahraich
...	...	...	...	17 8	18 12	13 8	14 8	5 --	5 --	19 11	19 11	Sitapur
...	...	...	...	10 2								

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1909—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR OUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month
Panjab—continued												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon . . .	8 2	8 2	13 14	13 14	...	...	7 12	6 12	16 —	16 —	13 14	13 12
Delhi . . .	7 14	8 —	14 —	13 8	...	...	8 8	7 8	16 —	15 8	14 8	13 —
Rohtak . . .	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	17 8	17 8	15 8	15 8
Karnal . . .	8 —	8 4	15 —	15 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	17 —	17 —	15 —	14 —
Submontane—												
Ambala . . .	8 4	8 6	12 12	11 12	...	...	8 8	8 —	20 4	19 —	13 12	12 12
Ludhiana . . .	8 12	8 12	14 —	13 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 12	15 8	14 —	13 8
Jalandhar . . .	8 8	8 8	14 8	13 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 —	14 8	14 —	13 —
Hoshiarpur . . .	8 6	8 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	1 —
Gurdaspur . . .	8 6	8 10	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	...	...
Amritsar . . .	8 4	8 12	14 —	13 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	14 8	14 —	14 —	14 —
Sialkot . . .	6 4	6 4	15 4	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 —	13 —	14 —	13 —
Hills—												
Simla . . .	6 2	6 6	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 10	6 2	10 8	10 8	9 0	9 0
Rangra . . .	9 —	8 —	12 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Kawalpindi . . .	8 —	8 8	13 4	13 4	...	...	7 —	4 12	12 12	12 12	12 8	12 8
Attock . . .	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	12 4	13 —
Western—												
Shahpur . . .	8 12	8 12	13 —	13 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	12 —	12 —
Jhang . . .	8 12	8 12	13 —	13 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 12	11 12	11 12	11 12
Lyallpur . . .	8 —	8 14	13 —	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	12 —	11 —
Multan . . .	8 —	8 —	13 4	13 4	...	...	7 4	7 4	13 12	13 4	12 4	12 8
Montgomery . . .	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 —	13 —	12 4	13 12	12 4
Muzaffargarh . . .	8 12	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 4	11 4	11 8	11 8
Dera Ghazi Khan . . .	8 12	8 12	12 8	13 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 8	13 8	12 8	12 8
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Bahawal . . .	7 12	7 14	11 8	11 8	3 4	3 4	5 15	5 15	...	...	11 —	11 —
Peshawar . . .	8 8	8 4	15 —	10 —	4 9	4 9	6 8	6 8	14 —	13 —	13 —	14 —
Kohat . . .	8 6	8 8	18 7	14 1	4 4	4 5	8 6	8 6	16 9	15 4	14 1	14 6
Bannu . . .	10 2	10 8	13 4	13 15	3 4	3 5	7 18	8 2	18 12	19 6	12 13	13 2
Dera Ismael Khan . . .	9 11	9 10	12 12	12 12	3 6	3 6	5 7	5 8	15 8	15 8	13 5	13 5
Tochi . . .	13 —	14 —	21 —	20 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Kurram . . .	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi . . .	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8
Hyderabad . . .	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	12 4	11 8	12 8	12 8
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) . . .	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	12 8	12 8
Shikarpur . . .	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —
Upper Sind Frontier . . .	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —
Quetta . . .	8 6	8 6	10 4	10 4	3 2	3 2	4 12	4 12	11 4	11 8	11 4	11 2
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar . . .	6 12	6 12	...	...	9 7	7 6	9 10	9 10	16 14	10 6	9 14	9 14
Batingiri . . .	6 1	6 1	...	...	7 4	6 8	9 4	8 9	9 12	9 12	10 10	10 10
Alibag . . .	5 12	5 12	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 2	8 2	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4
Bombay . . .	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 —	6 6	8 7	7 13	10 7	10 7	11 4	11 4
Tanna . . .	7 5	7 5	...	...	7 6	6 8	8 5	7 6	10 3	10 3	10 8	10 8
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar . . .	7 1	6 10	...	...	8 5	6 5	8 12	8 12	11 11	12 2	11 15	11 15
Belgaum . . .	6 9	7 1	...	...	7 14	7 14	8 6	8 6	11 15	12 7	11 11	11 11
Satara . . .	9 2	8 6	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 9	8 9	10 13	10 10	11 6	11 —
Sholapur . . .	6 9	6 9	...	...	5 15	5 15	8 —	7 8	13 11	13 7	15 4	15 4
Bijapur . . .	7 2	6 10	...	...	7 —	6 8	7 8	7 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —
Poona . . .	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 15	7 15	12 15	12 15	11 12	11 12
Khondesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar . . .	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 6	6 10	8 5	7 9	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10
Nasik . . .	7 12	8 1	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 11	6 11	...	...	13 8	13 —
Dhulia . . .	7 —	7 7	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 1	6 9	12 10	11 13	12 11	11 12
Jaipur . . .	7 2	7 2	...	...	5 5	5 5	6 4	6 4	13 8	13 8	12 8	12 8
Gujarat—												
Surat . . .	6 11	6 11	...	...	5 1	5 1	6 —	5 14	11 6	11 5	11 2	10 10
Broach . . .	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8
Kaira . . .	8 —	7 8	...	...	6 5	6 8	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 8	11 —	11 —
Baroda . . .	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	10 8	11 —	10 —	10 —
Ahmadabad . . .	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 4	7 —	8 12	8 —	12 —	12 8	12 —	11 8
Godhra . . .	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —
Dasa . . .	9 4	9 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 4	6 4	13 8	13 8	11 —	10 12
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot . . .	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	10 8
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar . . .	7 8	7 15	...	...	4 6	4 4	8 4	7 8	13 14	13 14	...	...
Hoshangabad . . .	7 14	8 6	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	12 5	13 —	...	...
Betul . . .	8 2	7 13	...	...	...	...	7 5	6 4	12 —	12 —	...	...
Chhindwara . . .	7 10	8 —	...	...	6 10	7 —	10 —	10 —	13 13	13 13	...	...
Nagpur . . .	8 5	8 5	...	...	5 14	5 14	10 6	10 6	12 10	12 10	...	...
Wardha . . .	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 2	5 2	9 9	9 9	13 3	13 3	...	...

state the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittucks sold for one rupee]

MAHUA OR BAGI (Eleusine coracana)		KANKNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (Cicer aristinum)		MAIZE (Zea Mays)		ASHAR DÁL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	10 4	10 2	15 —	15 —	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Panjab—continued
...	9 8	9 8	15 —	15 —	5 8	5 8	21 —	21 —	South-eastern—
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Gurgaon
...	10 —	10 8	14 18	14 —	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Delhi
...	10 8	10 4	14 8	15 —	6 —	6 —	27 —	25 —	Rohtak
...	...	10 —	10 —	10 4	10 —	14 —	13 8	6 8	6 8	26 12	26 12	Karnal
...	...	11 —	11 —	10 4	10 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Submontane—
...	...	7 —	7 —	9 10	9 8	13 10	13 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Ambala
...	...	14 —	15 —	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Ludhiana
...	9 8	9 12	13 6	13 4	6 —	5 12	26 8	26 —	Jalandhar
...	9 8	9 4	12 12	12 12	...	...	27 —	27 —	Hoshiarpur
...	8 7	9 7	10 5	10 5	6 —	6 —	12 3	11 4	Gurdaspur
...	9 —	9 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	21 —	20 —	Amritsar
...	...	18 4	18 4	8 12	8 12	12 8	12 8	...	6 4	24 —	24 —	Shaikot
...	8 12	9 4	12 4	13 —	7 —	7 —	25 —	25 —	Hills—
...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	24 —	24 —	Simla
15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	9 6	9 7	11 12	11 —	9 —	9 —	22 —	22 —	Kangra
...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	25 —	25 —	Northern—
...	...	18 —	18 —	9 6	9 12	12 12	12 4	...	...	24 12	24 12	Rawalpindi
...	...	12 —	12 —	10 12	10 6	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	23 —	23 —	Attock
...	9 10	9 10	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Western—
...	9 —	9 4	...	...	4 8	4 8	22 8	22 8	Shahpur
...	...	12 8	13 —	8 4	8 4	13 —	13 —	...	...	19 8	19 —	Jhang
...	...	15 —	14 —	8 14	9 3	14 —	14 —	8 18	8 2	23 —	24 —	Lahore
...	8 18	8 18	13 2	14 1	...	...	25 8	25 8	Lyallpur
...	10 3	10 2	17 3	17 3	...	...	20 —	20 —	Multan
...	10 5	10 —	12 9	12 2	6 8	6 8	27 2	27 2	Montgomery
...	22 —	23 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	Muzaffargarh
...	6 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	5 8	5 8	15 —	15 —	Dera Ghazi Khan
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	26 —	26 —	N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	9 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	24 —	22 —	Hazara
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	26 —	26 —	Peshawar
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	22 —	22 —	Kohat
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	14 —	14 —	Banna
...	8 —	7 14	10 5	10 5	5 4	5 4	16 —	16 —	Dera Ismael Khan
...	7 18	7 18	...	...	6 9	6 9	18 10	18 10	Tochi
18 8	11 9	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	6 12	6 12	22 2	22 2	Kurram
11 8	11 8	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	5 11	5 11	22 1	20 6	Sind and Baluchistan—
9 —	9 —	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 10	7 —	16 18	16 18	Masochi
10 14	10 14	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	6 6	6 6	24 8	24 8	Hyderabad
...	7 2	6 10	...	...	5 5	5 5	23 10	22 14	Thar and Parkar
15 —	12 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	6 —	5 12	19 13	19 13	(Umarkot)
...	8 8	7 12	...	...	6 13	6 2	19 6	19 11	Shikarpur
...	9 6	8 7	...	...	6 8	5 10	18 12	18 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 9	6 9	20 7	20 7	Quetta
...	8 6	8 6	...	...	6 5	5 3	23 —	23 —	Bombay—
...	9 11	8 5	...	...	7 11	6 5	22 —	22 —	Konkan—
16 4	18 3	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	5 14	5 10	21 —	23 13	Karwar
...	7 15	7 15	...	...	7 —	...	20 2	20 2	Barnagiri
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 7	7 7	17 —	17 —	Alibag
...	7 14	7 14	...	...	6 8	6 —	27 5	27 5	Bombay
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	6 8	26 10	26 10	Tanna
18 —	18 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 —	26 8	26 8	Deccan and Kanara—
12 —	12 —	...	...	8 4	5 8	...	...	7 —	6 4	21 —	21 —	Dharwar
14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 12	6 8	23 8	23 8	Belgaum
...	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	25 —	25 —	Satara
...	8 12	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	20 —	20 —	Sholapur
...	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	26 —	26 —	Bijapur
...	9 9	9 9	...	...	7 3	7 3	18 —	18 —	Poona
...	9 5	8 14	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Khandesh and N.-E.
...	8 7	8 7	...	...	7 —	6 7	16 14	15 4	Deccan—
...	9 8	9 3	...	...	8 9	7 5	16 —	16 —	Ahmadnagar
...	8 8	7 14	...	...	8 8	7 11	16 —	16 —	Nasik
...	Dhulia
...	Jalgaon
...	Gujarat—
...	Surat
...	Broach
...	Kaira
...	Baroda
...	Ahmadabad
...	Godhra
...	Dise
...	Katiaswar—
...	Rajkot
...	Central Provinces—
...	Western—
...	Nimar
...	Hoshangabad
...	Betal
...	Obhindwara
...	Nagpur
...	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1909—concluded [The figures

Districts	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUK (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR OUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
					Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month				
Central Provinces—continued												
Central—												
Narsinghpur . . .	8 2	7 14	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 2	8 2	13 —	13 —	...	...
Saugor . . .	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 —	8 —	13 7	12 13	...	...
Damoh . . .	8 5	8 5	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 15	8 15	14 8	14 8	...	...
Jubbulpore . . .	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 12	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	...	...
Mandla . . .	7 —	8 3	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni . . .	8 4	8 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	...	...
Balaghat . . .	6 6	6 6	...	...	6 8	8 8	11 11	11 10	...	...	...	...
Bhandara . . .	7 8	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	...	...
Chanda . . .	7 4	7 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 14	8 14	11 6	11 6	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur . . .	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...
Raipur . . .	7 8	8 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Deog . . .	8 4	8 8	...	...	10 9	10 4	10 13	10 13	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana . . .	6 13	8 —	...	...	4 11	4 11	7 14	7 4	15 —	13 11	...	...
Akola . . .	7 7	7 7	...	...	6 2	5 13	7 6	7 1	16 —	15 1	...	...
Amratoli . . .	7 6	7 6	...	...	5 7	5 7	6 8	6 8	15 —	13 2	...	...
Yestmal . . .	7 13	7 13	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 2	8 2	16 —	16 —	...	...
Nizam's Territories—Secunderabad . . .												
	5 5	5 9	8 8	8 9	4 11	4 10	6 —	6 2	11 4	10 15	14 —	13 6
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
S. Canara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 8	9 10	10 10	10 15	8 14
Nilgiris . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	5 12	...	...	...	...
Salem . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 9	5 6	11 —	9 —	9 9	8 2
Central—												
Bellary . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 3	12 —	10 15	...	...
Anantapur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	12 —	12 —	...	...
Cuddapah . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	11 —	11 —	11 15	11 9
Karnul . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 1	13 1	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...
Vinayapatnam . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	11 3	12 1
Godavari . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 12	12 4	10 13	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	11 7	11 7	...	...
Guntur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	11 8	11 8	12 —	12 —
Nellore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	12 8	11 15	12 —	11 12
East Coast, south—												
Madras . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 7	6 11	...	...	...	...
Chingleput . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	6 10	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 5	...	...	8 9	9 2
Tanjore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	6 10	...	...	9 9	9 9
Trichinopoly . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	5 12	11 —	10 10	9 9	8 14
Southern—												
Tinnevely . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 7	9 7	8 14	8 14
Madura . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 —	11 —	10 3	10 4	10 4
Mysore—												
Mysore . . .	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 7	6 1	7 8	7 6	11 10	11 10	...	...
Bangalore . . .	6 —	6 —	5 12	5 12	4 12	4 8	5 4	5 —	...	...	...	...
Kolar . . .	...	...	5 12	5 12	4 —	4 —	{ 5 — to 7 4 }	{ 5 — to 7 — }	8 8	8 8	...	...
Tumkur . . .	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	5 —	5 —	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...
Hassan . . .	5 9	5 8	6 —	6 —	6 —	5 8	7 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur . . .	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...
Shimoga . . .	5 —	5 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 8	10 —	10 —	...	...
Chitaldrug . . .	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Goorg—												
Goorg . . .	5 8	5 12	5 4	5 8	7 —	6 12	9 —	8 4	...	...	...	...
Aden . . .	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 1	5 1	6 8	6 8	10 3	10 3	11 3	11 3

• Including Bolaram

state the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Kleinsia coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Pennisetum italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Oryza aristata</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ABHAR DAL		SALT		Districts
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	8 2	8 2	16 —	16 —	Central Provinces— continued
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 2	...	...	6 12	6 12	18 5	18 5	Central—
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	6 6	6 6	16 —	16 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	17 —	17 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	9 10	8 10	...	...	6 6	6 6	14 —	13 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	6 6	6 6	16 —	16 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	5 —	5 —	16 8	16 8	Mandla
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 4	6 4	16 —	16 —	Seoni
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 4	...	...	8 —	7 4	20 —	20 —	Balaghat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhandara
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 2	5 13	12 13	12 13	Chanda
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	Eastern—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Hilaspur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 2	6 2	18 —	18 —	Drug
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	6 8	6 8	17 2	17 2	Berar—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	6 13	19 —	19 —	Buldana
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Akola
14 1	14 —	...	...	7 —	6 10	...	...	10 6	7 14	14 —	14 —	Amravati
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yeshwantpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nizam's Territories—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Secunderabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 3	22 3	S. Canara
13 5	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	S. Canara
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	South, central—
11 2	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	Coimbatore
13 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	Nilgiris
11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	Salom
12 8	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	Central—
12 9	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	Anantapur
12 18	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	Chittoor
12 10	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	Chittoor
11 10	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	East Coast, north—
11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 15	21 10	Ganjam
12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Vizagapatnam
10 13	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Godavari
9 15	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	East Coast, central—
11 2	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	Kistna
10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 —	25 8	Guntur
11 13	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 3	26 3	Nellore
12 15	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	East Coast, south—
10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 1	28 10	Madras
11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 13	26 13	Chingleput
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 5	23 15	N. Arcot
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 1	26 8	S. Arcot
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 4	23 4	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 10	31 12	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 10	27 10	Tinnevely
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	23 13	Madurai
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kolar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tumkur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chitaldrug
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aden

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial IntelligenceB. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, February 26, 1909

H 3

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, INDIGO, JUTE, TEA, AND RICE

QUANTITY (in hundredweights) of COTTON imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in December 1908, and from 1st January to 31st December 1908, and in corresponding periods of 1906 and 1907

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1906	1907	1908	1906	1907	1908	1906	1907	1908	1906	1907	1908
Imports in December												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
E. B. and Assam	735	2,834	1,121	...	...	...	...	...	...	735	2,834	1,121
Bengal	3,349	1,184	1,163	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,349	1,184	1,163
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	123,109	52,462	72,114	312,872	184,411	246,688	3,579	2,354	4,222	439,160	239,227	348,443
Punjab	6,781	1,944	2,692	142,596	96,335	53,945	103,720	103,504	85,967	253,097	201,843	146,812
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,097	60,082	47,113	62,097	60,082	47,113
Raj. & C. India	1,611	11	1,216	38,525	18,882	25,661	...	...	...	40,136	18,893	25,661
Bombay	...	98	35	294,210	186,916	298,238	...	...	...	294,210	187,014	298,238
Cent. Provs. and Berar	14,578	6,184	5,576	670,635	585,236	442,067	...	...	...	691,513	501,420	442,067
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	83,480	46,930	34,988	...	...	...	83,480	46,930	34,988
Madras	...	...	...	1,594	630	2,016	...	...	...	1,594	630	2,016
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	150,463	64,617	83,917	1,549,018	1,119,346	1,103,663	169,396	166,000	137,302	1,869,777	1,349,063	1,331,443
<i>By Sea—</i>												
E. B. and Assam	1,372	890	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,372	890	70
Bengal	...	4	...	...	174	...	...	...	...	...	178	...
Bombay	3,589	3,303	3,172	1,019	850	4	206	194	850	4,814	4,115	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	1,464	8,567	18,193	4,166	...	...	...	8,567	18,193	4,166
Madras	...	714	2,618	603	35	372	...	...	30	603	749	...
Burma	3,065	2,613	6,040	...	323	823	...	...	...	3,065	2,613	6,040
Free-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	66,732	30,000	47,174	...	88	2	66,732	30,000	47,174
Foreign countries	4	2	23	10,981	14,209	7,502	...	7	...	10,985	14,217	7,502
TOTAL	8,030	7,586	13,987	87,102	63,850	60,141	206	289	878	96,138	71,731	1,331,443
TOTAL IMPORTS	158,493	72,203	97,904	1,637,820	1,183,202	1,163,804	169,602	166,289	138,180	1,965,915	1,420,794	1,331,443
Imports to end of December												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
E. B. and Assam	62,707	78,901	60,818	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,707	78,901	60,818
Bengal	49,420	24,944	21,722	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,420	24,944	21,722
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	424,283	374,538	231,536	776,021	1,039,774	844,464	4,901	7,859	16,001	1,205,205	1,421,191	1,110,034
Punjab	85,990	40,604	22,551	349,170	426,139	259,574	299,686	637,891	510,513	734,855	1,110,034	734,855
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	581	...	...	2,223	400,703	514,314	469,439	400,703	514,314	469,439
Raj. & C. India	6,306	13,811	6,245	388,944	781,214	270,177	1,506	762	584	390,310	793,737	284,349
Bombay	4	337	5,487	1,823,945	3,514,072	2,490,145	...	...	...	2,843,949	3,514,072	2,490,145
Cent. Provs. and Berar	197,988	149,381	75,335	3,090,503	2,696,873	1,844,392	...	...	...	3,288,491	3,148,554	1,844,392
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	414,750	524,411	320,907	...	...	...	414,750	524,411	320,907
Madras	...	...	916	62,305	20,347	22,993	...	...	...	62,305	20,347	22,993
Mysore	...	...	...	...	3,582	722	...	...	...	...	3,582	722
TOTAL	826,713	688,536	425,198	7,905,646	9,304,712	6,077,077	706,836	1,160,826	1,002,537	9,439,215	11,154,074	7,905,646
<i>By Sea—</i>												
E. B. and Assam	31,686	44,558	50,328	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,686	44,558	50,328
Bengal	49,420	43	38	484	838	...	...	...	...	49,420	43	38
Bombay	39,917	122,424	68,567	12,477	19,911	8,843	4,599	2,287	4,312	50,993	144,022	8,843
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	2,560	93,580	64,443	157,926	...	9	...	93,580	64,443	157,926
Madras	7,712	3,477	36,450	21,427	1,857	8,529	...	...	38	24,139	5,334	8,529
Burma	22,015	14,130	22,307	2,015	2,413	1,607	...	...	...	24,030	16,540	1,607
Free-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	816,356	1,403,511	864,804	6	88	4	816,362	1,403,511	864,804
Foreign countries	2,420	2,107	2,329	100,175	90,023	194,520	40	45	40	102,035	92,175	194,520
TOTAL	146,720	186,745	182,654	1,047,114	1,583,196	1,230,235	4,645	2,429	4,391	1,198,479	1,777,370	1,230,235
TOTAL IMPORTS	973,433	875,281	607,852	8,952,760	10,887,908	7,307,312	711,501	1,163,255	1,006,931	10,637,694	12,931,444	9,135,881

QUANTITY (in hundredweights) of WHEAT imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in December 1908, and from 1st January to 31st December 1908, and in the corresponding periods of 1906 and 1907

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1906	1907	1908	1906	1907	1908	1906	1907	1908	1906	1907	1908
Imports in December												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
E. B. and Assam	...	...	8151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	815
Bengal	2,268	4,871	15,564	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,268	4,871	15,564
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	77,387	56,120	107,058	811	210	145	...	...	...	78,198	56,330	107,203
Panjab	213,806	76,401	12,197	150,702	14,572	10,944	324,440	174,985	105,036	888,457	265,953	128,177
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	277	57	...	...	...	91,783	98,527	63,509	91,763	98,864	63,566
Raj. & C. India	...	475	...	7,259	9,448	10,955	...	...	...	7,260	9,448	10,955
Bombay	...	...	...	6,522	2,402	13,848	...	...	...	6,522	2,402	13,848
Cent. Provs. and Berar	23,964	124,516	3,416	16,622	4,117	3,420	...	...	...	40,586	124,633	5,836
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	80	1	17	...	...	...	80	1	17
Madras	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	66	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	317,427	262,660	139,107	181,996	30,816	39,329	616,212	273,572	168,545	1,115,635	597,043	346,981
<i>By Sea—</i>												
E. B. and Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	8	...	189	905	3,588	...	108	17	189	1,071	3,605
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	48,400	8,643	169,751	150,956	138,836	23	18	...	169,774	199,374	147,479
Madras	...	113	...	...	...	145	...	...	...	...	113	145
Burma	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	848	366	13,924	205	...	1,414	1,053	166	15,338
Foreign countries	...	...	1,158	3,597	14,073	4,105	80	148	...	3,077	14,822	5,263
TOTAL	360	48,523	9,801	174,385	166,900	160,568	308	274	1,431	175,053	215,696	171,890
TOTAL IMPORTS	317,787	311,182	148,908	356,381	197,716	199,917	616,520	273,846	169,976	1,290,688	782,744	518,871
Imports to end of December												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
E. B. and Assam	2,366	401	27,152	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,366	401	27,152
Bengal	166,201	49,881	130,740	7	4	11	...	...	...	166,208	49,885	130,751
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	1,777,253	882,569	1,126,447	75,136	35,365	12,125	14,050	53,292	...	1,866,439	97,220	1,138,572
Panjab	831,571	1,380,705	825,938	797,824	1,147,400	184,390	12,811,801	19,150,342	3,383,068	14,441,190	21,034,447	4,393,396
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	1,439	1,753	...	...	...	1,681,759	2,086,590	703,814	1,681,759	2,088,029	703,567
Raj. & C. India	8,932	24,508	1,474	42,191	182,343	74,765	5,103	10,022	...	56,226	217,533	70,219
Bombay	...	293	40	115,005	66,394	93,482	...	...	...	115,065	66,007	93,522
Cent. Provs. and Berar	307,890	1,340,693	167,671	487,054	625,409	28,522	...	...	...	795,844	1,966,102	106,193
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	3,994	643	332	...	...	...	3,994	643	332
Madras	...	3	1	5	66	...	...	...	...	...	69	1
Mysore	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	33	...
TOTAL	3,094,214	3,686,552	2,281,216	1,522,176	2,057,657	393,627	14,512,713	21,300,846	4,086,882	19,129,103	27,045,955	6,761,725
<i>By Sea—</i>												
E. B. and Assam	...	...	...	...	97	103	...	...	...	...	97	103
Bengal	...	476	2,590	2,864	2,095	19,886	...	371	619	2,866	2,092	23,095
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	51,333	166,176	1,207,061	870,862	1,432,415	23	58	...	1,207,014	922,253	1,593,591
Madras	...	113	1	106	154	378	...	...	...	106	207	379
Burma	890	...	...	22,647	...	...	...	...	...	23,517	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	4,707	7,379	20,455	205	...	3,076	4,948	7,377	204,531
Foreign countries	213,060	1	62,810	377,274	130,229	274,085	1,813	1,292	3,378	592,150	137,572	349,270
TOTAL	213,959	51,923	231,577	1,615,639	1,016,816	1,928,330	2,043	1,721	7,073	1,831,611	1,070,460	2,166,930
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,308,173	3,738,475	2,512,793	3,137,815	3,074,473	2,321,957	14,514,756	21,302,567	4,093,955	20,960,744	28,115,515	8,928,705

QUANTITY (in hundredweights) of LINSEED imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in December 1908, and from 1st January to 31st December 1908, and in the corresponding periods of 1906 and 1907

Where exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1906	1907	1908	1906	1907	1908	1906	1907	1908	1906	1907	1908
Imports in December												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
E. B. and Assam	940	2,720	1,630	...	...	...	...	...	...	940	2,720	1,630
Bengal	90,763	92,768	60,285	59	...	...	...	...	...	90,822	92,768	60,285
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	32,771	26,579	12,455	3,081	2,048	1,178	...	...	...	35,852	28,627	13,663
Punjab	...	...	...	19	...	2,413	154	15	668	173	15	3,081
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. India	17	2,396	864	7,586	522	10,605	...	...	...	7,603	2,918	11,469
Bombay	...	...	...	47,922	1,574	22,003	...	...	...	47,922	1,574	22,003
Cent. Provs. and Berar	3,746	451	5,488	18,304	154	6,396	...	...	...	22,030	605	11,784
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	30,647	6,933	8,970	...	...	...	30,647	6,933	8,970
Madras	...	...	...	1,547	...	84	...	...	...	1,547	...	84
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	128,237	124,914	80,722	109,165	10,331	51,549	154	15	668	237,356	135,260	132,939
<i>By Sea—</i>												
E. B. and Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	7,890	...	...	8	...	...	...	68	...	7,898	68
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	1,345	806	395	...	...	...	1,345	806	395
Foreign countries	...	...	...	358	105	403	...	...	...	358	105	403
TOTAL	...	7,890	...	1,703	919	858	...	...	68	1,703	8,809	926
TOTAL IMPORTS	128,237	132,804	80,722	110,868	11,250	52,407	154	15	736	239,250	144,069	133,865
Imports to end of December												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
E. B. and Assam	40,080	88,008	87,259	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,080	88,008	87,259
Bengal	1,775,036	2,596,089	1,855,449	3,294	670	43	...	...	...	1,778,330	2,597,359	1,855,492
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	651,361	1,140,406	416,558	40,725	169,657	138,250	...	...	...	692,086	1,310,063	554,814
Punjab	494	586	...	4,154	653	2,628	1,085	1,531	1,364	6,623	2,770	3,992
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. India	21,818	110,598	4,711	141,982	314,214	169,085	...	...	...	163,800	424,812	173,796
Bombay	...	...	...	411,270	407,670	186,687	...	...	...	411,270	407,670	186,687
Cent. Provs. and Berar	95,512	129,599	21,341	521,812	405,807	121,452	...	...	...	617,324	625,406	142,793
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	786,029	751,312	194,447	...	...	...	786,029	751,312	194,447
Madras	...	...	...	32,851	28,503	1,311	...	...	...	32,851	28,503	1,311
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	314	...	...	...	...	...	314
TOTAL	2,585,201	4,065,886	2,385,318	1,942,117	2,168,492	814,223	1,985	1,557	1,364	4,529,303	6,235,935	3,280,095
<i>By Sea—</i>												
E. B. and Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	394	99	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	394	99	25
Bombay	...	7,890	1,231	...	151	41	...	...	68	...	8,041	1,340
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	1,701	60	1,929	...	...	...	1,701	60	1,929
Madras	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	44,060	97,073	23,847	...	...	...	44,060	97,073	23,847
Foreign countries	500	26	...	5,795	3,505	6,779	...	...	...	6,295	3,531	6,779
TOTAL	874	8,015	1,256	51,536	100,789	32,596	...	...	68	52,430	108,804	33,920
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,586,075	4,073,901	2,386,574	1,993,653	2,269,281	846,819	1,985	1,557	1,432	4,581,733	6,344,739	3,284,825

QUANTITY (in hundredweights) of INDIGO imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in December 1908, and from 1st January to 31st December 1908, and in the corresponding periods of 1906 and 1907

Whence reported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1906	1907	1908	1906	1907	1908	1906	1907	1908	1906	1907	1908
Imports in December												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
E. B. and Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	11,920	12,071	10,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,920	12,071	10,149
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	1,386	2,003	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,386	2,003	2,500
Panjab	...	...	...	7	...	...	372	435	259	379	435	259
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	95	124	170	95	124
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	4	36	...	...	...	...	4	36	...
Bombay	...	...	...	10	76	5	...	...	...	10	76	5
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	185	63	102	...	...	...	185	63	102
Madras	...	...	...	400	168	29	...	...	...	400	168	29
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	13,306	14,074	12,649	612	343	136	542	530	383	14,460	14,947	13,168
<i>By Sea—</i>												
E. B. and Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	492	305	106	...	...	...	492	305	106
Madras	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	70
Foreign countries	1	...	...	114	108	...	...	...	...	115	108	...
TOTAL	1	40	...	606	413	186	...	...	...	607	453	186
TOTAL IMPORTS	13,307	14,114	12,649	1,218	756	322	542	530	383	15,067	15,400	13,354
Imports to end of December												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
E. B. and Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	19,082	15,344	16,840	...	18	9	...	...	...	19,082	15,344	16,840
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	2,908	2,696	3,057	6	1	...	...	...	...	2,914	2,697	3,057
Panjab	...	3	...	21	25	...	3,632	2,893	1,830	3,653	2,891	1,830
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,713	963	615	1,713	963	615
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	4	144	44	...	...	...	4	144	44
Bombay	...	...	...	64	116	29	...	...	...	64	116	29
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	835	770	390	...	...	...	835	770	390
Madras	...	...	35	1,084	2,122	404	...	...	...	1,084	2,122	430
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	21,990	18,043	19,833	2,015	3,206	876	5,345	3,856	2,445	29,350	25,105	23,253
<i>By Sea—</i>												
E. B. and Assam	...	...	...	66	216	62	...	...	...	66	216	62
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	56	9	1	50	9
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	3,972	1,992	1,043	...	1	...	3,972	1,992	1,043
Madras	...	497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	497	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Foreign countries	1	...	35	1,009	999	1,067	20	87	58	1,030	1,085	1,130
TOTAL	1	497	35	5,048	3,206	2,182	21	144	67	5,070	2,847	2,304
TOTAL IMPORTS	21,991	18,540	19,867	7,063	6,412	3,058	5,366	4,000	2,512	34,420	28,952	25,557

QUANTITY (in hundredweights) of JUTE, TEA, and RICE imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, in December 1908, and from 1st January to 31st December 1908, and in the corresponding periods of 1906 and 1907

Whence exported	JUTE			TEA			RICE		
	1906	1907	1908	1906	1907	1908	1906	1907	1908
Imports in December									
<i>By Rail and River—</i>									
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1,883,537	1,490,859	1,852,850	211,871	145,163	111,757	5,066	44,537	110,309
Bengal	1,303,503	682,542	628,728	14,954	6,081	7,048	563,120	241,920	500,009
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	14,121	7,600	5,587	1	78	145	3,463	14	718
Punjab	...	...	...	...	20	3	389	307	120
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	1	21	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	...	1	...	...	3,284	1,026	18,328
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	43	...	...	...	...	1	517	680	1,686
TOTAL	3,261,204	2,181,001	2,487,165	226,827	151,742	118,855	578,460	288,384	631,170
<i>By Sea—</i>									
Eastern Bengal and Assam	352	...	...	720	676	486	...	2,032	3,165
Bengal	16,952	4,708	4,218	...	...	...	8,720	...	7,816
Bombay	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	8	...
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	111	...	21	733	855	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,702	95,896	78,727
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	120	34	17	8	103	1,482
Foreign countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	17,304	4,708	4,218	971	710	324	42,223	96,794	91,190
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,278,508	2,185,709	2,491,383	227,798	152,452	119,179	620,683	385,178	722,360
Imports to end of December									
<i>By Rail and River—</i>									
Eastern Bengal and Assam	8,869,972	13,578,771	13,759,847	1,333,850	1,427,775	1,229,284	95,485	971,204	1,835,002
Bengal	9,774,603	5,700,024	5,729,030	182,597	104,086	145,255	8,302,508	4,857,538	3,038,417
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	49,755	23,541	18,722	392	2,594	960	38,457	7,251	1,447
Punjab	...	...	...	3	357	401	33,348	7,049	988
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	59	...	2	4	12
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	...	1	138	5	3,461	69	...
Bombay	...	...	...	47	78	75	...	21	20
Central Provinces and Berar	1,251	347	389	6	1	4	152,395	123,317	48,545
Nizam's Territory	...	40	...	...	...	2	...	4	...
Madras	73	159	...	2	...	11	21,818	30,428	34,965
TOTAL	18,690,914	19,388,882	19,508,594	1,516,898	1,535,088	1,376,033	8,647,474	6,003,885	4,059,488
<i>By Sea—</i>									
Eastern Bengal and Assam	69,861	12,725	2,510	8,420	9,749	6,082	117	3,621	47,751
Bengal	175,618	102,235	147,543	1,867	...	...	140,027	114,160	18,456
Bombay	...	...	...	21	94	82	120,731	174	158
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,570	102,091	...
Madras	81	...	162	517	463	206	33,021	66,157	13,356
Burma	...	...	...	29	4	92	2,497,013	3,429,801	8,693,846
Non-British Ports in India	...	17	...	...	64	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	29	816	469	1,378	816	408	87,310	6,496	104,911
TOTAL	245,589	115,797	150,584	12,232	11,190	7,770	2,006,789	3,723,160	8,871,478
TOTAL IMPORTS	18,936,503	19,504,679	19,659,178	1,529,130	1,546,278	1,383,803	11,554,263	9,726,045	12,830,880

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON,

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

B. ROBERTSON,

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, February 26, 1909

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 25th February, 1909.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 20th February 1909, is published for general information:—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	93	70
		Dholera Port . . . . .	...	...
		Ahmedabad Town	2(a)	...
		Ahmedabad District	3	7
		Panch Mahals District . . . . .	...	...
		Kaira District	83	25
		Broach Port . . . . .	...	...
		Broach District . . . . .	...	...
		Mahli Kantha Agency	10	6
		Rewa Kantha Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Palanpur "	78	54
		Surat Town and Port . . . . .	...	...
		Dular Port	2	1
		Surat District	9	4
		Utta Port . . . . .	...	...
		Vesava " . . . . .	...	...
		Kelve " . . . . .	...	...
		Mahim " . . . . .	...	...
		Trombay " . . . . .	...	...
		Tarapur " . . . . .	...	...
		Manori " . . . . .	...	...
		Dahanu " . . . . .	...	...
		Bhiwandi " . . . . .	...	...
		Agashi " . . . . .	...	...
		Baimurdha " . . . . .	...	...
		Kurli " . . . . .	...	...
		Bassein "	2	2
		Kalyan " . . . . .	...	...
		Thana "	2	...
		Bandra "	1	...
		Umbargao Port . . . . .	...	...
		Thana District	8	...
	Central.	Ahmednagar District	10	...
		Poona City	5	...
		Poona District	51	42
		Satara "	71	...
		East Khandesh District . . . . .	...	...
		Sholapur Town	4	1
		Sholapur District	1	2
		Nasik District . . . . .	...	...

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Southern.	Alibag Port	2	1
		Thal " . . . . .	...	...
		Paavol " . . . . .	...	...
		Mahad " . . . . .	...	...
		Nagothna Port . . . . .	...	...
		Rohe " . . . . .	...	...
		Ashtami " . . . . .	...	...
		Revanda " . . . . .	...	...
		Kolaba District	15	8
		Ratnagiri Port . . . . .	...	...
		Vijaydurg " . . . . .	...	...
		Harnai " . . . . .	...	...
		Vengurle "	28	12
		Malvan " . . . . .	...	...
		Jayapur " . . . . .	...	...
		Dabhol " . . . . .	...	...
		Jaggad " . . . . .	...	...
		Devgad " . . . . .	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	3	2
		Belgaum "	195	62
		Hubli Town . . . . .	...	...
		Dharwar District	27	16
		Karwar Port . . . . .	...	...
		Kanara District	1	1
		Savantvadi State . . . . .	...	...
		Bijapur District . . . . .	...	...
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	34	35
		Karachi District	4	4
		Hyderabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Hyderabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Larkhann " . . . . .	...	...
		Thar and Parker District . . . . .	...	...
		Upper Sind Frontier District . . . . .	...	...
		Sakkar District . . . . .	...	...
		Khairpur State . . . . .	...	...
	Political Charges.	Akalot State . . . . .	...	...
		Aundh " . . . . .	...	...
		Bholapur Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Phalten State . . . . .	...	...
		Tuna Port . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Political Charges.	Mundra Port . . . . .	...	...
		Bijapur Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Cambay Port . . . . .	...	...
		Cambay State . . . . .	...	...
		Mandvi Port	3	3
		Jakhm Port . . . . .	...	...
		Outch State	8	7
		Savarnur " . . . . .	...	...
		Bhor " . . . . .	...	...
		Mangrol Port . . . . .	...	...
		Mahuwa " . . . . .	...	...
		Jodia Port	4	1
		Jafarabad " . . . . .	...	...
		Vavania " . . . . .	...	...
		Jamnagar Town and Port	28	27
		Salaya Port	7	4
		Bhavnagar Town and Port . . . . .	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	17	15
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	69	37
		Sachin State . . . . .	...	...
		Dharapur State . . . . .	...	...
		Shrivardhan Port . . . . .	...	...
		Murad " . . . . .	...	...
		Nandgaon " . . . . .	...	...
		Rajapuri " . . . . .	...	...
		Janjira " . . . . .	...	...
		Janjira State . . . . .	...	...
		Bet Port . . . . .	...	...
		Dwarka Port . . . . .	...	...
		Baroda City . . . . .	...	...
		Billimora Port . . . . .	...	...
		Kodinar " . . . . .	...	...
		Baroda State	177	109
		Sabara Agency	6	5
		Jath State . . . . .	...	...
		Poona Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Surat Agency	1	1
		Aden . . . . .	...	...
TOTAL			1,059	690

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		Madras City . . . . .	...	...
		Anantapur District . . . . .	...	...
		Salem District	88(a)	20(b)
		Bellary Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	1	1
		Bellary District . . . . .	...	...
		Kurnool " . . . . .	...	...
		North Arcot District . . . . .	...	...
		Ondalore Port	3	3
		Mangalore " . . . . .	...	...
		Tinnevely District . . . . .	...	...
		Oudupah " . . . . .	...	...
		Madura " . . . . .	...	...
		Visagapatam Port . . . . .	...	...
		Visagapatam District	7	3
		Coimbatore Town	8(d)	5(d)
		Coimbatore District . . . . .	...	...
		Ganjam District . . . . .	...	...
		South Canara District	1(c)	1(c)
		Ootacamund Town . . . . .	...	...
		Coonoor Town	1	1
		Nilgiris District	1(c)	...
		Chingleput " . . . . .	...	...
		Godavari " . . . . .	...	...
		Cannanore Port	1(c)	...
		Tanjore District . . . . .	...	...
		Trichinopoly " . . . . .	...	...
		Cochin State . . . . .	...	...
		South Arcot District . . . . .	...	...
		Nellore District . . . . .	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port . . . . .	...	...
		Calicut " . . . . .	...	...
		Cocanada " . . . . .	...	...
		Gopalpur "	3	1
		Calicut " . . . . .	...	...
		Sandur State . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	64	85
BENGAL.	Presidency.	Calcutta	26	26
		Jessore District . . . . .	...	...
		Nadia " . . . . .	...	...
		Murshidabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Khulna District . . . . .	...	...

(a) Two imported.

(b) One imported.

(c) Imported.

(d) Three imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Burdwan	Midnapore District . . . . .	...	...
		Burdwan " . . . . .	...	...
		Hooghly District . . . . .	...	...
		Howrah Town . . . . .	...	...
		Howrah District . . . . .	...	...
		Birbhum " . . . . .	...	...
		Bankura " . . . . .	...	...
	Patna	Saran District	23	14
		Gaya Town . . . . .	...	...
		Gaya District . . . . .	...	...
		Muzaffarpur District	14	14
		Darbhanga District	60	63
		Shahabad "	28	25
		Dinapore . . . . .	...	...
		Patna City . . . . .	...	...
		Patna District	30	25
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	14	12
		Monghyr District	46	38
		Darjeeling District . . . . .	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town . . . . .	...	1
		Bhagalpur District	16	15
		Purnea " . . . . .	...	...
		Sonthal Parganas District . . . . .	...	...
	Chota Nagpur	Palamu District . . . . .	...	...
		Manbhum District . . . . .	...	...
		Singbhum District . . . . .	...	...
		Hazaribagh " . . . . .	...	...
		Gangpur State . . . . .	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District . . . . .	...	...
		Sambalpur " . . . . .	...	...
TOTAL			277	238

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Meerut	Dehra Dun District	...	...
		Meerut City	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment	...	...
		Meerut District	...	...
		Musaffarnagar City	...	...
		Musaffarnagar District	...	...
		Aligarh City	...	...
		Koll "	...	...
		Hathras City	...	...
		Aligarh District	...	...
		Saharanpur City	...	...
		Hardwar Union	...	...
		Roorkee Town	...	...
		Saharanpur District	...	...
		Bulandshahr "	...	...
	Agra	Etawah City	17	17
		Etawah District	...	...
		Fatehgarh	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	12	7
		Farrukhabad District	26	24
		Mainpuri District	...	...
		Agra City	...	...
		Agra District	1	1
		Etah "	...	...
		Muttra City	20	20
		Muttra District	...	...
	Rohil- khand.	Bareilly City	...	...
		Bareilly District	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	10	10
		Budaun District	...	...
		Bijnor Town	...	...
		Bijnor District	...	...
		Moradabad City	...	...
		Moradabad District	...	...
		Pilibhit District	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Allahabad	Allahabad City . . . . .	...	...
		Allahabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Cawnpur City	45	44
		Cawnpur District	9	7
		Fatehpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Banda " . . . . .	...	...
		Jhansi City . . . . .	...	...
		Jhansi District . . . . .	...	...
		Hamirpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Jaloun " . . . . .	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Benares City . . . . .	...	...
		Benares District . . . . .	...	...
		Balla "	165	153
		Jaunpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Jaunpur District	29	15
		Ghazipur "	25	2
		Mirzapur City . . . . .	...	...
		Mirzapur District . . . . .	...	...
	Gorakhpur	Amangah City . . . . .	...	...
		Amangah District	88	79
		Gorakhpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Gorakhpur District	4	4
		Basti District . . . . .	...	...
	Kumaon	Naini Tal District . . . . .	...	...
		Gazwal . . . . .	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	72	54
		Lucknow City . . . . .	...	...
		Lucknow District . . . . .	...	...
		Hardoi "	13	6
		Rae Bareilly "	4	...
		Sitapur " . . . . .	...	...
		Khazir " . . . . .	...	...

N. B.—In the statement for the week ending 13th February 1909 one death shown against Allahabad City was reported from the Allahabad District.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Bahraich District . . . . .	...	...
		Gonda " . . . . .	...	...
		Partabgarh " . . . . .	...	...
		Sultanpur "	10	3
		Ajodhya . . . . .	...	...
		Fyzabad City . . . . .	...	...
		Fyzabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Bare Banki Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bare Banki District	4	2
		TOTAL	564	475
	Delhi	Gurgaon District	58	5
		Hissar " . . . . .	...	...
		Karnal " . . . . .	...	...
		Simla " . . . . .	...	...
		Delhi District . . . . .	...	...
		Ambala " . . . . .	...	...
		Ludhiana "	118	66
		Rohtak "	15	13
PUNJAB.	Jallandar	Jallandar City . . . . .	...	...
		Jallandar District	1	...
		Hoshiarpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Ferozepur "	144	121
		Kangra " . . . . .	...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City . . . . .	...	...
		Amritsar District	35	35
		Gurdaspur	14	5
		Lahore City . . . . .	...	...
		Lahore District	60(a)	48(a)
		Gujranwala District	46	45
		Montgomery City . . . . .	...	...
		Montgomery District	51	36
		Sheikot "	2	2

(a) Figure for the two weeks ending 20th February 1909

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District . . . . .	...	...
		Gujrat "	1(a)	...
		Shahpur "	10	19
		Jhelum "	1	1
		Attock " . . . . .	...	...
	Multan.	Mianwali District . . . . .	...	...
		Lyallpur "	64	57
		Jhang " . . . . .	...	...
		Muzaffargarh " . . . . .	...	...
		Multan " . . . . .	...	...
	...	Patiala City . . . . .	...	...
		Patiala State	143	126
		Malwa Kotla State	7	4
		Jind "	50	23
		Kalsia State	17	10
		Nalagarh " . . . . .	...	...
		Nabha "	5(a)	5(a)
		Bahawalpur " . . . . .	...	...
	TOTAL		851	611
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	15	16
		Banthalawaddy District	8	7
		Pegu "	14	14
		Tharrawaddy "	53	48
		Pyaw "	3	3
	Irrawaddy	Manbiri District . . . . .	...	...
		Bassein "	20	17
		Hennada "	15	15
		Pyaw " . . . . .	...	...
		Myaungmya " . . . . .	...	...

(a) Figure for the week ending 13th February 1909.

K

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tensasirim.	Toungoo District	25	24
		Thaton "	8	...
		Moulmein Town	17	13
		Amherst (Moulmein) District . . . . .	...	...
		Tavoy District . . . . .	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	1	...
		Pakokke "	1	1
		Minbu " . . . . .	...	...
		Magwe " . . . . .	...	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	212	207
		Maymyo Town . . . . .	...	...
		Mandalay District	10	0
		Myitkyina " . . . . .	...	...
		Bhamo " . . . . .	...	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	1	1
		Lower Chindwin (Monywa) District . . . . .	...	...
		Sagaing District	1	1
	Mektila	Myingyan District . . . . .	...	...
		Yamethin "	24	22
		Kysakae "	10	11
		Mektila "	18	15
		Northern Shan States . . . . .	...	...
		Southern Shan States . . . . .	...	...
	TOTAL		451	420
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District . . . . .	...	...
		Malda " . . . . .	...	...
	Assam Valley Districts.	Goalpara " . . . . .	...	...
		Dacca Town . . . . .	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca District . . . . .	...	...
		Faridpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Manipur State . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BEHAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	11	6
		Kamptee Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Kamptee Town . . . . .	...	...
		Nagpur District	94(a)	90(a)
		Wardha Town . . . . .	...	...
		Wardha District	4(d)	3(d)
		Chanda Town . . . . .	...	...
		Chanda District	1(e)	...
		Bhandara Town	126	107
		Bhandara District	71(b)	52(c)
		Balaghat Town . . . . .	...	...
		Balaghat District . . . . .	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town . . . . .	...	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Jubbulpore District . . . . .	...	...
		Damoh Town . . . . .	...	...
		Damoh District . . . . .	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Saugor Town . . . . .	...	...
		Saugor District . . . . .	...	...
		Chappara Town . . . . .	...	...
		Seoni Town . . . . .	...	...
		Seoni District . . . . .	...	...
		Mandla " . . . . .	...	...
	Nerbudda	Khandwa Town . . . . .	...	...
		Borhanpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Nimar District . . . . .	...	...
		Pachmar " . . . . .	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Hoshangabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Narsingpur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Narsingpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Betal " . . . . .	...	...
		Chhindwara Town . . . . .	...	...
		Chhindwara District	1(e)	1(e)
	
	Chhattishgarh.	Drug Town . . . . .	...	...
		Drug District . . . . .	...	...
		Bilaspur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bilaspur District . . . . .	...	...
		Raipur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Raipur District . . . . .	...	...

(a) One imported.
(c) Fifteen imported.

(b) Twenty-one imported.
(d) Three imported

(e) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BEHAR).	BEHAR	Akola Town	57	45
		Akola District	29	29
		Buldana Town . . . . .	...	...
		Buldana District	100	65
		Yectmal Town . . . . .	...	...
		Yectmal District . . . . .	...	...
		Ellichpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Amraoti Town	1(a)	1(a)
		Amraoti District	94(b)	75(b)
		TOTAL	390	474
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	14	14
		Bangalore City	5	4
		Bangalore District	3	4
		Mysore City . . . . .	...	...
		Mysore District	21	9
		Hassan "	2	1
		Kadur "	9	7
		Kolar "	14	9
		Kolar Gold Fields	1	1
		Tumkur District	3	6
		Shimoga "	4	2
		Chitaldroog " . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	76	57
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Usmanabad District	12 } (c)	12 } (c)
		Raichur District	6 } (c)	9 } (c)
		Gulbarga " . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	18	21

(a) Imported.
 (b) Ono imported

(c) Figures for the period from 9th to 14th February 1909.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.		Indore City . . . . .	...	...
		Indore State	13(a)	12(a)
		Indore Residency . . . . .	...	...
		Ujjain City . . . . .	...	...
		Gwalior .. . . .	...	...
		Gwalior State (portion in Bhopal) . . . . .	...	...
		Dhar State . . . . .	...	...
		Pathari .. . . .	...	...
		Malwa Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Sunderi Pergana (in the Bhopal Agency) . . . . .	...	...
		Nagode State . . . . .	...	...
		Bhopal City . . . . .	...	...
		Bhopal State . . . . .	...	...
		Shahjahanpur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Guaranteed Holding in Bhopal Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Makaudangarh State . . . . .	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Neemach .. . . .	...	...
		Orehha State . . . . .	...	...
		Rutlam City . . . . .	...	...
		Rutlam State . . . . .	...	...
		Dewas Town . . . . .	...	...
		Dewas State . . . . .	...	...
		Narsingarh State . . . . .	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India) . . . . .	...	...
		Baghelkhand Agency States . . . . .	...	...
		Rewa Town . . . . .	...	...
		Rewa State . . . . .	...	...
		Sehore Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Sehore State . . . . .	...	...
		Datia City . . . . .	...	...
		Datia State . . . . .	...	...
		Sailana Town . . . . .	...	...
		Sailana State . . . . .	...	...
		Sitapur .. . . .	...	...
		Piploda .. . . .	...	...
		Hagli .. . . .	...	...
		Jhabua .. . . .	...	...
		Jaora Town . . . . .	...	...
		Jaora State . . . . .	...	...
		Agar Military Station . . . . .	...	...
		Manpur . . . . .	...	...
		Rajgarh State . . . . .	...	...

(a) Figures for the week ending 13th February 1909.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Kurwai State . . . . .	...	...
		Barwani .. . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	13	12
RAJ-PUTANA AND AJMER MERWARA	...	Mewar State . . . . .	...	...
		Partalgarh State . . . . .	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State . . . . .	...	...
		Tonk State . . . . .	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	2	1
		Jaipur City . . . . .	...	...
		Jaipur State	55	68
		Kishangarh Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bikaner State . . . . .	...	...
		Jhalawar .. . . .	...	...
		Kotah .. . . .	...	...
		Sirohi .. . . .	...	...
		Shahpura .. . . .	...	...
		Dholpur . . . . .	...	...
		Alwar City	22(a)	17(a)
		Alwar State . . . . .	...	...
		Beawar . . . . .	...	...
		Karauli State . . . . .	...	...
		Banswara Town . . . . .	...	...
		Banswara State . . . . .	...	...
		Bharatpur State	8	10
		Ajmer City . . . . .	...	...
		Ajmer District	21	18
		Donli . . . . .	...	...
		Abu Road . . . . .	...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	108	114
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Hazara District . . . . .	...	...
		Rawat .. . . .	...	...
		Kohat Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Kohat Town . . . . .	...	...
		Kohat District . . . . .	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan Town . . . . .	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District . . . . .	...	...
		Peshawar Town . . . . .	...	...
		Peshawar Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Nowshera .. . . .	...	...
		Peshawar District . . . . .	...	...
		Khyber Agency . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...

(a) Figures for the week ending 19th February 1909.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 27, 1909. 429

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague casualties	Plague deaths.
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani . . . . .	...	...
		Hirok . . . . .	...	...
		Sibi . . . . .	...	...
		Fort Sandeman . . . . .	...	...
		Las Bela State . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL		
		GRAND TOTAL	4,080	3,087

H. A. STUART,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian
Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT
(RAILWAY BOARD.)

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAYS.		AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.		RESULTS OF WORKING DURING 1ST HALF OF YEAR.				RESULTS OF WORKING FOR OFFICIAL YEAR.									
		During 1st-half of 1908.	During official year 1907-08.	Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending.		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st January to.		Total earnings from 1st April to.					
		R	R	1908.	1909.	15th February 1908.	13th February 1909.	R	R	15th February 1908.	13th February 1909.	R	R	15th February 1908.	13th February 1909.	Increase.	Decrease.
State and Guaranteed Railways.																	
Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)																	
Beswada Extension																	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (inclg. Virangam-Wadhwan Section, 3 3/4" gauge)																	
Nagda-Muttra																	
Eastern Bengal (inclg. 3 3/4" and 2' 6" gauge lines)																	
East Indian																	
Great Indian Peninsula																	
Agra-Delhi Chord																	
Baran Kotah (?)																	
Indian Midland (inclg. Bhopal-Itarsi)																	
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3 3/4" gauge lines)																	
North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)																	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (inclg. Cawnpore Burhwal 3 3/4" link)																	
Hardwar-Dehra																	
Assam-Bengal																	
Beswada-Masulipatam																	
Burma																	
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)																	
Lucknow-Bareilly																	
Palampur-Dehra																	
Rajputana-Malwa (inclg. Godhra-Retiam-Nagda, 5' 6" gauge)																	
South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)																	
Tanjore District Board																	
Travancore Branch																	
Tirhoot State																	

All other Railways.		110	111	28	28	2,245	3,000	80	107	16,489	79,700	3,281	...	1,48,860	1,59,000	...	...
Amritsar-Patti		110	111	28	28	2,245	3,000	80	107	16,489	79,700	3,281	...	1,48,860	1,59,000	...	...
Bhopal-Ujjain		133	129	114	114	15,403	15,000	136	132	1,04,244	83,100	...	21,144	6,86,415	6,48,000	...	37,435
Bina-Udaipur-Beras		77	73	148	148	10,007	9,200	68	62	55,165	2,26,000	...	6,605	4,72,878	3,21,000	...	1,51,878
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka		259	258	162	162	34,932	38,400	216	230	2,25,345	2,26,000	...	...	18,86,797	17,90,000	...	96,797
Jamme-Kashmir (Native State Section)		107	97	16	16	1,595	1,700	98	106	9,836	10,400	...	...	69,352	74,400	...	...
Kolar Gold-fields		345	383	10	10	3,306	3,100	331	310	21,118	24,200	...	...	1,77,625	1,77,000	...	625
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakkhal		154	154	79	79	11,456	10,900	145	138	65,740	64,900	...	840	5,57,181	5,47,000	...	10,181
Nagda-Ujjain		117	109	34	34	4,474	4,900	132	144	23,047	24,000	...	...	1,69,977	1,72,000	...	2,923
Nizam's Guaranteed State		301	289	334	334	1,05,378	1,00,000	316	299	6,69,104	5,44,000	...	1,25,104	43,81,611	39,13,000	...	4,68,611
Pothead-Cambay		150	123	34	34	4,502	5,600	132	165	26,691	30,900	...	4,209	1,87,643	2,06,000	...	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda		297	274	107	107	39,556	22,500	370	210	2,34,451	1,40,000	...	94,451	13,95,948	10,59,000	...	3,37,928
Southern Punjab		211	229	425	425	1,29,186	72,000	304	169	7,06,395	4,54,000	...	3,12,365	46,49,152	34,04,000	...	12,45,152
"Ludhiana" extension		115	112	155	155	18,248	15,200	118	98	1,11,615	90,000	...	15,615	8,16,336	7,00,000	...	1,16,336
Tapti Valley		141	124	155	155	27,335	27,700	176	179	1,66,213	1,88,000	...	...	8,65,338	8,85,000	...	...
Tarkeswar		377	323	22	22	7,037	7,200	320	327	55,387	41,400	...	13,987	3,10,544	2,92,000	...	18,544
Ahmedabad-Dholka		86	68	34	34	2,348	2,000	69	59	17,422	11,500	...	5,922	1,05,535	1,07,000	...	...
Ahmedabad-Faranatij		121	95	55	55	6,194	5,000	113	91	39,850	28,500	...	11,350	2,35,750	2,44,000	...	...
Bengal and North-Western		165	163	1,015	1,015	1,90,878	1,83,000	188	180	10,98,443	10,30,000	...	68,443	75,81,675	68,04,000	...	7,77,675
Bengal Decatur		119	130	153	153	19,493	18,700	127	122	1,25,645	1,07,000	...	18,645	9,16,827	9,18,000	...	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Portbandar		140	118	455	459	59,359	64,700	130	141	3,65,868	3,54,000	...	11,898	23,88,661	24,68,000	...	...
Binnur-Shimoga		81	73	38	38	3,320	3,700	87	97	21,043	20,700	...	343	1,23,336	1,24,000	...	...
Dibru-Sadiya		246	257	78	78	17,308	18,500	223	237	1,26,014	1,09,000	...	17,044	9,11,827	8,78,000	...	33,827
Gackwar's Mehasana (including Vijapur-Kalol-Kedi)		92	78	134	172	11,435	13,600	85	79	66,349	70,600	...	...	4,81,649	5,12,000	...	...
Hindupur		114	126	51	51	5,552	7,100	100	139	41,675	42,700	...	...	2,85,040	2,74,000	...	24,940
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley		193	160	392	392	85,928	84,200	219	215	5,80,108	4,80,000	...	1,00,108	28,02,685	26,85,000	...	1,17,685
Jaipur		33	42	73	73	2,510	1,500	34	21	20,430	9,900	...	10,530	99,239	92,900	...	6,339
Jodhpur-Bikaner		83	80	709	709	60,040	58,300	85	82	3,76,012	3,04,000	...	72,012	25,77,432	22,56,000	...	3,21,432
Kolhapur		172	130	29	29	4,100	5,400	141	186	26,834	28,400	...	1,566	1,59,052	1,87,000	...	...
Morvi (including Vanhazer-Morvi 2' 6" gauge)		117	92	93	93	9,848	8,300	106	80	64,994	45,800	...	18,494	3,92,679	4,27,000	...	...
Mysore-Nanjangud		121	121	54	54	7,752	8,700	144	101	39,944	58,800	...	...	2,82,446	3,67,000	...	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon		67	52	16	16	773	1,000	48	62	5,310	6,100	...	790	35,339	47,900	...	...
Sangli		96	147	214	214	21,058	25,800	100	121	1,34,872	1,51,000	...	...	1,05,902	1,50,000	...	...
Shoranur-Cochin		148	112	5	5	695	830	139	160	3,963	4,400	...	...	23,548	28,400	...	...
Udaipur-Chitor		135	125	65	65	8,080	8,900	124	137	56,210	52,300	...	1,984	3,71,154	3,76,000	...	...
Bani		82	70	67	67	4,953	4,900	74	69	29,684	27,700	...	...	2,10,551	2,04,000	...	6,551
Cooch-Bihar		119	125	78	78	10,796	7,500	138	96	65,141	50,800	...	14,341	4,51,613	3,56,000	...	95,613
Gackwar's Dabhoi		111	102	34	34	3,746	3,600	110	100	23,464	21,300	...	104	1,55,656	1,72,000	...	...
Raippla		120	96	34	34	8,935	12,900	95	137	15,438	52,200	...	13,238	4,01,921	3,89,000	...	14,921
Darjeeling-Himalayan		52	41	37	37	2,165	2,500	59	68	11,908	10,600	...	1,368	69,993	66,700	...	3,293
TOTAL		155	150	5,843	5,891	9,75,131	9,03,500	167	153	60,37,979	51,61,200	...	8,75,879	3,97,35,279	3,63,31,300	...	34,03,979
GRAND TOTAL		309	308	29,578	30,099	96,55,812	98,84,600	327	328	6,19,35,450	5,92,60,800	...	26,74,650	40,77,15,481	38,05,22,000	...	2,71,91,481

(c) From 15th July 1907.

(d) Opened from 1st July 1904.

(e) From 4th February 1906

C. F. ANDERSON, Captain, R.E.,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 10.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1909.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday,
the 4th March 1909, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports
of the period.**

The primary depression which was in the north of the Bay on the 25th disappeared without giving any more rain, and the cold wave which followed it travelled as far east as north-east India, causing the disappearance of the abnormally high temperatures there. Two more depressions affected north-west India during the week, but they only gave light to moderately heavy precipitation in Baluchistan and Kashmir.

Burma.—Mergui and Tavoy recorded falls of rain. Skies were clear or lightly clouded and temperature was approximately normal.

North-east India including Orissa.—Light rain fell at Sambalpur and Balasore. Skies were free from cloud. Temperature was normal or in excess in the day time and normal or in defect at night.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Pendra and Seoni had light falls of rain. Skies were clear or only lightly clouded and temperature was approximately normal.

North-west India.—Precipitation occurred at all stations in Kashmir and Baluchistan with the exception of Leh and Gilgit. Skies were moderately to heavily clouded in Baluchistan, Kashmir and along the hills of upper India and were clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere.

The Peninsula.—Skies were clear or lightly clouded and temperature was normal except in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad where the nights were warmer than usual.

The following gives the principal precipitation expressed as rainfall as reported at 8 hrs. each day:

February 26th. Mergui 1'50".

March 2nd. Robat 1'54".

" 4th. Sonemarg 0'74", Minimarg 0'80", Quetta 0'58" and Chaman 1'39".

Last week the seasonal rainfall was normal in Baluchistan but it is now in excess. This is the only important change introduced by the past week's rainfall.

DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 4TH MARCH, 1909.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 4TH DECEMBER 1908 TO 4TH MARCH 1909.				
	Average actual rainfall in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	
							This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stations in the Bay	0.6	0	+0.6	11.6	6.8	+ 4.8	+ 71	+ 62
Lower Burma	0.3	0.1	+0.2	1.6	1.0	+ 0.6	+ 60	+ 44
Upper Burma	0	0	0	0.1	0.7	- 0.6	- 80	- 86
Assam	0	0.5	-0.5	1.5	3.1	- 1.6	- 52	- 42
Eastern Bengal	0	0.3	-0.3	0.4	1.8	- 1.4	- 78	- 73
Bengal	0	0.2	-0.2	0.2	1.6	- 1.4	- 88	- 86
Orissa	0.1	0.1	0	1.3	1.5	- 0.2	- 13	- 8
Chota Nagpur	0	0.2	-0.2	1.8	1.7	+ 0.1	+ 6	+ 13
Bihar	0	0.1	-0.1	0.7	1.3	- 0.6	- 46	- 42
United Provinces, East	0	0.1	-0.1	0.6	1.6	- 1.0	- 63	- 63
United Provinces, West	0	0.1	-0.1	1.6	2.7	- 1.1	- 41	- 36
Punjab, East and North	0	0.3	-0.3	2.4	3.8	- 1.4	- 37	- 33
Punjab, South-west	0	0.2	-0.2	0.8	1.8	- 1.0	- 56	- 50
Kashmir	0.4	0.3	+0.1	5.1	3.4	+ 1.7	+ 50	+ 55
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0.3	-0.3	2.2	2.4	- 0.2	- 8	0
Baluchistan	1.6	0.5	+1.1	6.0	4.6	+ 1.4	+ 30	+ 7
Sind	0	0	0	0.4	0.8	- 0.4	- 50	- 50
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	0.4	0.7	- 0.3	- 43	- 43
Rajputana, East	0	0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.8	- 0.5	- 63	- 63
Gujarat	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	- 0.1	- 50	- 50
Central India, West	0	0	0	0	0.6	- 0.6	-100	-100
Central India, East	0	0.1	-0.1	1.0	1.9	- 0.9	- 47	- 44
Berar	0	0.1	-0.1	1.2	1.3	- 0.1	- 8	0
Central Provinces, West	0	0.1	-0.1	1.1	1.4	- 0.3	- 21	- 21
Central Provinces, East	0	0.1	-0.1	0.2	1.1	- 0.9	- 84	- 78
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0.2	- 0.2	-100	-100
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0.1	0.4	- 0.3	- 75	- 75
Hyderabad, North	0	0.1	-0.1	0.8	0.8	0	0	+ 14
Hyderabad, South	0	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.5	- 0.4	- 80	- 75
Mysore	0	0	0	1.1	0.4	+ 0.7	+175	+267
Malabar	0	0.1	-0.1	2.7	1.9	+ 0.8	+ 42	+ 50
Madras, South-east	0	0	0	5.8	6.0	- 0.2	- 3	- 2
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	1.4	0.5	+ 0.9	+180	+180
Madras Coast, North	0	0.1	-0.1	1.7	1.5	+ 0.2	+ 13	+ 21

J. PATTERSON,
for Director-General of Observatories.
R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 4th March 1909.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday,
27th February 1909.

Burma.—Over four inches of rain fell during the week in Mergui. Harvesting of the winter rice crop in Lower Burma has practically been completed. Rice grain is reported to be light in places but there is no reason to modify the estimate of 98 cents given in last month's final forecast. In Upper Burma cultivation of spring crops is making good progress and promises well. The price of unhusked rice is normal in most rice-producing districts with a downward tendency in the principal centres.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—Almost all districts received light showers; but more rain is needed for standing crops and for preparation and cultivation of soil for jute and other autumn crops which are going on. Prospects of standing crops are fair and they have been benefited by the recent showers. Transplantation of summer rice is finished and harvesting of mustard, cotton and tobacco and planting of potato still continue in some places. Pressing of sugarcane is going on. Fields are being ploughed for winter rice crops. The numbers on test relief works are:—3,354 in Dinajpur and 746 in Rangpur; total 4,100. The average price of common rice has fallen by about 2 per cent. Cattle disease prevails in Dacca, Backarganj, Noakhali, Malda, Kamrup, Darrang and Nowgong.

Bengal.—Slight rain fell in the districts of the Patna, Tirhut and Chota Nagpur Divisions (except in Patna and Palamau), and also in parts of Burdwan, Birbhum, Midnapore, Nadia, Murshidabad, Jessore, Monghyr, the Sonthal Parganas, Balasore, Sambalpur and Cooch Behar. Preparation of lands for the sowing of autumn crops and sugarcane is going on. Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of pulses and oil-seeds are in progress. Lancing of poppy in Shahabad and sowing of Sumatran indigo in Saran have commenced. Slight damage has been caused to the *mahua* flower in Manbhum by the cloudy weather and rainfall during the week. Prospects of spring crops are bad in the unirrigated tracts of North Bihar. There is considerable distress amongst the poorer classes in parts of Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur. The price of common rice has risen in Burdwan, Jessore, Saran, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Palamau and Manbhum, and has fallen in Nadia, Khulna, Patna, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, the Sonthal Parganas, Balasore, Puri, Sambalpur, Hazaribagh and Cooch Behar. Cattle disease is reported from Midnapore, Nadia, Jessore, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Purnea, Sambalpur, Ranchi, Palamau and Manbhum. Fodder is reported to be insufficient in Darbhanga, Monghyr and the Sonthal Parganas. The water-supply is getting scarce in many parts of North Bihar. 35,046 persons were on test-works in Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur and Purnea. 8,872 persons were gratuitously relieved in Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Palamau and 549 in Puri. The number of persons on famine relief works in Darbhanga was 33,185.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—District, Darbhanga.—Workers exclusive of dependants 33,185; on gratuitous relief (a) dependants of workers 1,821; (b) in poor-houses 1,951; and (c) village doles or other relief 2,281. Total gratuitously relieved 6,053. Grand total on relief 39,238. Prices 12 to 13 seers per rupee. The decrease in the numbers attending the works is due to a large decrease in the Madhubani subdivision. Slight rain fell at places on the 24th and 25th February which perhaps accounts for a temporary fall in the numbers on works. No wandering cases of emaciation among children are noticeable. Workers are in fairly good condition. The distribution of gratuitous relief has commenced but is not yet fully organised. Land improvement loans continue to be given out usefully.

United Provinces.—Rain has fallen in all districts except Etawah. Substantial falls were received in Dehra Dun, Garhwal and in parts of Meerut, Bareilly and Bijnor; elsewhere the falls were light or insignificant. More rain is urgently required in Kheri. Standing crops are poor in Kheri and in parts of Hardoi, Bahraich, Cawnpore and Sitapur. Three test-works are open in Bahraich and nine in Basti, the numbers relieved being 3,461 and 2,884 respectively. Some damage from hail is reported from 13 districts and from frost in 2. Otherwise standing crops are in fair to good condition. Cattle disease is reported from 13 districts. Supplies are adequate and fodder is sufficient except in the Mat tahsil of the Muttra district. Prices have risen in 3 districts; have fallen in 18; and are stationary elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The condition of workers and inmates of the poor-house is fair to good. Crime is normal. One civil work, seven aided works and one unaided work are in progress and one poor house is open in Bijagarh. Four civil works are in progress in Kera Mangraur. The number on works have risen in Bijagarh and fallen in Kera Mangraur. The numbers on relief are:—on civil works 3,807; on aided works 9,948; on unaided works 150; on gratuitous relief 3,070; in poor houses 123; dependants of workers 812; total 17,910. Prices:—Bijagarh 10½ and Kera Mangraur 15 seers per rupee.

Punjab.—Good to moderate rain fell in all districts in the first half of the week; this was urgently needed. Crop prospects show a marked improvement. Irrigated crops are generally in good condition while unirrigated crops are average to fair except in Rohtak and Multan where they are below the average. More rain is still needed in Ambala, Ferozepore and Mianwali. Sowings of extra spring crops continue in several districts and sowings of sugarcane are in progress in Gurgaon, Delhi and Gujranwala. Prices are high but have fallen slightly in some districts. Cattle are generally in good condition except in Gujranwala. Fodder is sufficient except in Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan and parts of Gurgaon, Shahpur and Mianwali.

North-West Frontier Province.—Good rain fell during the week in Hazara and Peshawar and the showers received elsewhere have been very beneficial and have greatly improved the condition of crops. More rain is wanted in Bannu. The condition of standing crops is generally good on irrigated and average on unirrigated lands. Slight hail fell in Peshawar but no harm was done to crops. Sugarcane is still being pressed in the Peshawar and Bannu districts and the outturn is reported to be average. Sowing of sugarcane is in progress in Bannu. The water-supply in canals is sufficient. Irrigation from the Paharpur Canal in the Dehra Ismail Khan district continues. Fodder is scarce in the Bannu district. Cattle are generally in good condition except in two villages of the Kulachi tahsil in the Dera Ismail Khan district. The public health is generally good. Prices, except that of *bajra*, show a slight tendency to fall. Prices:—wheat $8\frac{3}{4}$ to $9\frac{1}{4}$; gram 8 to $10\frac{1}{2}$; maize 13 to $16\frac{1}{2}$; and *bajra* 12 to $13\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—There was slight rain during the week. Prices are stationary. Wheat sells from 7 to 14 and maize from 10 to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The weather is snowy and severely cold. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are unchanged.

Rajputana.—Rain is reported in 5 districts of Marwar varying from 1 inch 15 cents to small showers. There was also slight rain in Jaisalmer, Alwar, Bharatpur and Karauli and in parts of Jaipur and Ajmer-Merwara. Standing crops are doing well. Harvesting of gram is in progress in Kotah. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder is sufficient. Prices have fallen by $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers in Dholpur and have risen by 1 seer in Sirohi. Fluctuations are less noticeable elsewhere.

Central India.—The rainfall during the week was partial in Gwalior and Baghelkhand; and nil elsewhere. Spring crops are doing well almost everywhere. Agricultural stock are satisfactory except for some cattle disease. Prices are high but stationary. Extraction of opium is progressing in Bhopawar.

Central Provinces.—The weather continues to be occasionally cloudy. The days are warm and the nights and mornings cool. Light showers not exceeding 35 cents were received during the week in ten districts accompanied by hail. Hail storms in this and the preceding week damaged the crops somewhat seriously in a few villages of the Damoh, Chhindwara and Bhandara districts and to a less extent in Narsinghpur, Saugor, Jubbulpur and Seoni. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton are approaching completion. Reaping of spring crops is in progress. The state of standing crops is only fair in Nimar, Chanda, Akola, Buldana and Yeotmal and is generally good elsewhere. Cattle are doing well. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient everywhere. The fluctuations in prices are unimportant except in gram which was cheaper in six districts by $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. The number of weavers on relief was 1,587.

Feudatory States.—Kawardha, Sakti and Sirguja had a sprinkling of rain during the week. Harvesting of wheat, oilseeds and pulses is in progress. Prospects are generally good except in Kawardha and Bastar where the condition of spring crops is fair. Construction of field embankments, transplantation of sugarcane and preparation of land for the sowing of next season's crops have been started. Fodder and water are adequate. Prices fell in Raj Nandgaon and Raigarh by $\frac{1}{2}$ seer to $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in parts of Sind. Standing spring crops have been slightly damaged by frost in parts of Larkana and Ahmedabad, by insects and locusts in parts of Karachi, by wind in parts of the Upper Sind Frontier and by disease in parts of Poona; and are suffering from want of moisture in parts of Thar and Parkar and Sholapur. Cotton is withering in parts of Bijapur and has been damaged by frost in parts of Ahmedabad and Kathiawar and by disease in parts of Bijapur. Crops are generally in fair to good condition elsewhere. Threshing of autumn crops is nearly completed in Colaba and continues in parts of Kanara, East and West Khandesh and Nasik. Cotton picking continues in parts of Gujarat, Kanara, Kolhapur and the Gujarat Native States. Lands are being prepared for next season in parts of the Deccan and Belgaum. Harvesting of spring crops is generally in progress. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of West Khandesh, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Agricultural stock are sufficient except in parts of the Deccan and Cutch and are generally in good condition. The supply of drinking water is sufficient except in parts of West Khandesh, Nasik, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation is sufficient except in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, West Khandesh and Nasik. Prices of food grains continue high. They have

fallen in Karachi, Hyderabad, Thana, East Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Sholapur; have risen in the Upper Sind Frontier and are generally stationary in other districts. The quantity purchasable per rupee is in Sind 19 to 41 per cent.; in Gujarat 15 to 62 per cent.; in the Konkan 9 to 26 per cent.; in the Deccan 17 to 47 per cent.; and in the Karnatak 32 to 91 per cent. less than the normal. Stocks of grain are adequate. Some emigration is in progress in Bijapur. There are 300 persons on one relief work in the Badami taluka of Bijapur; elsewhere labourers get sufficient employment. The cultivating and labouring classes are generally in fair condition.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week was 7 cents. The late rain has somewhat injuriously affected the spring crop under harvest. The crop is fair except in parts of the Lingsugar, Sindhnur and Gangawati talukas of the Raichur district and other isolated tracts. Late rice sowings have been completed and weeding is progressing. The crop is reported to be generally fair. Lands are being prepared for the next monsoon sowings. Cattle disease is reported in eight talukas. Prices:—wheat $5\frac{1}{2}$; coarse rice $6\frac{1}{2}$; and *juar* $12\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. White *juar* is selling in Hyderabad City at $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. Yellow *juar* is not available. The highest price in districts is $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers in the Paloncha taluka of the Warangal district and the lowest 20 seers in the Rajura taluka of the Adilabad district and the Udgir taluka of the Bidar district.

Mysore.—Prices of food-grains are generally steady and markets are moderately well supplied. Prospects of the season are unsatisfactory. Cattle disease is prevalent in parts of the State. Water and fodder are available in limited quantities. Temporary wells have been sunk in many parts.

Coorg.—Threshing of rice continues and picking of coffee is completed. Prices of food-grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—Light rain fell during the week in Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevely, Malabar, and South Canara and *nil* elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are insufficient in parts of all districts except Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Malabar and the Nilgiris. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are generally fair but some in parts of Malabar require more rain and some in parts of Bellary, Salem, Tinnevely and South Canara have withered or are withering. Harvests continue with outturn poor to bumper. Pasture is sufficient except in the Circars, the Deccan, Nellore, Salem, Coimbatore, Tinnevely, Malabar and South Canara. Fodder is scanty in parts of Guntur, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, North Arcot and Salem. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in 9 districts and has fallen in 14. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in 11 districts; has fallen in 7; and has risen in 3. *Cholam* is stationary in 6 districts, has fallen in 7; and has risen in 1. *Cumbu* is stationary in 3 districts; has fallen in 8; and has risen in 4. The public health is generally good. Prospects are generally fair. The condition of the labouring classes is good and employment is procurable. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of relief :—

Name of Province.	PRECEDING WEEK. (REVISED FIGURES.)			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or Decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous Relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>British Provinces.</i>							
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	3,891	...	3,891	4,100	...	4,100	+209
Bengal	80,847	7,233	88,080	68,231	9,421	77,652	—10,428
United Provinces .	17,615	2,569	20,184	21,062	3,193	24,255	+4,071
Central Provinces .	...	1,587	1,587	...	1,587	1,587	...
Bombay	300	...	300	300	...	300	...
TOTAL BRITISH PROV- INCES.	102,653	11,389	114,042	93,693	14,201	1,07,894	—6,148

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FAMINE.

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts and Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India—(District details).

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected details of the statements reported in the telegraphic famine reports published weekly in the Supplement to the Gazette of India.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed under relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their houses. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "village doles or relief."

Name of Provinces, Districts and Native States.	Area in Sq. miles.	Population.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 13th FEBRUARY 1909.								GRAND Total.
			RELIEF WORKS.			Number on last works.	Total on works.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.			
			Workers.	Depend- ants.	Total.			Poor- houses or kitchens.	Village doles or other relief.	Total.	
<i>Bengal.</i>											
Purnea	4,994	1,874,794	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	76	76
Bhagalpur	4,226	2,088,953	...	...	...	1,699	1,699	...	5,254	5,254	6,953
Puri	2,472	1,017,284	...	...	...	...	...	968	143	525	525
Darbhanga	3,385	2,912,811	31,247	1,435	32,672	15,598	48,255	2,448	262	2,705	50,960
Palamau	4,914	619,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	200	200
Total Bengal	19,941	8,518,243	31,247	1,435	32,672	17,292	49,954	2,826	5,934	8,760	58,714
<i>Central Provinces.</i>											
Nimar (portion)	2	33,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,465	1,465	1,465
Total Central Provinces	2	33,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,465	1,465	1,465
<i>Eastern Bengal and Assam.</i>											
Rangpur	3,493	2,154,181	...	...	...	1,001	1,001	...	80	80	1,081
Dinajpur	3,946	1,567,030	...	...	...	3,270	3,270	...	...	...	3,270
Bogra	1,859	854,533	...	...	...	727	727	...	...	...	727
Total Eastern Bengal and Assam.	8,798	4,575,794	...	...	...	4,998	4,998	...	80	80	5,078
<i>United Provinces.</i>											
Mirzapur	446	47,054	8,996	...	8,996	...	8,996	100	745	845	9,841
Family Domains	50	22,518	2,199	1,007	3,206	...	3,206	...	1,240	1,440	4,446
Total United Provinces	516	69,572	11,195	1,007	12,202	...	12,202	100	1,985	2,085	14,287
<i>Bombay.</i>											
Mijapur	5,669	735,435	...	...	...	332	332	...	...	...	332
Total Bombay	5,669	735,435	...	...	...	332	332	...	...	...	332
Total British Provinces	34,926	18,927,043	43,442	2,432	44,874	22,612	67,486	2,926	9,464	12,390	79,876

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.
SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 4th March, 1909.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 27th February 1909, is published for general information:—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIINDH.	Northern.	Bombay City	186	184
		Dholera Port . . . . .	...	...
		Ahmedabad Town . . . . .	...	1(a)
		Ahmedabad District	16	14
		Panch Mahals District . . . . .	...	...
		Kaira District	103	48
		Breach Port . . . . .	...	...
		Breach District . . . . .	...	...
		Mahli Kantha Agency	10	6
		Rewa Kantha Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Palanpur	63	48
		Surat Town and Port . . . . .	...	...
		Bular Port	4	2
		Surat District	13	16
		Utari Port . . . . .	...	...
		Vemva " . . . . .	...	...
		Keti " . . . . .	...	...
		Mahim " . . . . .	...	...
		Trombay . . . . .	...	...
		Tasapur " . . . . .	...	...
		Manori " . . . . .	...	...
		Dahanu " . . . . .	...	...
		Bhivandi " . . . . .	...	...
		Agachi " . . . . .	...	...
		Raimurda " . . . . .	...	...
		Karia " . . . . .	...	...
		Besant "	5	5
		Kalyan " . . . . .	...	...
		Thane "	3	3
		Bandra "	3	4
		Umbargao Port . . . . .	...	...
		Thane District	10	5
	Central.	Ahmednagar District	3	5
		Poona City	5	4
		Poona District	87	51
		Satara "	57	27
		East Khandesh District	1(a)	1(a)
		Sholapur Town	3	1
		Sholapur District	8	3
		Nasik District	1(a)	...

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Southern.	Alibag Port . . . . .	...	1
		Thal " . . . . .	...	...
		Panvel "	1	1
		Mahad " . . . . .	...	...
		Nagothna Port . . . . .	...	...
		Boba " . . . . .	...	...
		Ashbur " . . . . .	...	...
		Revanda " . . . . .	...	...
		Kolaba District	27	29
		Ratnagiri Port . . . . .	...	...
		Vijaydurg " . . . . .	...	...
		Harnai " . . . . .	...	...
		Vengurda "	22	21
		Malvan " . . . . .	...	...
		Jaytapur " . . . . .	...	...
		Dabhol " . . . . .	...	...
		Jaggad " . . . . .	...	...
		Devgad " . . . . .	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	8	5
		Belgaum "	126	108
		Hubli Town . . . . .	...	...
		Dharwar District	67	44
		Karwar Port . . . . .	...	...
		Kanara District	4	2
		Savantvadi State . . . . .	...	...
		Bijapur District . . . . .	...	...
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	38	49
		Karachi District . . . . .	...	...
		Hyderabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Hyderabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Larkhane " . . . . .	...	...
		Thar and Parker District . . . . .	...	...
		Upper Sind Frontier District . . . . .	...	...
		Sukkur District . . . . .	...	...
		Khairpur State . . . . .	...	...
	Political Charges.	Akalkot State . . . . .	...	...
		Aundh " . . . . .	...	...
		Sholapur Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Phaltan State . . . . .	...	...
		Tuna Port . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Political Charges.	Mundra Port . . . . .	...	...
		Bijapur Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Cambay Port . . . . .	...	...
		Cambay State . . . . .	...	...
		Mandvi Port	4	4		
		Jakhm Port . . . . .	...	...
		Onoh State	15	14		
		Savner .. . . .	...	...
		Bhor .. . . .	...	...
		Mangrol Port . . . . .	...	...
		Mahwa	4	1		
		Jodia Port . . . . .	...	...
		Jafarabad .. . . .	...	...
		Vawania	31	29		
		Jamnagar Town and Port	4	1		
		Salaya Port . . . . .	...	...
		Bhavnagar Town and Port	19	11		
		Kathiawar Agency	90	50		
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country . . . . .	...	...
		Bachin State . . . . .	...	...
		Dhammapar State . . . . .	...	...
		Shrivardhan Port . . . . .	...	...
		Murad .. . . .	...	...
		Nandgaon .. . . .	...	...
		Rajapuri .. . . .	...	...
		Janjira .. . . .	...	...
		Janjira State . . . . .	...	...
		Bot Port . . . . .	...	...
		Dwarka Port . . . . .	...	...
		Baroda City . . . . .	...	...
		Bilimora Port . . . . .	...	...
		Kodinar	155	109		
		Baroda State	6	6		
		Setana Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Jath State . . . . .	...	...
		Poonm Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Surat Agency	3	3		
		Aden . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL			1,183	855

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		Madras City . . . . .	...	...
		Anantapur District . . . . .	...	...
		Salem District	9(a)	12
		Bellary Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Bellary District . . . . .	...	...
		Kurnool " . . . . .	...	...
		North Arcot District	1(b)	1(b)
		Ouddalore Port . . . . .	...	...
		Mangalore "	4	1
		Tinnevely District . . . . .	...	...
		Ouddapah " . . . . .	...	...
		Madura " . . . . .	...	...
		Visagapatam Port . . . . .	...	...
		Visagapatam District . . . . .	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	17	3
		Coimbatore District	26(c)	14(d)
		Ganjam District . . . . .	...	...
		South Canara District . . . . .	...	...
		Ootacamund Town . . . . .	...	...
		Coonoor Town . . . . .	...	...
		Nilgiris District	7	6
		Chingleput " . . . . .	...	...
		Godavari " . . . . .	...	...
		Cannanore Port . . . . .	...	...
		Tanjore District . . . . .	...	...
		Trichinopoly " . . . . .	...	...
		Cochin State . . . . .	...	...
		South Arcot District . . . . .	...	...
		Nellore District . . . . .	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port . . . . .	...	...
		Oalingapatam " . . . . .	...	...
		Cocanada " . . . . .	...	...
		Gopalpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Calicut " . . . . .	...	1
		Sandur State . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	64	43
BENGAL.	Presi- dency.	Calcutta	40	26
		Jeasore District . . . . .	...	...
		Nadia " . . . . .	...	...
		Murshidabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Khulna District . . . . .	...	...

(a) One imported.

(b) Imported.

(c) Three imported.

(d) Two imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL.	Burdwan	Midnapore District . . . . .	...	...
		Burdwan " . . . . .	...	...
		Hooghly District . . . . .	...	...
		Howrah Town . . . . .	...	...
		Howrah District . . . . .	...	...
		Birbham " . . . . .	...	...
		Bankura " . . . . .	...	...
	Patna	Saran District	44	82
		Gaya Town . . . . .	...	...
		Gaya District	26	11
		Munaffarpur District	20	20
		Darbhanga District	68	55
		Shahabad "	65	41
		Dinapore . . . . .	...	...
		Patna City . . . . .	...	...
		Patna District	42	88
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	81	25
		Monghyr District	67	66
		Darjeeling District . . . . .	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	20	16
		Purnea " . . . . .	...	...
		Southal Parganas District . . . . .	...	...
	Chota Nagpur	Palaman District . . . . .	...	...
		Manbham District . . . . .	...	...
		Singhbham District . . . . .	...	...
		Hasaribagh " . . . . .	...	...
		Gangpur State . . . . .	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District . . . . .	...	...
		Sambalpur " . . . . .	...	...
Total.			441	351

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Meerut	Dehra Dun District . . . . .	...	...
		Meerut City . . . . .	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Meerut District . . . . .	...	...
		Munaffarnagar City . . . . .	...	...
		Munaffarnagar District . . . . .	...	...
		Aligarh City . . . . .	...	...
		Koll " . . . . .	...	...
		Hathras City . . . . .	...	...
		Aligarh District . . . . .	...	...
		Saharanpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Hardwar Union . . . . .	...	...
		Roorkee Town . . . . .	...	...
		Saharanpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Bulandshahr " . . . . .	...	...
	Agra	Etawah City	27	27
		Etawah District . . . . .	...	...
		Fatehgarh . . . . .	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	6	6
		Farrukhabad District	15	13
		Mainpuri District . . . . .	...	...
		Agra City . . . . .	...	...
		Agra District	2	2
		Ktah " . . . . .	...	...
		Muttos City	7	7
		Muttos District . . . . .	...	...
	Rohil- khand.	Bareilly City . . . . .	...	...
		Bareilly District . . . . .	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	2	2
		Budaun District . . . . .	...	...
		Bijnor Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bijnor District . . . . .	...	...
		Moradabad City	5	...
		Moradabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Pilibhit District . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Allahabad	Allahabad City . . . . .	...	...
		Allahabad District	2	1
		Cawnpur City	40	39
		Cawnpur District	5	4
		Fatehpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Banda "	1	1
		Jhansi City . . . . .	...	...
		Jhansi District . . . . .	...	...
		Hamirpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Jaloun " . . . . .	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Benares City . . . . .	...	...
		Benares District . . . . .	...	...
		Balla "	228(a)	197
		Jaunpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Jaunpur District	8	15
		Ghasipur "	58	89
		Mirzapur City . . . . .	...	...
		Mirzapur District . . . . .	...	...
	Gorakhpur	Asansgar City . . . . .	...	...
		Asansgar District	105	86
		Gorakhpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Gorakhpur District	25	23
		Basti District . . . . .	...	...
	Kumaon	Naini Tal District . . . . .	...	...
		Gazhwal . . . . .	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	91	77
		Lucknow City . . . . .	...	...
		Lucknow District . . . . .	...	...
		Hardoi "	16	8
		Bae Bareilly "	8	8
		Sitapur " . . . . .	...	...
		Kheri " . . . . .	...	...

(a. Including 13 seizures of previous week.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Bahraich District . . . . .	...	...
		Gonda " . . . . .	...	...
		Partabgarh " . . . . .	...	...
		Sultanpur "	10	5
		Ajodhya . . . . .	...	...
		Fyzabad City . . . . .	...	...
		Fyzabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Bara Banki Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bara Banki District	2	1
		TOTAL	663	356
	Delhi	Gurgaon District	108	48
		Hissar "	30	16
		Karnal " . . . . .	...	...
		Simla " . . . . .	...	...
		Delhi District	8(a)	4(a)
		Ambala " . . . . .	...	...
		Ludhiana "	70	60
		Rohtak "	20	21
PUNJAB.	Jullundur	Jullundur City . . . . .	...	...
		Jullundur District	5	...
		Hoshiarpur "	102(b)	102(b)
		Ferozepur "	140	117
		Kangra " . . . . .	...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City . . . . .	...	...
		Amritsar District	33	33
		Gurdaspur "	2	2
		Lahore City . . . . .	...	...
		Lahore District . . . . .	...	...
		Gujranwala District	14	12
		Montgomery City . . . . .	...	...
		Montgomery District	30	68
		Shikot "	14	7

(a) Figure for the week ending 20th February 1909.

(b) Figure for the two weeks ending 27th February 1909.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District . . . . .	...	...
		Gujrat " . . . . .	...	1(a)
		Shahpur "	39	33
		Jhelum " . . . . .	...	...
		Attock " . . . . .	...	...
	Multan.	Mianwali District . . . . .	...	...
		Lyalpur "	41	31
		Jhang "	23(b)	23(b)
		Muzaffargarh " . . . . .	...	...
		Multan "	9	5
	" " "	Patiala City . . . . .	...	...
		Patiala State	56	53
		Malerkotla State . . . . .	...	...
		Jind "	41	24
		Kaibla State	4	...
		Nalagarh " . . . . .	...	...
		Nabha " . . . . .	...	...
		Bahawalpur " . . . . .	...	...
	TOTAL		916	713
BURMA.	Pegu.	Rangoon Town	17	17
		Hanthawaddy District	6	7
		Pegu "	11	11
		Tharrawaddy "	69	55
		Prome "	5	5
	Irrawaddy.	Moulmein District . . . . .	...	...
		Bassoon "	18	20
		Hensada "	10	11
		Pyawon " . . . . .	...	...
		Mysungmya "	2	2

(a) Figure for the week ending 20th February 1909.

(b) Figure for the two weeks ending 27th February 1909.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tenas- serim.	Toungoo District	36	30
		Thabon "	8	8
		Moulmein Town	14	13
		Amherst (Moulmein) District	4	3
		Tavoy District . . . . .	...	...
	Magwe .	Thayemyo District . . . . .	...	...
		Pakokku " . . . . .	...	...
		Minbu " . . . . .	...	...
		Magwe " . . . . .	...	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	158	145
		Maymyo Town . . . . .	...	...
		Mandalay District	7	13
		Myitkyina " . . . . .	...	...
		Bhamo " . . . . .	...	...
	Sagging	Shwabo District . . . . .	...	...
		Lower Chindwin (Monywa) District . . . . .	...	...
		Sagging District	8	7
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	1	1
		Yamethin "	13	13
		Kyaukse "	4	4
		Meiktila "	18	19
		Northern Shan States . . . . .	...	...
		Southern Shan States . . . . .	...	...
	TOTAL .		409	384
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District . . . . .	...	...
		Malda " . . . . .	...	...
		Goalpara " . . . . .	...	...
		Dacca Town . . . . .	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca District . . . . .	...	...
		Faridpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Manipur State . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BENAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	21	23
		Kamptee Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Kamptee Town . . . . .	...	...
		Nagpur District	99	96
		Wardha Town . . . . .	...	...
		Wardha District . . . . .	...	...
		Chanda Town . . . . .	...	...
		Chanda District . . . . .	...	1(a)
		Bhandara Town	90	72
		Bhandara District	51(b)	39(c)
		Balaghat Town . . . . .	...	...
		Balaghat District . . . . .	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town . . . . .	...	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Jubbulpore District . . . . .	...	...
		Damoh Town . . . . .	...	...
		Damoh District . . . . .	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Saugor Town . . . . .	...	...
		Saugor District . . . . .	...	...
		Chappara Town . . . . .	...	...
		Seoni Town . . . . .	...	...
		Seoni District . . . . .	...	...
		Mandla " . . . . .	...	...
	Nerbudda	Khandwa Town . . . . .	...	...
		Burhanpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Nimar District . . . . .	...	...
		Pachmar . . . . .	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Hoshangabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Narsingpur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Narsingpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Betul "	6	6
		Chhindwara Town . . . . .	...	...
		Chhindwara District . . . . .	...	...
	Chhattish-garh.	Drug Town . . . . .	...	...
		Drug District	2(a)	2(a)
		Bilaspur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bilaspur District . . . . .	...	...
		Raipur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Raipur District . . . . .	...	...

(a) Imported.

(b) Twelve imported.

(c) Eleven imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Berar	Akola Town	57	44
		Akola District	32	26
		Buldana Town . . . . .	...	...
		Buldana District	100	68
		Yectmal Town . . . . .	...	...
		Yectmal District . . . . .	...	...
		Ellichpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Amraoti Town	1(a)	1(a)
		Amraoti District	148	120
		TOTAL	602	493
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	21	21
		Bangalore City	34	24
		Bangalore District	24	19
		Mysore City	9	4
		Mysore District	83	36
		Hassan "	5	3
		Kadur "	7	9
		Kolar "	18	10
		Kolar Gold Fields . . . . .	...	...
		Tumkur District . . . . .	...	...
		Shimoga "	2	1
		Chitaldroog "	1	1
		TOTAL	154	123
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Usmanabad District	4	8
		Raichur District	27	19
		Gulbarga "	3	3
		TOTAL	34	25

(a) Imported.

(b) Figures for the period from 16th to 22nd February 1909.